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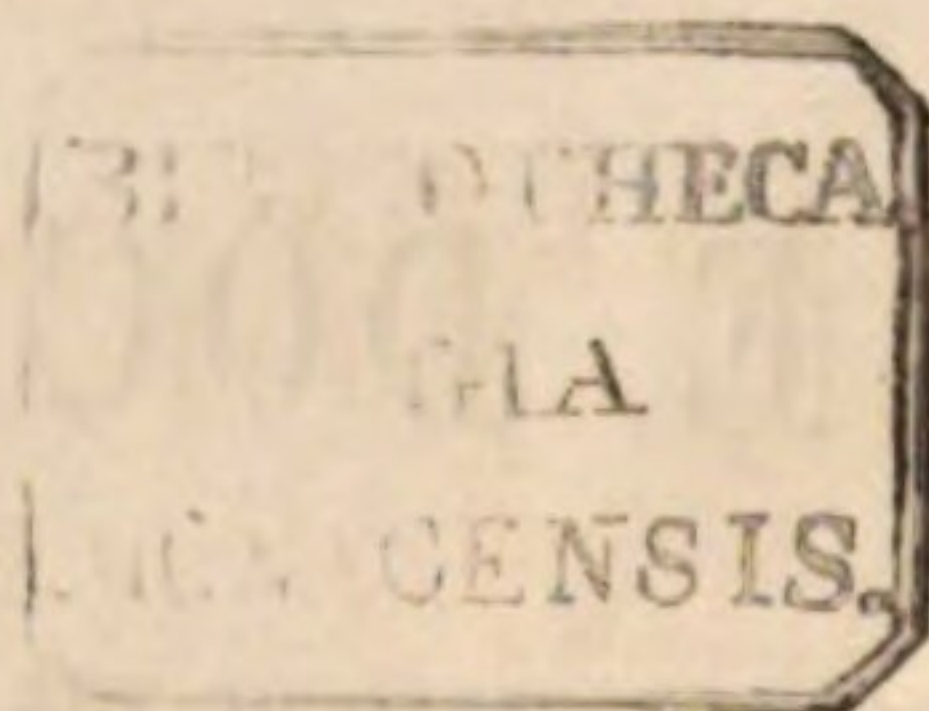
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Volume 6 contains No. 7 part 2.
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M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 4, 1860.—Read, and ordered that the Message and accompanying documents be printed.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON :
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50th Congress,
2d Session.

MESSAGE

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Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1899.

VOLUME 1

WASHINGTON:
GEORGE F. JOHNSON, PRINTER.

MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done, until within a very recent period.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings is threatened with destruction?

The long continued and intemperate interference of the northern people with the question of slavery in the southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed.

I have long foreseen, and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the territorial legislatures to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South, without danger to the Union, (as others have been,) in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises, not so much from these causes, as from the fact, that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of surville insurrections. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary extend, and intensify itself, until it shall pervade the masses of the southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator, for the wisest purpose; and no political union, however fraught

with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is, that he would preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.

But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that for five and twenty years the agitation at the North against slavery has been incessant. In 1835, pictorial handbills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South of a character to excite the passions of the slaves, and, in the language of General Jackson, "to stimulate them to insurrection and produce all the horrors of a servile war." This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedings of State and county conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject; and appeals, in pamphlet and other forms, indorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point and spread broadcast over the Union.

How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they and they alone are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil.

Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance, I confess, I still greatly rely. Without their aid it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little for good or for evil on such a momentous question.

And this brings me to observe, that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality and not a majority of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes, which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance the federal government must be guilty of "a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise" of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How, then, can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect, before resorting to such a remedy. It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears

of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of his office, and its high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated concerns of this government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right.

After all, he is no more than the chief executive officer of the government. His province is not to make but to execute the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri compromise, impairing in the slightest degree the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act by a majority of both houses, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumstances we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as man never spake that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come unless we shall rashly bring it upon ourselves.

It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession, that the southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common Territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these Territories. And certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

So far then as Congress is concerned the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the territorial legislature of Kansas on the 23d February, 1860, passed in great haste an act over the veto of the governor, declaring that slavery "is and shall be forever prohibited in this Territory." Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary, whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a territorial legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies, would, if they could, invest a territorial legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the federal Constitution to exercise. Every State legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own constitution to

exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State constitution. In like manner it can only be exercised by the people of a territory, represented in a convention of delegates, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority and not of subordinate territorial legislation. Were it otherwise, then indeed would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed and the rights of property in slaves would depend not upon the guarantees of the Constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consist in the acts of different State legislatures to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the courts, both State and national, before whom the question has arisen, have, from the beginning, declared the fugitive slave law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a State court in Wisconsin; and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation, that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Without this provision it is a well known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the convention. In one form or other under the acts of 1793 and 1850, both being substantially the same, the fugitive slave law has been the law of the land from the days of Washington until the present moment. Here, then, a clear case is presented, in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one half of the States of the Union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice and of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The fugitive slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration; though often, it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience to the master, and with considerable expense to the government. Let us trust that the State legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done

without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union.

The southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been willfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the government of the Union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the Confederacy. That as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a convention.

In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy it must be on the principle that the federal government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring, and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union without responsibility whenever any sudden excitement might impell them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation, and blood to establish.

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the federal Constitution. After it was framed with the greatest deliberation and care it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the federal government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that, under a fair construction of the instrument, there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert or even to intimate that their efforts were all vain labor, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the federal government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who, in his message of the 16th January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will and without

the consent of the other States from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon inference not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder? In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the father of the Constitution, "It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State constitutions." "Nor is the government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a government, in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the constitutions of the States are within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things; and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it."

It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old articles of confederation were entitled "Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States;" and by the thirteenth article it is expressly declared that "the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the union shall be perpetual." The preamble to the Constitution of the United States having express reference to the articles of confederation, recites that it was established "in order to form a more perfect union." And yet it is contended that this "more perfect union" does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity.

But that the union was designed to be perpetual, appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the federal government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war and to make peace; to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments. It is invested with the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the federal government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and, in common with the States, to lay and collect all other taxes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has in strong

prohibitory language expressly declared that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." Moreover, "without the consent of Congress no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws," and if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States. And "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided "that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, "both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect government in all its forms, legislative, executive, and judicial; and this government to the extent of its powers acts directly upon the individual citizens of every State, and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the government under the old confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or to refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary for the purpose of removing this barrier, and, "in order to form a more perfect union," to establish a government which could act directly upon the people and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States. In short, the government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but "reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually inserted therein.

This government therefore is a great and powerful government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision, which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time, and of defying the storms of ages. Indeed, well may the jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of these powers to prevent the danger. But they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State by her own act, and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their federal obligations.

It may be asked, then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the federal government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the governed against the oppression of their governments cannot be denied. It exists independently of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it, old governments have been destroyed and new ones have taken their place. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed that this is revolution against an established government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face; secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution; but still it is revolution.

What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound by solemn oath, before God and the country, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the federal judiciary are concerned. All the federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney, or a marshal in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the federal government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute book bearing upon this subject are those of the 28th February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the marshal, with his *posse comitatus*, is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ

the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time." This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no marshal to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.

The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected, as heretofore, at the custom-house in Charleston, and should the collector unfortunately resign a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent, "by the consent of the legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," &c., and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation," has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the federal government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de facto* government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward that the emergency may soon arise when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important subject.

The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State.

After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the federal government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears from the proceedings of that body that on the 31st May, 1787, the clause "*authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State*" came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief, but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidentally advertng to the subject, he said: "Any government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress," evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old confederation.

Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State: how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things, we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people and compel them to elect senators and representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy.

But, if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence?

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate, before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the

world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge.

By such a dread catastrophe, the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that, under this free government, there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has reached and passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable.

Congress can contribute much to avert it, by proposing and recommending to the legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the fifth article, providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two thirds of both houses of Congress, and have been “ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States,” and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are, also, indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the federal government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without those amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process, after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers, which had seriously threatened the existence of the government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in

Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report, in 1799, to the legislature of Virginia. In this, he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding legislature, against the strictures of several other State legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia legislature against the "alien and sedition acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies—and he referred to none other—to which the States were authorized to resort on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress, with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective senators in Congress, their wish that two thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object." This is the very course which I earnestly recommend, in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object.

The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points:

1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right, are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void. It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment, would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions, and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event, it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two

of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the government. A restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the government, to escape from our shores for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring republics with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity, and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration the two dangerous questions arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and from the right of search claimed by the British government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two governments, which at different periods of the discussion bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the British government had not then "completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished." This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th October, 1856, between the two governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British government, because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the bay of Honduras.

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was, by far, the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruizers on the coast of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in

the Gulf of Mexico "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain, and to the law of nations as expounded by her own most eminent jurists.

The only question of any importance which still remains open, is the disputed title between the two governments to the Island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences, it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries. Under the French law, no person can serve in the armies of France, unless he be a French citizen. The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence, that a Frenchman by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States has changed his allegiance, and has lost his native character. He cannot therefore be compelled to serve in the French armies, in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French army, because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion: "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject." I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other continental powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened government of the Emperor. In any event, our government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere, to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

Between the great empire of Russia and the United States, the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and if possible to increase. Indeed our relations with that empire are all that we could desire. Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held and continue to hold numerous claims against the Spanish government. These had been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish

government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with our present minister at Madrid.

Under this convention, what have been denominated the "Cuban claims," amounting to \$128,635 54, in which more than one hundred of our fellow-citizens are interested, were recognized; and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifications." The payment of the remaining \$28,635 54 was to await the decision of the commissioners for or against the "Amistad claim;" but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms, I have every reason to know, are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer, authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted. All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim, nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the convention. Indeed, the Spanish government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors, as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States.

They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision like the other claims. Both governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted this convention to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 3d of May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June, they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the First Napoleon a disregard of

the national honor of France for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent, both in money and commercial advantages.

With the Emperor of Austria and the remaining continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of the 18th June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last annual message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable. Under this convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens out of the one fifth of the receipts for tonnage, import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai, Fuchau; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount, to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Fuchau, were delivered, according to the terms of the convention, by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports to the agent selected by our minister to receive the same. Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will, ere long, be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire, although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying, and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan, concluded at Yeddo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solem-

nity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness, both by the government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

With the wise, conservative, and liberal government of the empire of Brazil our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

The exchange of the ratifications of the convention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been amicably terminated, which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration, as to require me, on the 17th April, 1857, to direct our minister to demand his passports and return to the United States.

Under this convention the government of New Granada has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th April, 1856." These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San José on the 2d July last, between the minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, referring these claims to a board of commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional action.

The claims of our citizens upon the republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident to that republic. These are still continued with a fair prospect of success.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico, and our merchants trading thereto, had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they

might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion, that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the government and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico, the election of a president and congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the president. Within one short month, however, this president was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army; and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Zuloaga. This usurper was, in his turn, soon compelled to retire, and give place to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Senor Juarez, as chief justice of the supreme court, became the lawful president of the republic; and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his authority derived from it, that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858, the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico, a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz, and all the other important sea-ports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in its power.

Meanwhile, the government of Miramon still held sway at the capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax, after the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, General Marquez ordered three citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place, taken out and shot, without crime, and without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of affording relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens, and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of Miramon, could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or if need be, without the consent of the Juarez government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice, as well as wisdom, of such a policy. No other alternative

was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico under the faith of treaties to the systematic injustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's government. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects, without striking a single blow. The constitutional government would, then, ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

In addition, and I deem this a most important consideration, European governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory, a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen.

Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government. Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the 4th of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still, I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance, that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government existing under what is called the "Topeka constitution." Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the "Topeka government" in its stead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed, and its command intrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas; which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighboring States. The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other, by emissaries both from the North and the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent actual collision, and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the marshal and his deputies when lawfully called upon as a *posse comitatus* in the execution of civil and criminal process. Still the troubles in Kansas

could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people.

The ballot-box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or free State.

The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the territorial government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the legislature and State officers under the Lecompton constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka government, and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end.

The Lecompton constitution which had been thus recognized at this State election, by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty. The constitution and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President but for Congress to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If at the first two elections the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole constitution had not been submitted to the people as I always desired; but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission. It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled under a notorious outlaw in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws, and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, which at

the commencement of my administration was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people animated by a fanatical spirit and entrenched within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offenses on condition of immediate submission to the government. This policy was pursued with eminent success, and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region, and to furnish it subsistence.

Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check, and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in coöperation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the heads of the different executive departments. The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period. These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending June 30, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to \$2,093,309 79, and for the year ending June 30, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$859,093 66, the contingent expenses amounted \$1,431,565 78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the total expenditures of the government in all its branches, legislative, executive, and judicial, exclusive of the public debt, were reduced to the sum of \$55,402,465 46. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury. In the year ending June 30, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$71,901,129 77, and that for the year ending June 30, 1859, to \$66,346,226 13. Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of \$59,848,474 72 for the year ending June 30, 1860, including \$1,040,667 71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deducted from this amount the sum of \$4,296,009 26, with the interest upon it of \$150,000, appropriated by the act of February 15, 1860, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1859." This sum, therefore, justly

chargeable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of \$59,848,474 72 in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of \$55,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including treasury notes for the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860, amounted to \$3,177,314 62, which, added to the above sum of \$55,402,465 46, makes the aggregate of \$58,579,780 08.

It ought, in justice to be observed, that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending June 30, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$2,500,000 for this reduction and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of \$61,000,000, or, at the most, \$62,000,000, is amply sufficient to administer the government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract, except in a single case, with the Colonization Society, deeming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It has ever been my opinion that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage, to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that, in all such cases, a public officer is bound to act for the government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact that since the date of my last annual message not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected since the commencement of my administration. It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country, or depart from our shores.

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer with earnest commendation to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific railroad; of the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the South American republics, when these may be in a

disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such a power we do not afford that protection to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to demand.

I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain previous to the 4th March in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact that the Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon inquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy were without representatives, and that consequently these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November. In my last message I gave warning that in a time of sudden and alarming danger the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to assemble a full Congress to meet the emergency.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages in favor of imposing specific, instead of *ad valorem*, duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience, I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff.

As an abstract proposition, it may be admitted that *ad valorem* duties would in theory be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an *ad valorem* duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The Treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded.

The temptations which *ad valorem* duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the custom-house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds, in spite of the vigilance

of the revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the custom-house, and to other expedients to defraud the government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer, and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants, who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants whose character throughout the world is the pride of our country.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the custom-house into the actual cost or value of the article, and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraisers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might, by undervaluation in a few cases, render themselves independent.

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution, that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our *ad valorem* system such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another.

An impression strangely enough prevails, to some extent, that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact in this connection, that in the commercial treaty of January 23, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the *ad valorem* duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties within six months from its date, and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse of the propositions would be nearer to the truth, because a much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the *ad valorem* duties of a tariff into equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished.

Specific duties would secure to the American manufacturer the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further, and in a liberal spirit have discriminated

in favor of large and useful branches of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but, what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics.

Under the present system, it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuations. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of *ad valorem* duty upon it, which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year, this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary, in his report to Congress; and to recommend that measures be promptly adopted, to enable it to discharge its pressing obligations. The other recommendations of the report are well worthy of your favorable consideration.

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. The recommendations and suggestion which they contain are highly valuable, and deserve your careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed, in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mails between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important intercommunication must have been suspended, at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postages on the mail matter, which he might carry. It was known at the time that these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justice of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defense of the government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved the United States

public property, worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised, I would recommend its adoption.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December 3, 1860.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 30, 1860.

SIR: To the Secretary of the Interior, the supervision of those branches of public service which pertain to the internal polity of the government was committed by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1849. The period of time which has since elapsed has been signalized by extraordinary enterprise among our people, in the development of the internal resources of the country; and this department, in the extent, variety, and dignity of its functions, and the number and jurisdiction of its officers, has necessarily experienced a corresponding progress, and become one of the largest of the executive departments. Its operations involve the interests of many citizens in all the States and Territories, and devolve great labor upon its chief officer.

One of the most important and widely-spread branches of the department is that of the public lands. For detailed information in reference to the same, I have the honor to refer to the accompanying annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. I invite your attention to its contents with confidence; and, in view of the amount of work done, the difficulty and magnitude of the questions decided, and the number of our people who obtain through it the titles to their estates, I feel assured that you will be gratified to observe the marked fidelity and efficiency with which the duties of this bureau have been discharged.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and the quarter ending the 30th of September last, 16,385,361 acres of public lands have been proclaimed for sale. During the same period, 9,649,471 acres have been surveyed and prepared for market, and 12,060,053.72 acres have been disposed of in the following manner: 3,977,619.80 acres have been sold for cash, yielding \$2,021,425 97; 3,379,040 acres have been absorbed by the location of bounty land warrants; 2,037,770.92 acres approved to States under the swamp grants; and 2,665,623 acres under the railroad grants. The number of military bounty land warrants outstanding on the 30th of September last was 74,468, and they will require 8,196,580 acres of the public domain to satisfy them.

In former reports I have expressed my decided approval of our existing public land system, and my objections to any radical change in it. Forty years ago, the minimum price of the public lands was fixed at \$1 25 per acre, and at this rate the principal portion of the lands in thirteen large and populous States on the eastern slope of the continent have been settled, purchased, and improved; and two States on the Pacific coast have now risen into importance and are rapidly

advancing to power, without any complaint from their citizens as to the price at which public lands are sold. The system of surveys is perfect, the price is moderate, and the settler is secured in his improvements. This being done, the lands not taken by preëmtors are offered at public sale, the unsold lands become subject to private entry, and the settler on such tracts is allowed twelve months within which to make proof and payment for the quarter section upon which he has fixed his home.

When lands have been subject to private entry for more than ten years, the price to actual settlers and cultivators is reduced, from time to time, until, after the expiration of thirty years, it is only twelve and a half cents per acre. The donation—improperly termed homestead policy—based upon the fallacy that a residence on a tract of land for a certain number of years shall, instead of a fixed price, be made the consideration which shall entitle the settler to the land he selects and occupies, has been tried, and, as stated in my annual reports of 1858 and 1859, has everywhere failed and met with public condemnation. It was annoying to the settler, productive of controversies, and injurious to the communities in which the donations were made.

During the past year, in every case of the proclamation and public offering of extensive portions of the public lands, urgent requests have been made, as heretofore, for a postponement of the sales thus ordered. These requests could not be acceded to without interrupting the harmonious operation of the laws constituting our land system, which requires the public lands to be brought into market from time to time, in proportion as surveyed lands are disposed of and other lands surveyed. As there has not been any considerable competition or cash demand for new lands during the past year, the settlers on the lands brought into market, who were unable, from particular misfortunes, to make payment before the day of sale, have generally been able to file declaratory statements after the day of sale, and thus avail themselves of the twelve months' credit secured by law to preëmtors of lands subject to private entry. It is believed, therefore, that settlers have suffered no serious hardships. Owing to the slight demand for lands as an investment, the cash receipts from the public sales have been inconsiderable, when compared with the quantity of land offered.

Experience has demonstrated the wisdom and propriety of the recommendations contained in my last annual report: first, that, in a spirit of liberality to all settlers upon unoffered lands, two years should be allowed, from the date of settlement, within which to make proof and payment; and, second, that it should be made incumbent upon the Executive to offer at public sale, by proclamation, within two years after survey, all the lands that have not been claimed by settlers.

The income from the public lands during four years past has not been so great as was expected. The commercial revulsion of 1857, followed as it was by short crops in most of the new States and Territories, checked emigration, and also the inclination of capitalists to make further investments. But this is not the sole cause of the reduction in this revenue. The manner of disposing of the public lands has been made a topic of political discussion; and, whilst some emigrant families have made settlements and delayed giving the proper notice

or making any payments, in the expectation of a donation, other persons, who are contemplating emigration, have deferred their removal from their old homes and the purchase of lands for settlement, awaiting some definite legislation upon the subject. Should the discussion of alterations in our land system cease, it is believed that the revenue derived from sales would speedily rise to a reasonable annual average, especially if the quantity of unlocated land warrants outstanding, should continue to diminish from year to year as for three years past.

A controversy was pending in this department for many years, in relation to the title to the lands at the Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas. The act of Congress of the 20th April, 1832, entitled "An act authorizing the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas to lease the Salt Springs, in said Territory, and for other purposes," provides, section 3, "that the hot springs, in said Territory, together with four sections of land, including said springs, as near the center thereof as may be, shall be reserved for the future disposal of Congress, and shall not be entered, located, or appropriated for any other purpose whatever."

Several claims to a portion of the land so reserved were afterwards presented to the officers of the land department, on behalf of individuals, which, however, after careful examination, were all rejected by a decision of Secretary Stuart, made October 10, 1851, that the land had been reserved by the act of Congress above quoted, and the title thereto remained in the United States, subject to such legislation as Congress might specially provide. Notwithstanding this decision, he allowed a special entry of the quarter section including the springs to be made, for a special purpose, in December, 1851. The claims of all contestants for this quarter section were submitted to the late Attorney General, in 1854, who was of the opinion that the act of Congress had reserved the land and forbidden its sale or location; and in this opinion my predecessor seems to have concurred. In April last, the application of the parties who were allowed the entry of December 19, 1851, for a patent thereon, was submitted to me, and, after a deliberate review of the case, I decided that the entry was illegal, and directed that it be canceled.

I know of no reason why the title to the lands at the Hot Springs should be reserved in perpetuity, and therefore recommend that the disposal of the four sections reserved, be provided for by appropriate legislation.

By an act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of lands was made to the State of Iowa for the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river, from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork. This grant, for more than two years, was regarded on all hands as confined to the line of the improvement, and limited to the lands along the river and below the Raccoon Fork; and this view of the matter has been maintained by the Department of the Interior and by the General Land Office. The quantity of land thus admitted to be within the grant was found to be 322,392 acres, and was long since listed and approved to the State.

Secretary Stuart, however, caused some of the lands along the river and above the Raccoon Fork to be listed and certified as part of the

grant, and a list was also approved by Secretary McClelland, before his attention was called to the questions of law involved in a claim which had been presented on behalf of the State, in 1849, that the grant extended to the headwaters of the Des Moines river.

The right of the State under the grant of the 8th of August, 1846, to any lands lying above the Raccoon Fork was directly involved in a cause which was determined by the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term, A. D. 1859, and that tribunal therein decided that the grant did not embrace any such lands, and that the lists and certificates which had issued from this department conveyed no title to the State. The quantity of land embraced in the lists of this kind is 271,572 acres, and, with the exception of some sixty or seventy thousand acres, the same tracts have also been claimed by the State of Iowa, for the use of railroad companies, under the act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, as parts of the grants thereby made, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Having recommended to the Committee of Public Lands of the Senate, in June last, a relinquishment to the State of all title remaining in the United States to the 271,572 acres of land erroneously listed and certified under the Des Moines grant, I have directed a suspension of immediate action under the railroad grants, so far as the two conflicting claims interfere. The lands along the upper portions of the Des Moines river, not embraced in any of the certified lists, which have been surveyed for four, five, and six years, but withheld from market on account of the claim of the State, have recently been proclaimed and offered at public sale.

When I came into office the grant to Wisconsin to aid the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was unsettled. My predecessor, a few weeks before that period, made a decision according to which the quantity of this grant, under all the laws upon the subject, was ascertained to be 684,289 acres. Before that time the State had selected lands, under the law of 1854, largely in excess of this quantity, and the selections had been withheld from sale. In this state of facts, I directed the lists of selections to be taken up and approved in their order of precedence, to such extent as would complete the quantity of lands due the State, and the tracts selected in excess to be restored to market. This was done, excepting some 15,000 acres of selections which were suspended, in order to let in, as part of the grant, such odd-numbered lots in the Stockbridge township, on the east side of Lake Winnebago, as might remain to the United States, free from any claim of individuals under the treaty of February, 1856, with the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians. The lists of such lots have been recently prepared, and, with a supplemental list of selections, approved, thus fully closing up the business.

It has been my aim, whenever these cases of long standing and chronic difficulty have legitimately come before me, to fully examine and carefully consider them; to inform myself of all their history and details, and dispose of them finally in a spirit of justice, and according to the laws respectively governing each case—thus relieving the general business of the Land Office from the incubus which, by reason of their pendency, pressed upon and deranged the service and perplexed its officers.

The progress of the public surveys in the Territory of Washington has been interrupted on account of the existence of certain land claims under the treaty of June 15, 1846, with Great Britain. On the expiration of the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1859, the possessory right of that company, under the third article of the treaty, terminated. Instructions were accordingly issued to the surveyor general, in September, 1859, to extend the lines of the public surveys over the lands which had been occupied by its agents and employes, and contracts have since been made for subdividing, in the usual manner, a considerable portion of those lands.

Two tracts—one at Nisqually, containing, by estimate, 167,000 acres, and another at Cowlitz, containing about 3,600 acres—have been claimed under the fourth article of the same treaty, for the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. It is stipulated in that article that the "farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties."

It is clearly the duty of this government to confirm to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company all such "farms" and "lands" as belonged to said company at the date of the treaty. The treaty, however, created no right; it simply provided for the confirmation of a title, either inchoate or perfect, previously existing. Title to land under the British government can only be derived from the Crown, either directly or indirectly. But this department is not advised that said company have, or claim to have, any grant from the Crown of Great Britain. The treaty only secures to them the "lands" and "farms" "*belonging to*" them; and, if we reject the literal, obvious interpretation, and construe the words "*belonging to*" as equivalent to "occupied by" the company, still we find nothing in the words of the treaty which will warrant the claim of an extensive district, when it is well known that at the date of the treaty only a few employes of this company had houses, sheep-folds, and cattle-pens, with very meager improvements, scattered over a wide and undefined range of country. Such a construction of the treaty is totally inadmissible and inconsistent with the land policy of the United States and Great Britain. Whilst it is manifest, from all the evidence collected, that no part of this land "*belonged to*" the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, yet some scattered portions of it might answer the description of "farms" and "lands" occupied by it, which, in a spirit of fairness and liberality, might be determined by survey, confirmed, and patented. On the other hand, the claim which has been presented, and which I regard as merely speculative, delays the public surveys, retards settlements, and prevents the improvement of the country.

Indeed, the surveyor general reports that almost all the old servants of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company have long since be-

come American citizens, and are now claiming farms, under our former donation and present preëmption laws, within the region that has been claimed on the Nisqually river.

It is due to the people of Washington Territory that some decisive action should be taken. I am not advised that any portion of the tracts claimed are of any public or political importance to the United States, and I recommend that the surveyor general of Washington Territory, under the supervision of this department, be authorized by special enactment to decide upon the validity of the claims of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, and, if they are entitled to confirmation, to determine the location and boundaries of the "farms" and "lands" that belonged to the company, which should be required, within a given period, to present its claims for final action.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Detailed information in regard to the operations of the Indian Office during the past year, and the present condition of the various tribes of Indians within our limits, will be found in the report of the Commissioner, which, with the accompanying documents, is herewith submitted.

In reviewing the results of the policy pursued by the government of the United States towards the Indian tribes within their limits, it should be borne in mind that, while the same general relation exists between the United States and all the tribes, that relation has been modified in respect to many of them by treaty stipulations and acts of Congress, and as these modifications vary in each case, and often in essential particulars, the subject becomes complicated, and the difficulty of subjecting the Indians to a uniform policy greatly increased. With the wild tribes in the heart of the continent, in Arizona, and in California, constituting, possibly, the majority, we have no treaties whatever. With respect to policy, then, it is obvious that the Indians must be divided into two classes—those with whom we have treaties, and those with whom we have not. In the case of the former we are clearly bound to be guided by treaty stipulations; in the case of the latter the government is free to pursue such a policy as circumstances may render expedient, subordinate, of course, to those general principles which have been declared in the statutes and sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

Again, the treaty or annuity Indians may be arranged in two divisions. With one we have treaties of amity, and we pay them annuities, either in money, goods, or provisions, or perhaps all three, for a longer or shorter period, but without recognizing their title to any particular tract of country. We not only pay annuities to the other, but we recognize their title to particular tracts of country, described by metes and bounds, and guaranty them undisturbed possession of the same forever. This latter class, again, must be subdivided into those who hold their lands in common, whether in fee, or by the usual Indian title, and those whose lands are held in severalty by the individual members of the tribe. There is yet a further distinction to be made between those cases where the several reservations are in a compact

body, surrounded by a well-defined exterior boundary, constituting them a tribal reservation, over which the intercourse laws can be enforced, and those in which the individual reservations are scattered among the white settlements, and subjected to the operation of the laws of the State or Territory in which they are situated.

Our intercourse with those tribes with whom we have no treaties, except those in California, Utah, and New Mexico, who are under the control of agents, is limited to impressing upon them the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with the whites, and assuring them that acts of violence and rapine will be sure to draw upon them severe chastisement. This intercourse is had mainly through the medium of officers of the Army, stationed on the remote frontier, or engaged in exploring and surveying expeditions. With the exception of the Navajos and Snakes, these Indians have been at peace with us during the past year.

Peace has also prevailed among the treaty Indians, with one conspicuous exception. I refer to the Kioways, whose increasing turbulence would seem to render military operations advisable. The same may be said of the Yanctonnais and Cut-head bands of Sioux.

Of those Indians, to whom reservations are secured by treaty, it is to be observed that those who hold their lands in common, and those who hold in severalty, but whose reservations are scattered about among the white settlements, have made, and are making little or no progress. There are of course exceptions, but they are few in number, and result from fortuitous circumstances. Experience has satisfied me that two conditions are indispensable to the success of any policy, looking beyond the mere immediate and temporary relief of the Indians. If it is designed to effect a radical change in their habits, and modes of life, and establish for them a permanent civilization, the ideas of separate, or rather private property, and isolation, must form the basis alike of our diplomacy and our legislation.

Private property in the soil and its products stimulates industry by guarantying the undisturbed enjoyment of its fruits, and isolation is an effectual protection against the competition, the cunning, and the corrupting influences of the white man. This is not mere theory, it has the sanction of successful application in practice; and notable examples may be cited—those of the Winnebagoes and Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, reclaimed in an incredibly short time by this policy, from the idleness, drunkenness, and degradation for which they were conspicuous. And it is no valid objection to the force of the illustration to say that the same results have been produced among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees, who still hold their lands as tenants in common. The tenure in common is but nominal with those tribes; every member of them is protected in the undisturbed possession of the home he has made for himself in the common domain, and his right of property in his fields and the crops he raises on them is as sacredly respected as if he held them in fee and in severalty. Nowhere are the intercourse laws so rigidly enforced as among these tribes; and it is to this and the practical recognition of the right of private property in the soil and its products that the great prosperity of these tribes is due. I am strengthened, then, in the conviction expressed in my last annual report,

that the only plan that holds out any hope for the decaying aboriginal races, is to confine them to small tribal reservations, having well-defined exterior boundaries, so that the intercourse laws can be enforced thereon, and to divide these reservations into farms of moderate dimensions, to be held in severalty by the individual members of the tribe, with all the rights incident to an estate in fee simple, except that of alienation. Annuities should be paid, not in money but in goods, provisions, agricultural implements, and seeds, and authority should be given to the agents to discriminate in their distribution between the industrious and the idle, the orderly and the thriftless. These ideas form the basis of all the Indian treaties which have been negotiated during your administration, and I would suggest that they should be established by law as the fixed policy of the government.

The colonization system, which was tried in California and Texas, under the direction of Congress, and from which I at one time hoped for the most favorable results, has proved an entire failure. It is expensive and radically defective. To promise for it any success, one of two modifications must be introduced. Either the overseer or agent must have a right of property in the products of the reservation, and be allowed to retain for his private use and benefit the surplus which may remain after feeding and clothing the Indians, or each Indian must work for himself and gather for himself, and the idle and the thriftless must be made to feel the effects of their idleness and unthriftiness, and to realize practically the difference between him who sows and reaps and him who does not.

Frequent complaints having been made by the Cherokee authorities of unauthorized settlements upon a portion of their territory known as the Neutral Land, measures were taken to remove the cause of complaint. Last spring the settlers were notified that they were unauthorized intruders, mere naked trespassers, in fact, upon an Indian reserve, and that they must remove, or the law would be enforced against them. No attention having been paid to the notice, the agent for the Cherokees, acting under orders from the Indian Office, has recently visited the reserve, and, by the aid of the United States troops, forcibly removed the settlers from that portion of the reserve lying south of what is known as the Calhoun line. It appears from the records of the department that owing to an error in protracting the northern boundary of the neutral land the line was made to run eight or nine miles south of the true boundary, leaving outside of the reserve, as marked on the map, a strip known as the "Dry Woods," which should have been included in it. It was generally believed that the dry woods was part of the New York reservation, on which settlements were permitted, and as the settlers there had gone in in good faith and made valuable improvements, the agent did not molest them. Believing myself that the settlers on the tract in question are law-abiding citizens, that they established themselves there in good faith, and in utter ignorance of the trespass they were committing, and that they have expended large sums in opening and improving their farms, I think it would be a great hardship if they were now compelled to remove. I have, therefore, suspended the execution of the law until the end of the approaching session of Congress, in order that they may have an

opportunity of applying to that body for relief; and, as the Cherokees do not want the land, I would recommend the passage of a law authorizing this land to be surveyed and sold as other public lands, and the proceeds paid over to the Cherokees. As it is expressly stipulated in the treaty of New Echota that the lands ceded to the Cherokees "shall in no future time, *without their consent*, be included within the *territorial limits* or jurisdiction of any State or Territory," provision should be made in the law for obtaining the assent of the Cherokees as a condition precedent to its taking effect; and, with a view of securing such assent, and preventing any future conflict of jurisdiction, the boundaries of Kansas should be so modified as to make her southern line coincident with the northern boundaries of the Cherokee neutral land and the Osage reservations, as protracted on Mr. Calhoun's map. The same error was committed with respect to the northern boundary of the Osage reservation, and as there are settlers upon the strip embraced between the treaty line and Mr. Calhoun's line, and their condition is in all respects similar to that of the settlers on the Dry Woods, I would recommend that the provisions of the law be extended to the Osage reservation.

The Shawnees, Miamies, and the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, belong to that class of Indians whose lands have been divided among the individual members of the tribe, and are held in severalty. These individual reservations do not fall within the limits of a tribal reservation, but are scattered among the white settlements, and the Indians are consequently exposed to all the evils resulting from unrestrained intercourse with the whites. They are not only making no progress, but are rapidly deteriorating; and I feel confident that, unless they are removed from their present location, they will disappear altogether in a short time. I would recommend that authority be given to this department to sell their lands, with their consent, and, with the proceeds, purchase them a home, either in the Cherokee neutral land, or in some part of the Osage reservation. No doubt is entertained of the feasibility of this plan, and it offers the double advantage of removing the Indians from influences that are surely working their destruction, and relieving the future State of Kansas from the burden of a large pauper Indian population. Besides, it will open to settlement some of the richest and most productive lands in Kansas. Indeed, I am not sure but that it would be advisable to remove all the Indians of Kansas, and locate them upon the unoccupied portion of the Osage reservation. It would relieve Kansas from an incubus, and allow the Indians a fair opportunity of working out a future for themselves, unrestricted by the interference of the whites.

Appropriations were made, at the last session of Congress, to enable the department to negotiate treaties with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, and with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River. To carry out the wishes of Congress, the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes were notified to assemble at Fort Bent, (now Fort Wise,) and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was instructed to meet them there. The Arrapahoes met the Commissioner, but only two or three chiefs of the Cheyennes were able to be present at the appointed time. The

propositions of the government were submitted to them in council, and the Indians were satisfied to accept them. But, as the representatives of the Cheyennes did not feel authorized to sign a treaty, the Commissioner was compelled to return without completing his work. The negotiation was left in such a condition as to hold out the expectation that a treaty will be concluded at an early day.

The superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency and an experienced officer of this department were appointed commissioners to negotiate with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River. Here, again, the negotiations were impeded by the absence of one of the bands, whose assent was deemed essential by the Indians themselves. The delegates from the Red Lake band demanded a most extravagant price for their land, and maintained their demand with so much persistence, that the commissioners deemed it impossible to conclude a treaty, at that time, upon terms acceptable to the department, and so broke up the conference. The department was influenced, in the terms it offered, by the fact that the Senate had rejected a treaty, negotiated in 1851, by the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, then Governor of Minnesota, and ex-officio superintendent, by which the Indians agreed to sell the most valuable portion of their country, including the valley of the Red River of the North, for the sum of \$230,000. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to demand a larger cession for that sum, while the amplest reservations were contemplated for Indian occupancy. The Indians have since expressed regret for their conduct, and asked to be permitted to visit Washington to conclude a treaty. Permission has been given them, and it is expected that a treaty will be shortly concluded.

In the administration of our Indian affairs the aid of the military arm of the government is often indispensable, and at all times a cordial coöperation and a friendly understanding between the Indian agents and the officers of the army are required for the success of this service. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the supervision of the Indian Bureau might be retransferred to the War Department with great propriety and advantage. If all the officers of the government, who are brought in contact with the Indians, and intrusted with their business, were under the immediate order and control of one department, they would necessarily feel a more direct responsibility, which would certainly secure greater efficiency.

PENSIONS.

I refer you to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for information in respect to the operations of the Pension Bureau for the past year.

The whole number of pensioners of all classes now remaining on the rolls is 11,284, and the sum required to pay their pensions is \$1,001,018 95. During the past year the amount thus expended was \$1,103,562 03.

Although there appears to have been but a slight diminution in the work of the office, yet such is the condition of the business that it will admit of a considerable reduction of the clerical force during the next

year, and, consequently, the estimates now submitted for this branch of the service have been reduced by the sum of \$28,200.

The energetic measures which have been adopted for the prevention of pension and bounty land frauds upon the government, have been attended with very favorable results, as is clearly indicated by the decrease in the number of prosecutions for offenses of this character.

PATENT OFFICE.

The increase of business in the Patent Office, and the magnitude of its operations, give additional force to the recommendations heretofore made for a reorganization of this bureau. The amount of work devolved upon the examiners is enormous, and it is difficult to believe that the reiterated appeals in this behalf would have been so entirely disregarded, had Congress realized the actual condition of the business of the office; and as the office is self-sustaining, it is only reasonable that this department should be empowered to graduate the force employed, by the work to be done; provided, always, that the expenditures shall be kept within the receipts.

I take occasion to renew the recommendation of previous reports in regard to the anomaly of allowing appeals from the Commissioner of Patents to one of the three district judges. In addition to the reasons urged in my first annual report for an alteration of the law in this particular, it is to be observed that, as each judge acts separately upon the appeal taken, it becomes very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain uniformity and certainty in the execution of the patent laws.

The income of the office, for the three quarters ending September 30, 1860, was \$197,648 40, and its expenditure, \$189,672 23, showing a surplus of \$7,976 17.

During this period, five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight applications for patents have been received, and eight hundred and forty-one caveats filed. Three thousand six hundred and twelve applications have been rejected, and three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six patents issued, including reissues, additional improvements, and designs. In addition to this, there have been forty-nine applications for extensions, and twenty-eight patents have been extended for a period of seven years from the expiration of their first term.

AGRICULTURE.

This is one of the main pillars of the prosperity and power of any country, and it assumes additional importance in ours, because of the extent of our territory, embracing every variety of soil and climate, the cheapness of land, and the facility with which its products can be transported to market. The liberal appropriations made by Congress at its last session, in encouragement of this most useful art, received the cheerful sanction of the people, and this department has labored faithfully to carry out the beneficent instructions of Congress. Diligent inquiry has been made for the best varieties of seeds and cuttings of every useful plant and vegetable, and satisfactory arrangements have been made for procuring them on the best terms, and transporting

them in the safest manner. It is manifest that, when we have received an adequate supply of the different plants and seeds adapted to our various soil and climate, and have developed our agricultural resources, by the judicious application of the results of scientific investigations, the United States must become the granary of the world.

EIGHTH CENSUS.

The general interest felt in this work, and the importance of the nearest possible approach to accuracy in all its details, have been properly appreciated by this department; and it is hoped that the energy and care with which it has been conducted will insure results in accordance with the public expectation.

The schedules and carefully-prepared instructions were distributed in time to enable the United States marshals to commence the enumeration on the day appointed by law. The time within which all the returns should have been made is now past, and the census has been completed in all the States and Territories, with the exception of some few subdivisions, where, from circumstances represented to be unavoidable, delays have occurred. This failure, however, creates no surprise, when it is known that the number of necessary subdivisions required the employment of four thousand four hundred different agencies.

The returns have been placed in the hands of an able and efficient corps of clerks, and I have the assurance of the superintendent of this service that, with his present force, he will enable me, during the approaching session of Congress, to present an exhibit of the aggregate population, manufactures, and agricultural productions, and to make the apportionment of Representatives, in accordance with the twenty-fifth section of the law approved May 23, 1850.

Sufficient information, however, has been obtained to justify the conclusion that our population has kept pace with its ordinary natural progress, and that the increase in the productions of agriculture, manufactures, and mines, will show an accelerated advance in material prosperity.

For the completion of the eighth census, the sum of \$437,000, as a deficiency, will be required for the current fiscal year, and a further appropriation of \$190,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, which, with the appropriation heretofore made for this service, will make the entire cost of the present enumeration about \$1,642,000, of which sum about \$1,303,000 will be paid to the marshals and their assistants, in accordance with the rates established by the law of 1850, for their services in this connection.

The sum demanded for the execution of the eighth census exceeds the cost of the seventh in the sum of \$245,000—an excess rendered necessary by the increase of our population and its diffusion over the vast plains of the interior.

In this my last annual report, I feel it to be my duty to suggest the propriety and importance of establishing a bureau of statistics.

The internal trade between the different States of this Union is greater than our foreign trade, and directly interests a much greater

number of our own people, yet we possess no agency by which we can ascertain and definitely present to the world the value and extent of this exchange of the products of labor. We have no central point of statistical knowledge by which we can show the connection and dependence of the several States upon each other for their material advancement and prosperity. It is true that once in each period of ten years the country is supplied with certain information regarding our agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests; yet nothing is known of the importance, direction, and channels of our home commerce. Congress, the departments, and the community are without any general reliable resource for the ascertainment of our internal trade and the annual productions of agriculture, manufactures, and mines. It would be a wise economy to establish an agency which would secure the desired information in the most authentic, practicable form, and regularly report the same at each session of Congress. The requisite force would be small, and I feel confident that the reports of such a bureau would command for it the public favor.

JUDICIARY.

Some changes in the laws are required, to enable this department to secure uniformity and to enforce existing regulations in regard to judicial expenses of the government, and I renew my former recommendations on this subject. Without some additional power, promptitude and accuracy in the return of the emolument accounts of the clerks of the United States courts cannot be secured.

The fixed and well-established policy of the government of the United States, since the year 1808, has been the suppression of the African slave trade. From time to time statutes have been enacted to effectuate this object, and the heaviest penalties have been prescribed against those who engage in this traffic. The courts find great difficulty in construing the laws, and the judges widely differ in their opinions and interpretation of them. The action of the juries in all sections of the country indicates that the penalties prescribed for violations of these laws are deemed altogether disproportionate to the heinousness of the offense, and therefore any technical defense is seized upon to reconcile them to finding verdicts of acquittal. Hence, no case has ever yet reached the Supreme Court, by which alone a settled construction could be given to them. Public policy demands a review of these statutes, and a change which would render their provisions more practical, and therefore more efficient, would, in my judgment, be both wise and expedient.

But I desire more particularly to call your attention to that provision of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, which authorizes the President "to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in

the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels ;” and, also, to the act of June 16, 1860, which authorizes the President to enter into a contract with any persons or society to receive from the agents of the United States “all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade,” and “to provide the said negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa.”

During the last spring, three slavers, having on board 1,432 Africans, were captured and brought into the port of Key West. These Africans were delivered to the United States marshal of the southern district of Florida, who furnished them with suitable supplies and provided comfortable quarters for their occupancy. With the least possible delay, contracts were entered into with the American Colonization Society for the transportation of these negroes to Liberia, and for their support for one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa. The said society contracted to furnish vessels of the best class, to be fitted, equipped, and provisioned in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress entitled “An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels,” approved March 3, 1855. Good clothing, medicines, and medical attendance were to be provided for said Africans on the voyage. The contract for their transportation was performed with fidelity. Approved vessels, which had been examined by an officer of the Navy, at the instance of this department, well-provisioned, and with ample room, were provided, and the result is as follows: 1,432 was the number received by the marshal at Key West; while under his charge, 294 died, and the survivors, numbering 1,138, were delivered to the agents of the Colonization Society. On the voyage 245 died, and only 893 were landed on the coast of Africa. This department is without definite information as to the fate of the survivors since their arrival in Liberia.

The expenses incurred by the marshal in keeping these Africans for about six weeks, including \$5,498 60 for medicines and medical attendance, was \$27,650 92. The cost of transportation, exclusive of the salaries of the agents of the government to superintend the fulfillment of the contract, amounted to \$56,900. The cost of supporting and providing them with clothing for one year will amount to \$89,300, in the event that no further mortality shall occur among them.

During the month of August last, three young Africans found on board the slaver W. R. Kibbey were brought into the port of New York and delivered to the United States marshal for the southern district of that State. These boys were quick, sprightly, and promising. Numerous applications were made by citizens to have them bound out for a term of years as apprentices, and others proposing that they should be placed in the “Colored Orphan Asylum,” in the city of New York; but, as the law allowed no discretion upon the subject, I caused them to be delivered into the charge of the Colonization Society, for transportation to Liberia.

On the 15th day of October last, this department was advised, by a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, of the seizure of the brigantine slaver *Storm King*, with 619 Africans, and also of the capture of the slave ship *Erie*, with 897 Africans on board, and of their arrival at the port of Monrovia. These Africans, reduced by death to 1,483, were delivered to the agent of the United States for liberated Africans, in a state of perfect nakedness, who provided them at once with clothing and food. At the time of the landing of these negroes the agent of the United States was informed by the President of Liberia that, unless the government of the United States should pay to the government of Liberia the same per capita consideration which had been allowed the Colonization Society for their maintenance for twelve months, he could not consent to receive them into his country. The Africans were landed, however, and the question was referred to our government. Upon examination, it was found that the law vested no authority in the President of the United States to contract with the government of Liberia for the support of these people, and as the Colonization Society have a special treaty or agreement with that government, allowing them to land and maintain in that country recaptured Africans, another contract was entered into with that society for the support and clothing of these Africans for one year. To carry out this contract, an appropriation of \$148,300 will be required during this session of Congress.

The system established by the legislation of the last session of Congress, by which the officers of the armed vessels of the United States are authorized to land those negroes found on board captured slavers on the coast of Africa, is regarded as both proper and economical.

In order to carry out the policy of the government for suppressing the African slave trade, there is no reason or necessity for treating these unfortunate Africans when brought within our jurisdiction with cruelty and inhumanity, by the operation of a system which entails a heavy expense upon this government.

Enfeebled as they are by a voyage in crowded vessels, and with scant provision, confined within our forts and barracks, where no one sympathises with or can understand them, with none interested to study their wants, or to administer to their necessities, then shipped again upon another long voyage, it is not wonderful that more than one third of them die.

After they are landed in Africa, and kept for twelve months, they are thrown off by the United States to take care of themselves. In this condition, half civilized and half savage, they are much less capable of supporting themselves than if they were altogether savage. But the government of Liberia, moved by a spirit of humanity, has been compelled to remedy the effects of our laws, by enacting that each recaptured African, at the end of twelve months, shall be bound to service for a term of seven years to fit him for the duties of citizenship.

Our system is productive of unmitigated cruelty to these unfortunate beings; but owing to the prejudice and distrust of our people, it is difficult to suggest a change which would be acceptable to all. Any

change, however, would be an improvement upon the present inhuman and costly system.

The marshals into whose hands these Africans have been delivered have performed a most arduous and disagreeable duty, with great efficiency and fidelity, but the law allows them no compensation whatever for their services. This is unjust, and I hope that Congress will not hesitate to remedy this defect in the law, and will authorize this department to make such payments as may be commensurate with the services rendered.

To provide a reasonable allowance therefor, and to meet the necessary expenses arising from the prosecution of persons charged with violating the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and also to enable the government to pay the amount now due on account of the bounty provided for by the act of March 3, 1819—being \$25 for each negro, mulatto, or person of color, delivered to the United States marshal, or the agent appointed to receive recaptured Africans—an appropriation of \$75,000 will be required at the present session of Congress.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In my annual reports for 1858 and 1859, allusion was made to the fact, that the Constitution invests Congress with exclusive legislative control over the District of Columbia, yet the people of the District have no voice in choosing a delegate or member to participate in its councils. The absence of any direct responsibility on the part of the legislative body constitutes the basis of appeals to its sense of justice and liberality in their behalf. The past is full of evidence of the generosity of Congress to this District. Liberal charters have been granted to the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Judges and other judicial officers have been provided, at the expense of the United States, for the administration of justice, and the maintenance of good order; halls have been supplied for the accommodation of courts, and a jail for the safe-keeping of prisoners; a penitentiary has been built and supported from year to year; bridges have been constructed and kept in repair; streets and avenues have been paved and lighted; an auxiliary police force established and paid; and a heavy expenditure has been incurred in bringing a bountiful supply of pure water into the cities from a distance; several squares have been inclosed and tastefully adorned; a hospital for the insane has been erected, officered, and supported; and provision made for the education and maintenance of the deaf and dumb and the blind. Much has been done, but more is required and expected. Owing, however, to the want of any definite rule or settled policy on the part of Congress in respect to appropriations for these local objects, it is difficult to designate other and additional improvements which ought to be made at the expense of the United States.

To furnish an illustration, I need only refer to the action of the Senate at its late session. This department was required by that body to submit an estimate to Congress at its approaching session for the construction of a new jail for this District. Such a building is needed, and the appropriation for that purpose would be proper. But on the

same principle by which you would erect a jail for the safe-keeping of the prisoners of the District you would enlarge the City Hall for the accommodation of its courts. The only question of discretion which arises is this: Is the necessity for additional court accommodations as urgent and pressing as the erection of a new jail? From the representations made to me I consider an additional court room more necessary and more pressing. In submitting the required estimate for building a new jail, I have adopted the plan designed by Mr. Clark, architect for this department. The proposed structure would be sufficiently tasteful and imposing in appearance, simple and commodious in its arrangements, capable of harmonious extension if hereafter required, and economical in the cost of construction as well as in the outlay that will be necessary for its safe-keeping.

The recommendations made in former reports, in regard to legislation for the District of Columbia, are now respectfully renewed. The policy therein indicated, if adopted and carried out, would be just and fair, and, it is believed, entirely satisfactory to the people.

For information in reference to the public buildings and grounds, and the expenditure of the appropriations therefor, I have the honor to refer the annexed report of the Commissioner. Judicious and careful management has been evinced in all the details of this branch of the service during the past year.

The interesting report of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane is herewith submitted, and shows that this institution is in a satisfactory condition. The buildings are all nearly completed. They have been constructed in a substantial and tasteful manner, and the cost has, in no case, exceeded the appropriation. The location is beautiful and commanding, and the accommodations are ample for all patients that are entitled to admission. The number of inmates has increased from year to year. On the first of July last, there were from the Army 24; from the Navy 19; from the Soldier's Home 4; and from civil life 120—total 167.

The grounds around the buildings should be laid off and improved, and the entire tract of land substantially inclosed; and for these purposes some additional appropriations will be needed.

The institution has heretofore been managed with great efficiency, and bids fair soon to become a model of its kind in every respect.

The annual report of the president of the Columbian Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will be found among the papers accompanying this report, from which it appears that, in respect to the number of pupils and the efficiency of the instruction and management, this institution has been prosperous. The number of pupils taught during the year ending the 30th of June last was thirty, of which twenty-four were mutes and six blind. The receipts of the treasurer were \$6,509 26, and the payments by the superintendent were \$6,895 60, the excess being met by a balance in his hands on the 30th of June, 1859. The State of Maryland has recently made provision for placing pupils in the institution, and accessions have been received and others are expected from that quarter. Its buildings and grounds are found not to be sufficiently capacious for

the attainment of all that is desired in giving instruction in manual labor and the mechanic arts. The reports of the officers do not show the rate of compensation required by the directors from pay-pupils and those placed in it by the State of Maryland, but the amount received from the United States during the year by the treasurer having been \$5,759 26, supporting and educating about twenty indigent pupils from this District, the rate of cost is shown to have been \$287 96 for each, which, at this early stage of the history and progress of the institution, may be regarded as very moderate indeed. This result is only attainable because the management of the funds is intrusted to judicious men, who, from motives of Christian benevolence, not only conduct its affairs without cost, but are themselves constantly making private contributions to its resources. In this state of the case, it appears to be a dictate of wisdom, as well as of benevolence, that the institution should be favorably regarded by Congress.

By a proviso attached to a clause in the act of Congress of June 25, 1860, "making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government," the "office of engineer of the Potomac water works" was abolished, and its duties assigned to the "chief engineer of the Washington aqueduct."

The annual report which is required by the first section of the act of March 3, 1859, in relation to the care and preservation of the finished portion of these works, has been prepared by the chief engineer of the aqueduct, and will also be found among the accompanying papers.

The principal object kept steadily in view in managing the penitentiary of this District, has been to make it a self-supporting institution; but this desirable end has not been attained. The experiment of hiring the labor of the convicts in different branches of mechanical labor has been made, but the machinery, shops, and grounds are not of a capacity sufficient to admit the introduction of a variety of employments of this kind. I am of the opinion that some change might be made with advantage, and therefore recommend the enactment of a law under which the able-bodied convicts might be employed in grading and improving the public grounds around the arsenal.

For the details of the history of the penitentiary during the year, and its present condition, I refer you to the annual report of the Board of Inspectors and warden. I approve the suggestion of the board, that some provision should be made for the punishment of prisoners who escape from the custody of the officers, and also for the misdemeanor of aiding and abetting an escape.

As an incentive to good conduct it might be proper to provide for the payment to each convict who serves out his term of sentence without any insubordination or infraction of the rules of the prison of a small per centum, at his discharge, upon the value of the labor he has performed whilst confined within its walls.

WAGON ROADS.

After making my last annual report, in which I stated that the work on the Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake road might be

regarded as completed, I became satisfied of the inadequate supply of water along that portion of the route lying between Lasson's Meadows, on the Humboldt river, and the western terminus, near Honey Lake valley, and that the stock and families of the vast number of emigrants who had already passed over this road suffered greatly from this deficiency. I gave instructions to the superintendent, in April last, to expend a portion of the remaining funds in proper works for the collection and preservation of water, and I have now the honor to report the entire completion of this emigrant road. The final report of the superintendent is daily expected.

The zeal and indomitable energy with which this work has been prosecuted, through several years, by the superintendent, reflects the highest credit upon him. No officer could have performed this arduous duty with more ability and fidelity to the government. His successful efforts to improve this great highway between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific slope, by changing its location from rugged and barren to more inviting regions, will be duly appreciated by the hardy emigrants who will enjoy its advantages.

The work was also resumed upon the El Paso and Fort Yuma road, under a special contract, in May last, with a view to improve the grades, and collect and preserve water along the route, from Ojo Excavado and the Pimos villages. The work has been finished, and a detailed report is expected at an early day.

BOUNDARIES.

The commission for surveying the boundary lines between the territories of the United States and Texas have completed the field work, and the commissioner is now engaged upon and will soon complete the office work.

I am gratified to state that the commissioner has conducted this work with an ability and economy which entitles him to the approbation of the country. The extent of the lines, all of which have been run and marked, except fifty-five miles on the Llaño Estacado, which could not be surveyed from physical causes, is about eight hundred and twenty-one miles, and the general destitution of the country exposed the commission to severe hardships and privations.

The report of the commissioner, when completed, will exhibit much interesting information respecting the regions of country passed through, more particularly of the famed Llaño Estacado (staked plain) and the valley of the Pecos river, through which a practical wagon road was discovered by the commission from Delaware creek to Anton Chico.

Under the act approved May 20, 1860, authorizing a survey of the boundary lines between the territories of the United States and the State of California, a commission has been organized and directed to coöperate with such agents as might be selected by the authorities of the State of California. Owing to the great distance from the field of operations, and the lateness of the season at which the work was commenced, the department is not advised of the progress made; but it is believed the party are now engaged in ascertaining and determining

the initial point, which is at the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude with the Colorado river, and in making an exploration of the country through which the line will run.

During my connection with the Department of the Interior, nothing has afforded me more satisfaction than the marked ability and fidelity of its bureau officers and the intelligence and general good conduct of its corps of clerks. They have possessed my confidence, and by the industry, integrity, and sense of justice which have been evinced, they have fully deserved it. In the administration of its affairs I have been ably advised and cordially sustained by them, and it gives me pleasure thus to bring to your notice, my appreciation of the value of their services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 29, 1860.

SIR: During the past year the operations of the land system have extended by direct administrative action within the limits of all the political divisions embracing the public domain, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and to the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, (known as Dacotah,) Washington, New Mexico, and Utah.

Our correspondence has passed those limits, having extended within all the other members of the Confederacy where non-resident claimants hold interests, requiring adjustment under bounty land grants for services in the war of the revolution, in the last war with Great Britain, the war with Mexico, with Indian tribes, under foreign titles, and under other grants in great diversity.

Of the 3,250,000 of square miles which constitute the territorial extent of the Union, the public lands embrace an area of 2,265,625 square miles, or 1,450,000,000 of acres, being more than two thirds of our geographical extent, and nearly three times as large as the United States at the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace in 1783 with Great Britain. This empire domain extends from the northern line of Texas, the Gulf of Mexico, reaching to the Atlantic ocean, northwesterly to the Canada line bordering upon the great lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, extending westward to the Pacific ocean, with Puget's Sound on the north, the Mediterranean sea of our extreme northwestern possessions.

It includes fifteen sovereignties known as the "Land States," and an extent of territory sufficient for thirty-two additional, each equal to the great central land State of Ohio.

It embraces soils capable of abundant yield of the rich productions of the tropics, of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, and the grape, the vintage, now a staple, particularly so of California; of the great cereals, wheat and corn, in the western, northwestern, and Pacific States, and in that vast interior region from the valley of the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains; and thence to the chain formed by the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, the eastern wall of the Pacific slope, every variety of soil is found revealing its wealth.

Instead of dreary inarable wastes, as supposed in earlier times, the millions of buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep, the primitive inhabitants of the soil, fed by the hand of nature, attest its capacity for the abundant support of a dense population through the skillful toil of the agriculturist, dealing with the earth under the guidance of the science of the present age.

Not only is the yield of food for man in this region abundant, but it holds in its bosom the precious metals of gold, silver, with cinnabar, the useful metals of iron, lead, copper, interspersed with immense belts or strata of that propulsive element coal, the source of riches and power, and now the indispensable agent not only for domestic purposes of life, but in the machine shop, the steam car, and steam vessel, quickening the advance of civilization and the permanent settlement of the country, and being the agent of active and constant intercommunication with every part of the republic.

Not a year had elapsed from the definitive treaty of peace in 1783 before the Congress of the Confederation took the initiative for establishing a system for the disposal of the then existing western lands, and on the 20th May, 1785, the requisite ordinance for that purpose was passed by which the Board of Treasury was authorized to dispose of the surveyed lands in the western territory, commencing sales at New York or Philadelphia, with power to adjourn to any part of the United States.

All beyond the present western limits of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia was a wilderness, traversed only by the Mobilian Indians, the Uchees, Cherokees, Cheraws, and the Algonquin family, extending from the thirty-fifth parallel to the north of the great lakes, into Canada.

After the more perfect union was formed by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which went into operation on the 30th April, 1789, Congress, on the 2d September, 1789, transferred to the Treasury Department the duty of the disposal of the public lands, the patents for the same to be prepared by the State Department.

Thereafter, in 1812, the General Land Office was created, and by the law of 4th July, 1836, and other acts, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and President of the United States, is clothed with the power of "supervision and control," in regard to the "executive duties" then "prescribed," or which might thereafter "be prescribed by law, appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in any wise respecting such public lands; and, also, such as relate to private claims of lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the government of the United States."

The next subject to be considered is the inceptive measures taken in the infancy of the republic, and the progress since made in regard to the survey and disposal of our land inheritance.

Immediately after the inauguration of President Washington, he laid before Congress a report from the Secretary of War acknowledging the Indian right of occupancy, and recognizing the principle of acquiring their claims by purchase for specific consideration, according to the "practice of the late English colonies and government in purchasing

the Indian claims," the rule in that respect laid down in the proclamation of 7th October, 1763, by the King of Great Britain, interdicting purchases of land by private individuals from the Indians, and declaring that, "if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of said lands," the same "shall be purchased only" for the crown, the ultimate dominion and sovereignty being held to reside in the discoverer colonizing upon the continent.

The highest judicial department of our government, in the case of Johnson, lessee, *vs.* McIntosh, (8 Peters' Reports,) has affirmed this as a principle of right now beyond question.

In accordance with this principle, beginning with the treaty of 1795, at Greenville, the Indian title has been extinguished by the United States from the great lakes to the Natchez settlement, taking its name from the tribal relations to the Mexican (*Aztec*) Indians in all the States east of the Mississippi, leaving, however, remnants of tribes, such as the Stockbridges, Brothertown, or Mohegans, individual Creeks and Choc-taws, Pottawatomies, Miamies, and others, who have been invested by act of Congress or treaty with allodial titles. Besides this, the Indian usufruct has been extinguished in the tier of States west of the Mississippi, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern line of Iowa, including the greater portion of the State of Minnesota—about one third of Minnesota (Dacotah) Territory—half of Kansas, one tenth of Nebraska, in Oregon and Washington, east and west of the Cascades; provision having been made there for the concentration and settlement of the Indians in home reservations of limited extent. In California the Indians have not been recognized as holding any specific tracts of country; but have been collected and transferred to reservations set apart for their protection.

In the larger part of New Mexico the great body of the Indians are purely nomadic, excepting those claiming *pueblos* with ascertained limits, and the tribes of the Icarillos, Mezcaleros, Mimbres, Gila-Apaches, Pimos, and Maricopas, for which limited reservations are proposed. With the Utahs no treaties for the extinction of the Indian title have been made.

Our surveying system began in the tract of country in Ohio, known as the old seven ranges. The surveys were run and established from the Ohio river, as a base line, northward and westward, each township, six miles square, being then as at the present, laid off into thirty-six sections or square miles. As the surveys progressed various improvements were introduced to secure regularity and convenience of description, by the establishment of base lines, meridians, and standard parallels, through certain permanent natural points, the mouths of rivers, such as the Great Miami, Ohio, Arkansas, St. Francis; and more recently the summits of mountains, as Mount Diablo, San Bernardino, Humboldt in California, the isolated peak 210 feet on the bank of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, each of these mountain tops overlooking an immense area, and all constituting monuments and witness posts to endure for all time. On these base lines are marked what are denominated the ranges of townships east or west of the principal meridian, corresponding to longitude, whilst the township numbers, north

and south, indicate distances from the base line corresponding to latitude.

This great surveying net-work has extended from State to State and Territory to Territory, half way across the continent in the direction of the Pacific, whilst, starting from the shores of the western ocean, they are rapidly advancing eastward over the surface of California, Oregon, and Washington, and westerly crossing the Snowy mountains and the Cascades, eventually to be interlocked and united with the surveys now stretching west from the valley of the Mississippi.

The field of operations of our land system is exhibited in the following table, showing, first, the territorial extent of each of the elder members of the Confederacy, and also of Texas, which do not embrace public lands, in connection with the States and Territories carved out of and embracing the public domain.

An exhibit of the area of the several States and Territories of the United States.

	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
STATES OF THE UNION.				
Maine	35,000	22,400,000		
New Hampshire	9,280	5,939,200		
Vermont	10,212	6,535,680		
Massachusetts	7,800	4,992,000		
Rhode Island	1,306	835,840		
Connecticut	4,750	3,040,000		
New York	47,000	30,080,000		
New Jersey	8,320	5,324,800		
Pennsylvania	46,000	29,440,000		
Delaware	2,120	1,356,800		
Maryland	11,124	7,119,360		
Virginia	61,352	39,265,280		
North Carolina	50,704	32,450,560		
South Carolina	34,000	21,760,000		
Georgia	58,000	37,120,000		
Kentucky	37,680	24,115,200		
Tennessee	45,600	29,184,000		
Texas	274,356	175,587,840		
Total			744,604	476,546,560
<i>Land States.</i>				
Ohio	39,964	25,576,960		
Indiana	33,809	21,637,760		
Michigan	56,451	36,128,640		
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400		
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360		
Iowa	55,045	35,228,800		
California	188,981	120,947,840		
Oregon	95,274	60,975,360		
Minnesota	83,531	53,459,840		
Florida	59,268	37,931,520		
Alabama	50,722	32,462,080		
Mississippi	47,156	30,179,840		
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440		
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720		
Missouri	65,350	41,824,000		
Total land States			978,429	626,194,560
District of Columbia			60	38,400
TERRITORIES EMBRACING PUBLIC LANDS.				
Kansas	126,283	80,821,120		
Nebraska	342,438	219,160,320		
Minnesota	81,960	52,454,400		
Washington	193,071	123,565,440		
New Mexico	256,309	164,037,760		
Utah	220,196	140,925,440		
Indian	67,020	42,892,800		
Total Territories			1,287,277	823,857,280
Total land surface			3,010,370	1,926,636,800

To which added water surface, lakes, rivers, &c., we have a surface of over 3,250,000 square miles. The aggregate area of the land States and Territories is upwards of 1,450,000,000 acres

In the work of surveying extension in the land States and Territories mentioned in the foregoing exhibit, the tracing of the great meridians and base lines, and establishing enduring monuments, require the highest professional skill, because upon these lines are closed and perpetuated the township lines, the whole frame work of the system.

Principal and guide meridians have been run and established to the extent of.....	7,039 miles.
Base lines, to the extent of.....	4,819 “
Making an aggregate of.....	<u>11,858 miles.</u>

The other lines of the public surveys, township and subdivisional, from the commencement of operations to the present period have been extended over 689,169 miles; equal to 441,067,915 acres.

The surveys have been completed in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Michigan, Arkansas, and Iowa, and nearly so in Missouri, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting, in the last named, the “Everglades,” in the southern peninsula.

The details of the number of miles and acres surveyed in each department during the year ending September 30, 1860, are exhibited in an accompanying statement.

The work has been coextensive with the funds appropriated, and includes public lands, confirmed private claims, Indian reservations, and boundaries between States and Territories. During that period there have been returned surveys equal to 36,388 lineal miles, or an area of 11,680,419.92 acres.

The existing machinery is divided into eleven surveying departments. Its *personnel* consisted during the last year of eleven surveyors general, eighty-five employés, 100 deputy surveyors, having 400 assistants in the capacities of compass men, chain men, flag men, ax men, and teamsters.

The surveying archives of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Alabama, and Mississippi have long since been delivered over to those States pursuant to law. The archives for Illinois and Arkansas, where the surveys are completed, may be transferred to the State authorities whenever the legislatures of those States shall have passed acts of acceptance, as required by the laws of Congress of January 12, 1840, and January 22, 1853. In the case of Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, and Iowa, the surveying machinery is in progress of being wound up; the transfer in like manner is proposed when the legislatures of those States shall have passed the prerequisite acts of acceptance.

The fragmentary work which may remain in any of those States after the surveying department is closed within their limits, such as surveys of private claims, islands, or interstitial parcels of the public land, can at any time hereafter be executed through the instrumentality of the General Land Office, in virtue of the powers conferred upon the Commissioner by the acts of Congress for that purpose.

Missouri.—Having the object in view of an early closing of his office, the surveyor general has been instructed to direct his force with diligence and energy to the complete protraction triplicate

of all field notes of townships, or of surveys of parcels of land not yet reduced to plats, then to have all allotments of the school lands, under the acts of Congress of 1812, 1824, and 1831, brought to a termination; to have disputed questions of confirmed locations promptly settled and platted, with any other cases of confirmed titles.

Louisiana.—The existing contracts for surveys are all required to be executed before the 30th June next. The field work, therefore, in this State may be regarded as nearly completed, excepting the New Orleans township, for which, with its exterior relations of private titles and swamp, the surveyor general has recommended an appropriation of \$3,000. The item has heretofore been brought to the attention of Congress, is desirable, and is recommended; yet this particular service need not delay the closing of that surveying department, because the work can hereafter be done, under the orders of this office, whenever authority shall be given by Congress for its execution at the requisite augmented rates.

The field work of past years has been pressed with greater speed than the office work of the Louisiana surveying department, and hence a large accumulation of desk labor exists. The surveyor general has been instructed to bring up the arrears, looking to the eventual transfer of the archives to the State. The estimates submitted have in view the closing of the surveying department in the two states—Missouri and Louisiana—dispensing with the chief officers there as soon as the public interest will allow, and completing transcripts by direct authority from this office out of the means anticipated pursuant to the estimates presented; those means to be applied in the most effectual manner to the end contemplated.

In Florida the field operations were carried on along the Atlantic coast east of Indian river, and in the vicinity of Merritt's Island; also east and west of the Okeechobee lake, and in the neighborhood of Carlosahatchee river. The estimates submitted are for subdivisional work of certain arable lands, about twenty townships, equal to 460,800 acres, situated north of Carlosahatchee river, and west of Okeechobee lake. In addition to this, the surveyor general recommends the extension of township lines over a region of country south of Carlosahatchee in latitude $26^{\circ} 30'$, and north of the everglades, on the ground of the existence of extensive bodies of land not falling within the swamp grant; but the information in our possession does not satisfy us of the present necessity of this work, which would require augmented rates, and may be done at any future period when circumstances may render it desirable.

The question of the true boundary between Florida and Georgia is one of long standing, and should be promptly settled. The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of May 4, 1826, having disagreed as to the true source of St. Mary's river, the boundary has never been since finally determined, Georgia insisting that Ellicot's mound, established in 1800 at the source of that river, was not at the real source of the river; and in 1829 the State applied to Congress for authority to run and mark the boundary according to the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1795 with Spain, but nothing further in respect to the determination of that line has since been ordered by

Congress. Ellicot's mound and the initial point of the boundary at the mouth of Flint river were connected by actual measurement in a direct line as early as 1825, by the United States surveyor general, and the public surveys in Florida have been closed thereon.

The failure of the commissioners, by disagreement, to carry out the provisions of the said act of 1826 having, as stated, left the question as to the true boundary unsettled, the provisions of the recent act of Congress, approved April 13, 1860, "to settle the titles to lands along the boundary line between the States of Florida and Georgia," cannot properly be carried out in settling the coterminous private rights of the people in Georgia and Florida until final adjustment of the boundary is had pursuant to further legislation of Congress.

Kansas—Nebraska.—The surveyor general reports that the surveying service has progressed during the last year to the extent of the appropriations. The returns of the field work consisting, in Kansas, of 5,746 miles, township and subdivisional work, principally New York Indian lands; and in Nebraska, 3,619 miles, on the Missouri river, near the confluence of the Neobrarah and Missouri rivers, and on the Platte river near Fort Kearney, and on the head waters of the Big Blue river.

In this surveying department thirty-three township plats for Kansas have been prepared and sent to local land offices,

for an area of.....	760,981.05 acres.
The plats previously reported embracing.....	11,325,334.95 “

Making plats duly returned for a total area in Kansas of.....	12,086,316.00 “
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Thirty-eight township plats for Nebraska have been prepared during the past year, and transmitted for an area of..... 763,077.85 acres.

Plats previously reported for.. 8.652.597.79 “

Making plats returned for a surface of.....	9,415,675.64 “
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Constituting an aggregate of surveyed and platted land in Kansas and Nebraska of.....	21,501,991.64 “
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Surveys applied for at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.—Representations have been made to this office that the region of country particularly on the eastern slope of the mountains, or the South Platte gold region, is interspersed with numerous valleys of small extent, yet, in the aggregate, of a sufficient area to sustain a large population—the soil being of a productive character. It is reported that the lands at the head of South Platte and its tributaries, which have already been settled upon and cultivated, extend about 100 miles along the Rocky Mountains from north to south, and twenty-five to fifty miles from west to east, embracing many towns, among which are Denver, Auraria, Golden City, Arrapahoe, Colorada, Mountain City, Russellville, Huntsville, and others. It is further stated

that the country down the Platte river is very fine, and the valley on each side contains bottom lands from one to three miles in width, yielding the finest grass, being settled by farmers as far as Fremont's orchard, about 100 miles east in the direct line of the Rocky Mountains; and garden farms are being cultivated to a considerable extent.

The surveyor general, in submitting estimates for the service for the year ending June 30, 1862, suggests the extension of the public surveys in that direction, and should the Indian title to the lands in that region of country be extinguished, the wishes of distant settlers and miners might be gratified by affording facilities for the acquisition of title to surveyed lands, so much desired by those pursuing agricultural avocations, and who may be enabled to purchase with the means realized from the sale of products in a ready market in mining communities.

The base line, being the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska, having been extended during the last year to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, affords facilities for the surveying of any portions of this surveying district, and as soon as the title to the Indian land is extinguished, the wants of the actual settlers dispersed throughout the wide extent of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, may be readily satisfied.

The base line, just referred to, governing the public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska, had been established in former years for the distance of 204 miles west from the Missouri river on the fortieth degree of north latitude to the intersection point of the second guide meridian west with that parallel. This line is not only the standard from which surveys in Nebraska start, and in Kansas count, but being reported as surveyed and marked on the latitude aforesaid, it will serve as the line of demarkation between those two Territories, separating their jurisdiction.

With the view to acquiring accurate information as to the character of the lands, together with the political considerations requiring tangible boundary, separating Kansas from Nebraska, the extension of the base line was ordered by you, and accomplished during the last year to the extent of 345 miles and $29\frac{4}{100}$ chains, the terminating point being on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, designated by a towering granite rock, presenting an acute top, affording no eligible place for the erection of any conspicuous artificial monument thereon, this point being 549 miles and $29\frac{4}{100}$ chains west of the initial monument erected on the Missouri river.

The surveyors represent considerable settlements along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and on the 10th of September, 1859, report "the base line as completed from the initial point on the west or right bank of Missouri river, to its point of intersection with the east boundary of Utah, said boundary line being on the summit of the Rocky Mountains;" that, "following its meanderings, the entire length of the line between the above point, as laid down by measurement, is 549 miles and $29\frac{4}{100}$ chains; making $10^{\circ} 21' 16''$ of longitude $53\frac{56}{1000}$ miles, being a degree of longitude on the fortieth parallel of latitude. The initial point on the Missouri river being $95^{\circ} 15' 43'$

added to $10^{\circ} 21' 16''$, makes, for the closing point on the Utah line, as above described, $105^{\circ} 36' 59''$ west of Greenwich."

The surveyor general has entered into contracts for the present fiscal year to the extent of the appropriation, (\$20,000.) The field operations in Kansas being on both sides of Arkansas river, in the southern part of the Territory, adjoining the Osage reservation; in Nebraska, east of and about twenty-five miles from Fort Kearney; also in the region east of the Pawnee reserve, in the valley of the Loup Fork of the Platte river.

The extension of the public surveys in Kansas for the next fiscal year, as recommended by the surveyor general, is, in the opinion of this office, much larger than the service requires. His estimates have accordingly been restricted in view of the great extent of surveyed lands already subject to preëmption and open to entry at private sale.

Wisconsin.—In the country lying in Marathon and Oconto counties, east of Wisconsin river, there have been surveyed township exteriors equal to 318 miles, and subdivisions amounting to 1,354 miles. In the region near the sources of St. Croix, Burnt Wood, and Bad rivers, in La Pointe county, 503 miles of township and subdivision lines have been established.

The surveyor general has contracted for the survey of fourteen townships east of Wisconsin river, in the vicinity of Beaulieu rapids, and west of the line separating Oconto from Marathon county, this portion demanding priority in survey on account of the existence of valuable timber, with soil suitable for settlement.

Contracts also have been made for the extension of township surveys in the region between Lake Flambeau and Wisconsin river, extending north to the boundary of Michigan. About six townships, well timbered, at the head of the Wisconsin and Brulé rivers, and Lac Vieux desert, will be subdivided. Contracts have also been made for the subdivision of six townships—three on Bad river, emptying into Lake Superior, south of Madeline Island, and the remainder adjoining the western boundary of Wisconsin, near St. Louis river.

In this part of Wisconsin there remain only eleven townships to be subdivided to complete the surveys in that part of the State, including those falling within the reservation for the La Pointe and other Indians, under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, situated west of the mouth of Montreal river, and in the valley of Bad river. The office work in this surveying district has been dispatched with commendable activity.

Iowa.—There have been run in the northwestern portion of this State, during the past year, 994 miles of subdivisional work—leaving to complete the whole State but two townships under survey, with some small islands in navigable lakes and rivers; also isolated tracts, which were covered with water when former surveys were executed. The transcription of the land archives for Iowa, it is proposed to press forward to the full extent of means at command, in order to be able to transfer those archives to the State authorities before the close of the ensuing fiscal year.

Territory of Minnesota, (known as Dacotah,) west of Minnesota and

Iowa.—The surveys in this Territory have advanced, under the superintendence of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, whose office is at Dubuque. The fifth principal meridian, which controls the surveys in Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and the *State* of Minnesota, governs also the extension of the lines of the public surveys in this Territory. Since the last annual report, the returns of surveys in the country on both sides of the Big Sioux river, west of the State of Minnesota, have been made, amounting to 335 lineal miles of township exteriors; and there has been subdivided one township, in which Sioux Falls City is situated, embracing portions of the land falling within Root river land district, organized in the former Territory, now State of Minnesota. The remainder of the township (101 north, range 49 west) lying west of Big Sioux river is not within any organized land district. The work in this Territory consists of township and subdivisional surveys, to be made south of the forty-third degree of latitude, west of the Big Sioux, north of the Missouri, and east of the Yancton reservation, embracing the valleys of Big Sioux, Missouri, Vermillion, and James rivers. The subdivisional work, not exceeding three full townships, is to cover such localities as may fall within claims provided for in the seventh article of the treaty of April 19, 1858, with the Yancton tribe of Indians. As there exists no land district in this Territory, except for that portion lying east of Big Sioux river, north of township 100 north, and east of the treaty line with the See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Dacotah or Sioux Indians of July 23, 1851, the necessity for prompt legislation is suggested for the organization of a land district for the present Territory of Minnesota.

State of Minnesota, (separate surveying district.)—The whole area surveyed within the limits of this State is 20,969,890 acres, equal to 32,765 square miles, seven-eighths of which are reported to be good land.

Since the establishment, on May 23, 1857, of the surveyor general's office at St. Paul's, as the seat of a separate district, 6,249,772 acres have been surveyed, 995,735 of which were completed during the last year.

Contracts for 276,480 acres, north and east of Otter-tail Lake, and east of Mille Lacs, have been made.

Plats for 226 townships, with 135 lists descriptive of soil, have been sent to the proper officers, and transcripts of field notes and records for the district and General Land Office have been prepared during the last year to the extent of 18,841 pages.

In our last annual report the completion was reported of the greater portion of the survey of the western boundary of Minnesota, lying between the southern extremity of Big Stone Lake and the northern boundary of Iowa, on a due south course for the distance of 124 miles, and that measures had been taken for the testing of the accuracy of its establishment in the field. During the past year the remaining portion of the boundary between the Iron Monuments, at the heads of Lakes Travers and Big Stone, distant four miles, twenty-nine chains, and forty-three links, has been completed; returns made to this office, and after testing the accuracy of the work in the field, the same has been accepted and payment in full made.

California.—During the past year, 4,386 lineal miles have been surveyed, embracing an area of 865,669 acres. The greater portion of the appropriation for this district was allotted for the survey of confirmed private claims, 193 in number, resting upon Mexican grants, reserving a small sum for the surveys and connections of the lines of the contiguous public lands.

A map herewith, which accompanied the surveyor general's report, exhibits in a handsome and distinct manner the public lands, and, in connection therewith, the location of 343 private claims and Indian reservations.

From the organization of that surveying district to the present, about 98,750 lineal miles, covering about 28,793,000 acres, have been surveyed.

The surveyor general submits a very large estimate for surveys for the ensuing year, referring to a joint resolution of the State in furtherance of his views; but in consideration of the past extensive operations in that district, and the failure of any considerable receipts from the offering of several millions of acres, it is not deemed necessary by this office to ask for more than the moderate sum indicated in the estimates to be applied to the surveys of confirmed ranchos.

Oregon.—The surveying service in this State has been progressing during the last year along Columbia river, embracing settlements in the neighborhood of Fort Dalles, in the valley of Umatilla river, east of the Cascades, and in that portion of the country west of Klamath lake, near the line between Oregon and California, not yet established in the field by actual demarkation.

During the last year, 1,109 miles, embracing 336,684 acres have been surveyed in this district.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 25, 1860, "For the survey of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude so far as it constitutes a common boundary between Oregon and Washington Territory," &c., instructions have been issued to the surveyors general of the conterminous districts upon the subject of the establishment of that parallel of latitude. These officers have been called upon for a preliminary report, so that the best mode of proceeding may be decided upon, both as to the manner of execution, cost of the work, and the *personnel* to be connected with it. Upon the receipt of the requisite report, prompt measures will be ordered for the survey of the boundary. The existence of valuable farming land is reported as adjoining the southern boundary of Oregon, between the Blue Mountains and Klamath lake, and settlers are desirous of having that region surveyed; but this cannot be done until the southern boundary is established.

The recommendation of last year is therefore renewed for authority to trace the forty-second parallel of north latitude from the northeastern corner of the State of California to the Pacific ocean, an estimated distance of 221 miles, so that the township and subdivisional lines of the surveys, both of California and Oregon, may be permanently closed on this common boundary.

Should the requisite appropriation be made, this important work may be commenced as soon as the point of intersection of the forty-

second degree parallel with one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude west of Greenwich is astronomically determined by the commission which has been appointed by the President, under the act of Congress approved 26th May, 1860, to run and mark the eastern boundary line of California, separating it from the territories of the United States.

Washington Territory.—Eleven deputy surveyors, under different contracts, have been in the field west of the Cascade mountains, and extending from the neighborhood of Columbia river to near the forty-ninth degree north latitude, the international boundary east and west of the Willamette meridian. The Puget's Sound guide meridian has been extended to the northern boundary of the Territory.

During the last year 2,992 miles of lineal measure have been run, embracing 529,675,69 acres.

The field work now under contract is mainly east of the Cascades.

By the establishment of the standard lines over the valleys north and east of Columbia river, the particular localities of the plateau of Spokane and the little valleys of Snake, Yakama, Klickitat, and Spokane rivers may be reached by the lines of public surveys from either of the standards recently established whenever the wants of settlers may require, either for agriculture or other purposes. Although the general description of the country traversed by the Columbia guide meridian and the standard parallel does not appear equal to the lands already surveyed west of the Cascades, in point of soil and timber, yet there are particular regions in the valleys of the numerous tributaries of the Columbia river where settlements are increasing, and require the subdivision of lands for their accommodation. Surveyors for that duty have been dispatched to the valleys of Snake, Touchet, Walla-Walla, and Klickitat rivers.

New Mexico.—The surveys in this Territory have been extended during the past year over confirmed private titles equal to 433,479 acres, and public lands for an area of 826,119 acres, equal in all to 2,300 lineal miles; and contracts have been made for the survey of the confirmed claims, embracing the town of Las Vegas, Piños or Gallenas Grant, town of Anton-Chico, of Mora, claims of E. W. Eaton, Alexander Vallé, Donatiano Vigil, and Hugh Stevenson.

The surveyor general reports that great anxiety exists among claimants under the treaty of 1848, at Guadalupe Hidalgo, respecting the survey of such claims as have already been confirmed, but not yet surveyed for want of means, and recommends that a board be established similar to that organized in California for the adjustment of such titles, reporting that on his docket there are more than one thousand claims to be examined and passed upon.

Up to this time there have been surveyed twenty confirmed private claims, under Mexican grants, and the appropriation of \$10,000 by act of Congress, approved June 25, 1860, has been mainly directed to the survey of "*pueblos*" and other confirmed titles by the acts of Congress, approved December 22, 1858, and June 21, 1860.

The policy adopted respecting the survey of claims scattered over a vast extent of the country, requires the surveyor general first to survey such "*pueblo*" and individual *confirmed* claims as now fall within

existing public surveys; then to survey the claims nearest the lines of the public surveys, and to connect them if within six miles, the final closing of the lines of the public surveys thereon to be made after the body of the public surveys shall advance around them.

Utah.—Operations in this district have been confined to the examination of surveys executed prior to 1858, under the superintendence of the late surveyor general, against which allegations of fraud had been preferred. The final result has not yet reached here. The whole surveys executed since the organization of the Territory cover 2,510,000 acres, of which plats had been returned here for 2,190,100 acres. The residue, 319,900 acres, had been surveyed by Charles Mogo, under contract, date of March 6, 1857, with the late surveyor general, but owing to the Mormon difficulties in that year, and the departure of the late surveyor general from Utah, they have not been examined and passed upon. In consideration of the large area of the *surveyed* lands in Utah, the absence of provisions of law granting preëmptions, and of the fact that there is no land district yet authorized there, no additional surveys are now recommended by this office.

The surveyor general of Utah, on the 25th April last, reported that unauthorized surveys had been made in Carson River valley on the eastern slope of Sierra Nevada, by county surveyors. Instructions were, thereupon, promptly dispatched to him by this office, which he has carried out, to apprise all concerned of the illegality of any such surveys by unauthorized surveyors, and the penalty prescribed for violation of the law in this respect, and that surveys of lands in the Territory could only be made by the authority of the United States.

He has already given notice to persons claiming mineral lands, coal and lead, under color of territorial legislation, that any such claims are illegal and invalid, being in derogation of the rights of the government, under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The surveyor general and three clerks, during the last year, have been occupied in the examination of the archives of the surveys heretofore made, which, during the Mormon troubles in Salt Lake City, had been scattered and held in possession by sundry persons. That officer has collected nearly all the papers, and after reorganizing the office proceeded to the completion of transcripts of the surveys; has been engaged in the inspection of the surveys in the field, and in reconnoissances made through some portions of the Territory with the view to ascertaining the character of land most eligible for survey.

These immense fields of the public surveys are marked by regularity, simplicity, and beauty. The traveler passing from the Atlantic States westward will not fail to observe the irregular figures of the rural lands he leaves in contrast with those met with when he touches the eastern line of the western or land States, where the rectangular or public land system prevails so effectively that the least informed may proceed to the identification of any particular subdivision in a given locality with as much certainty as he could identify the number of a building in a block of any of our capital cities.

The survey of the keys and islands.—Under acts of Congress and former appropriations for the survey of keys and islands along the coasts of Florida and California, it became requisite to have the keys

and islands surveyed, and connections made with the land marks on the main shores. The usual legal rates in the respective surveying districts were not adequate for the compensation of the land surveyors, owing to the expensive outfits for reaching islands and keys of limited areas distant from the main land. To meet the provisions of the law in the premises, this office therefore availed itself of the aid of the coast survey service under the management of its distinguished superintendent, and, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, instructions were issued in 1848 to the superintendent of that branch of the public service for the survey of the keys on the coast of Florida and of the islands off the coast of California. Since that time up to the year 1857, the surveys, through the instrumentality of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, have cost the government but small additional sums beyond the usual appropriations for the service of the Coast Survey proper; and from the period last mentioned up to the present the survey of keys and islands has been continued without special appropriations, the expenses incurred having been met with the funds applicable for the general coast survey service. The returns of the surveys of keys and islands since the commencement of the work are extensive, consisting of the survey and subdivision of the keys off the Florida coast, from the mouth of the Miami river, the affluent of Biscayne bay, thence south along the coast to Key West, to Marquesas keys, and connecting other numerous keys by series of triangulations with the main land, and preparing township plats embracing 27,000 acres of surface. The keys and reefs are separated from the main shore by Key Biscayne bay, Card's Sound, Cayo Largo, and Florina bay, all east and south of the everglades, extending for upwards of 150 miles, and connected with the main shore of the Peninsula from Virginia Key, in latitude $25^{\circ} 45'$ north, longitude 80° west, to latitude $24^{\circ} 45'$ north, longitude 83° west. In the prosecution of the survey of the Florida main land and keys Cape Sable, the extreme point of the Peninsula, has been connected by triangulations with the keys. The survey of the islands off the coast of California has been prosecuted to a considerable extent by the Coast Survey Office, but owing to the mountainous character of the lands, no subdivisional work has yet been returned. Their relative positions in reference to each other and to the main shore have been, however, correctly ascertained, and handsomely represented upon the maps of the Coast Survey Office.

Proclamations for the sales of public lands.

Pursuant to Executive orders, there have been proclaimed for sale during the five quarters ending September 30, 1860, 16,385,361 acres, and during the past month, viz., under date 22d October, 1860, in California, 3,685,287 acres, particulars being shown in accompanying statements.

To relieve settlers who might be unable to prove up before the day of public sale, the Secretary of the Interior decided, and instructions have been accordingly dispatched to the land officers, that it was competent for such settler who may have failed to prove and pay up before

the day of public sale, to make a new improvement, and file a declaration for the same tract they had settled upon, if unsold, and that settlement claims of this class were not liable to location by warrants, without the consent of the settler; such being the proviso in the bounty land laws in regard to locations.

		Acres.
On the 30th of June, 1859, we had on hand, prepared for market, and unoffered, an area of.....		57,084,647.00
	Acres.	
During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, the quantity returned for market was.....	8,534,800.00	
and during the quarter ending September 30, 1860.....	1,114,671.00	
Total returned during the five quarters.....		9,649,471.00
Total surveyed and returned for market up to September 30, 1860.....		66,734,118.00
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, there were <i>proclaimed</i> for sale.....	9,257,217.00	
and during the quarter ending September 30, 1860.....	7,128,144.00	
Making a total proclaimed of.		16,385,361.00
Leaving on hand, September 30, 1860, prepared for market, and not proclaimed or offered at public sale, exclusive of school sections.....		50,348,757.00
Deduct from this the area as shown in the foregoing, in California, proclaimed October 22, 1860, of....		3,685,287.00
Leaving now on hand, ready for market.....		46,663,470.00
The estimated quantity which had been offered at public sale and remaining subject to private entry at the various land offices, on 30th September, 1860, is.....		80,267,000.00
The cash sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embrace.....		3,461,203.66
Cash received for same.....	\$1,843,630 24	
For the quarter ending September 30, 1860.....		516,416.14
Cash received.....	277,795 73	
Making a total for the five quarters of.....		3,977,619.80
In money.....	2,121,425 97	

	Acres.	Acres.
During the fiscal year mentioned, there have been located with bounty-land warrants.....	2,782,780.00	
And during the quarter just expired.	596,260.00	
Making total locations, in satisfaction of bounty- land claims during the five quarters ending September 30, 1860.....		3,379,040.00
During the year ending June 30, 1860, there have been approved under the swamp grants of 1849 and 1850.....	1,674,708.95	
And during the quarter ending Sep- tember 30, 1860.....	363,061.97	
Total for the five quarters, under the swamp grant.....		2,037,770.92
During the fiscal year, last men- tioned, there have been certified to certain States for railroad pur- poses.....	1,676,304.00	
And during the quarter which ex- pired September 30, 1860.....	989,319.00	
Being a total certified for railroads during the five quarters, of.....		2,665,623.00
Making an aggregate of.....		12,060,053.72
Disposed of during the five quarters ending September 30, 1860, for cash, in satisfaction of bounty warrants, as swamp, and for railroads.		

	Acres.
The whole surface of the public domain, exclusive of water, is as heretofore stated.....	1,450,000,000
The whole area surveyed up to 30th September, 1860, is.....	441,067,915
The quantity which has been offered at public sale up to September 30, 1860, is, including school sections.....	369,803,503
The whole quantity disposed of for cash up to Sep- tember 30, 1860, is.....	150,633,048
And by private claims, grants, donations, &c.....	243,455,664
Making an aggregate of.....	394,088,712

Of the public domain disposed of to September 30, 1860, by sales,
grants, private claims, &c.

The total area of unsold and unappropriated of offered and unoffered
lands of the public domain on the 30th September, 1860, was
1,055,911,288 acres.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Louisiana holding under acts of 1849 and 1850, other States under act of 1850.

During the last year there have been prepared and submitted for approval nineteen lists containing 536 pages, of which transcripts have been sent to the governors of the States and local land officers, and in the same period thirty-four patents for swamp lands have been granted, containing 338 pages, and covering 360 folio pages of record.

Since the commencement of operations under these grants, there have been selected in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida and Wisconsin an aggregate area of 57,187,550.09 acres. Of this quantity there have been *approved* to the States, 44,237,971.80; and of which there have been *patented* to the States an area of 31,461,220.37; the details of which are shown in accompanying exhibits.

Under the act of 12th March, 1860, extending the provisions of the act of September 28, 1850, to the States of Minnesota and Oregon, steps have been taken preliminary to the commencement of the work of selection. They consist in submitting to the executives of those States one or the other of two propositions, to wit: the adoption of the field notes of the surveys, or the designation of the lands from personal inspection by duly constituted agents. No communication accepting either has yet been received.

The authorities of all the States upon which the benefits of the acts of 1849 and 1850 are conferred, have been notified of the limitation made by the act of 1860, for making the remaining selections. Since the last annual report the State of California, through her agent, has presented the State's claim under the law; no definite action previous to that time having been taken by the State authorities.

Complete instructions detailing the principles to be observed in selecting have been addressed to the United States surveyor general at San Francisco. The State of Alabama has also notified this office of the method she will abide by in the adjustment, and full instructions have been addressed to the local land officers on the subject.

The recent act of the 12th March last declares the principle that "any lands which the government of the United States may have reserved, sold, or disposed of (in pursuance of any law heretofore enacted) prior to the confirmation of title to be made," shall be excluded from the operation of the act of September 28, 1850.

The communications addressed to the authorities of the several States, and to the local land officers, embody this principle and hold—

First. That as the grant contemplates the inundation of extensive regions of country by such natural arteries as the Mississippi, the lands evidently intended to be granted are those which by reason of their swampy character and liability to overflow are worthless in their natural condition, and whereon crops cannot be raised without reclamation by levees and drains. An overflow or inundation from casual cause, merely temporary in its effects, does not bring the lands within

the law, and cannot be said, in any proper sense, to render them "unfit for cultivation."

The law contemplates such long continued overflow or freshets only as would totally destroy crops and prevent the raising of the same without artificial means, by levees, &c., such as are found on the Mississippi river.

Second. That bodies of land covered by shallow lakes or ponds which may become dry by evaporation or other natural cause, do not come within the meaning of the act.

Third. Lands which have been disposed of by the general government prior to the date of their selection cannot be claimed as swamp, as they are excluded by direct operation of law from the swamp grant.

RAILROADS.

By acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857 grants were made to eight States to aid in the construction of forty-five railroads.

The lines of route of thirty-three of these roads have been established, and maps of their final locations filed, showing an aggregate length of 5,882 miles. The grant for two of the roads, one in Alabama and one in Louisiana has been rejected. For the remaining ten roads in Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, no returns designating actual locations have been received. The adjustments of the grants for these thirty-three roads have been nearly completed. Lists embracing 8,977,044 acres have been approved, and transcripts furnished the executives of the States. Lists of the remaining lands inuring under those laws are in course of preparation, so far as returned.

Much difficulty has been experienced in the adjustment of these grants, owing to the numerous conflicts which have arisen. Antagonistic interests, presenting questions of law and fact, are constantly coming before the department for examination and decision, often involving interests to a large amount, and requiring much care in their adjudication. The adjustment of the interests of the roads where they intersect and overlap each other has been very difficult, for in some instances as many as five roads are found overlapping and conflicting with each other and with numerous other interests. The following is an exhibit of the States and the quantities of land under said grants actually approved to each up to this date:

States.	Acres.
Iowa.....	2,431,541
Alabama.....	1,868,275
Florida.....	1,759,160
Louisiana.....	995,845
Wisconsin.....	211,063
Michigan.....	957,666
Mississippi.....	171,550
Minnesota.....	581,904
Total.....	8,977,004

To the foregoing may be added by *estimate* yet to enure to certain other States, to aid in the construction of routes traversing in some instances regions of country yet unsurveyed..... 9,000,000

On addition to the foregoing, there have been granted under other acts, viz.:

September 20, 1850, to Illinois; June 10, 1852, to Missouri; and February 9, 1853, to Missouri and Arkansas, other belts of land to aid in the construction of railroads equal in the aggregate to..... 6,212,495

Total..... 24,189,499

From time to time, as our adjustment of these grants advanced, the surplus land that had been withdrawn, has been released, and restored to market, during the last year, as follows:

Alabama.....	1,400,000	acres.
Michigan.....	1,500,000	do
Louisiana.....	1,640,000	do

The present and the past reported restorations embrace all withdrawn lands except in those cases where routes are not yet reported as definitely fixed.

Right of Way.—By the Act of Congress of August 4, 1852, “the right of way,” is granted to all “rail and plank roads, and macadamized turnpikes, passing through the public lands belonging to the United States.” The Chicago, Detroit, and Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railroad Company of Michigan, and the Western Railroad Company of Kansas, have filed the required maps of the location of their respective roads, and claimed the benefit of this act; the lines of the roads have been laid down on our township plats, entered on our records, and noted, so as to protect them. Connected diagrams showing the lines of the roads and proper instructions in the matter have been transmitted to the local officers, and the tracts embracing the locations will be sold subject to those rights.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

By the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1846, and 3d of August, 1854, there inured to the State of Wisconsin, for the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement grant, an area of acres, 684,289. This grant has been finally closed, and settled by the residuum lands reported to the secretary by this office, on the 10th of November, 1860.

Des Moines River Grant.—By the act of Congress approved August 8, 1846, a grant was made to the State of Iowa, “to improve the navigation of the Des Moines river from its mouth to the Racoon fork.”

The area heretofore reported as approved to the State <i>below</i> the fork is.....	321,028.03	acres
To which add area in four lists embracing.....	1,364.15	“

Total area approved *below* Racoon fork..... 322,392.18 “

Besides this there had been *conditionally* approved to the State by your predecessors..... 271,572.24 acres.

A controversy arose as to the extent of this grant, it having been claimed that the State was entitled along the whole course of the river to its source. The Eastern fork of the river extends to the northern boundary of Iowa, the western into Minnesota. The present Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior, held, that the grant did not lawfully extend above the Racoon fork, and this decision has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* Litchfield, (23 Howard.)

In view of the individual interest which may have arisen under the State to lands *above* the fork, and the State's claim under railroad grants, three of which, under act of 1856, traverse that region, the department has deferred action in the matter until Congress shall have had time to consider the subject, with a view to further legislation.

Rock River Canal Grant.—Under act of August 6, 1846, to the Territory of Wisconsin, and act of May 29, 1848, for the admission of the State into the Union.

Under the opinions dated July 24, 1852, and September 18, 1854, of the Attorneys General, the State was held liable for the lands sold under the grant, (which was forfeited,) and which amounted to the sum of.....\$313,579 55

The State, however, on the books of the Treasury, has been credited, by offsets on account of the five per cent. up to January 1, 1860, in the sum of..... 247,501 79

Leaving a balance then still due the United States of..... 66,077 76 proposed to be credited by like offsets, from time to time, until the account is finally closed.

REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

Virginia, during the war of the Revolution, acting in the spirit of the common cause and possessing a vast extent of territory, promised large bounties in land to the officers and soldiers serving in her continental and State lines and her State navy.

On the 2d January, 1781, in making the cession to the United States of her lands northwest of the Ohio, known as the Northwestern Territory, she stipulated, as shown by her legislative proceedings, to reserve a quantity of land sufficient to pay her promised bounties to all persons, both in the continental, State lines, and State navy; but, by error in draft of the cession, the words "and upon their own State establishment" were omitted; so that the reservation applied exclusively to the continental line, leaving the State line and navy entirely without provision.

The Congress of the United States, on the 13th September, 1783, accepted the cession upon the terms prescribed in the aforesaid resolu-

tion of January 2, 1781, with certain modifications not affecting the premises in question.

In this state of the case, none but warrants issued for continental line service could be satisfied by location or otherwise, except in Kentucky, up to June 1, 1792. At that time, Kentucky having been admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, she refused to recognize any entries upon her lands, except under her own laws.

The warrants for State line and State navy being thus excluded after the year 1792, Congress, on the 30th May, 1830, appropriated 310,000 acres for the satisfaction of the outstanding and unsatisfied warrants issued by Virginia for revolutionary services; then, on the 13th July, 1832, granted 300,000 acres. Again, for the satisfaction of these claims, on the 2d March, 1833, there were appropriated 200,000 acres; and on the 3d March, 1835, the United States made a further appropriation of 650,000 acres. These appropriations being found inadequate, as there were remaining outstanding unsatisfied claims, Congress, on the 31st August, 1852, passed an act providing for the satisfaction of all outstanding Virginia military warrants, or parts of warrants, fairly and justly issued or allowed prior to the 1st day of March, 1852, after which time, by the laws of Virginia, no claim for military services could be allowed.

The interdict which was held to exist, in the act of August 31, 1852, against the commutation into scrip of warrants issued after March 1, 1852, on claims allowed prior to that date, was relieved by the act of June 22, 1860; and the effect in this respect has been to sanction warrants to the amount of 60,016 acres.

During the last year there has been issued Virginia military scrip, under said act of 1852, for 50,772 acres, including 19,255 acres relieved by said act of 1860, with seven pieces of United States revolutionary bounty land scrip, under act of May 30, 1830, for 500 acres.

The whole amount issued for Virginia military claims under said acts of 1852 and 1860, since the beginning of operations to 30th September last, is 857,426 acres. There are now on the files of this office Virginia military warrants to be acted upon, calling for 207,523 acres; and from the most reliable data at hand as to claims hereafter to be presented, embracing warrants located in Kentucky, Ohio, lost by conflict, duplicates issued on proof of loss of originals, the ten per centum of unsatisfied warrants, under the act of March 3, 1835, it is estimated that they will embrace 127,000 acres.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812 CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The period for the issue and location of warrants for revolutionary services under the act of September 16, 1776, and for services in the war of 1812, under the act of May 6, 1812, expired on the 26th June, 1858, the limitation fixed in the act of February 8, 1854.

As many such warrants, however, had been located after the period of limitation, Congress, on the 23d June, 1860, passed an act legalizing such locations and granting three years' time from the date of the law, within which to locate the outstanding warrants, without, however, conferring authority for the issue of warrants of either class.

Warrants for the war of 1812 to the amount of 11,040 acres have been patented during the past year.

VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT, OHIO.

Patents have been issued during the past year for 1,578.13 acres in this district.

The residuum of unappropriated vacant lands therein, estimated at 40,000 acres, was ceded to the United States by Virginia, December 9, 1852, consisting of small irregular fractional pieces.

If Congress should not deem it proper to donate these lands to the State for educational or other purposes, as heretofore recommended, it is suggested that they be made subject to location by the owners of Virginia military warrants who may prefer such location to scrip.

Attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of such holders of legal entries, made in the Virginia military district in Ohio prior to January 1, 1852, as have not had their claims surveyed and carried into patent, because the act of March 3, 1855, notwithstanding the entry was legally made, yet interdicts the issue of patents if not surveyed prior to 3d March, 1857, and hence the necessity of remedial legislation to give complete efficacy to such entries. Nor has the government been in any way unmindful of the services rendered by her citizens in the war with Mexico and in the Indian wars, but has shown a generous appreciation in the enactments of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855.

The aggregate number of warrants issued under the first three laws to the 30th September last is 289,177; covering 27,045,480 acres. Of that number there have *located* 259,546, warrants embracing 24,770,840 acres, leaving *outstanding unlocated* 29,631, warrants for 2,274,640 acres.

The number of warrants issued under the act of 1855 is 241,302, for 30,736,090 acres. Of that number there have been *located* 196,465, leaving *outstanding unlocated* under this act 44,837 warrants, for 5,921,940 acres; making a total aggregate of warrants under these laws of 530,479, for 57,781,570 acres; of which there are outstanding unlocated 74,468, for 8,196,580 acres, the particulars of which are indicated in exhibits herewith.

PREÉMPTION.

In the extension of the general preëemption law of 1841, to the new States and Territories, a want of uniformity has arisen. In some instances the law gives the right of filing a declaratory statement within three months from the date of the settlement, others from surveys in the field—statutory provisions in the former being held by executive construction to relate in regard to limitation to three months from the date of the approval of the plat of survey; that rule should be made of universal application.

The act of 1854, extending the act of 1841 to Kansas and Nebraska, should be so modified that two or more settlers on the same quarter section, should each be permitted to take the legal sub-division embracing his actual residence, and make up his quantum upon contiguous lands. Settlers upon unoffered lands, under present laws, are allowed to prove up and pay for their lands at any time prior to the day of public sale of the body of lands including their claims.

I would repeat the recommendation, that such settlers be allowed two years from the filing of their declaratory statements, at the same time making it incumbent to offer at public sale, by proclamation, all lands that may have been surveyed within some specified limit as to time after the plats of survey have been approved.

As a protection against fraudulent preëmptions, no one should be permitted to effect an entry until after the expiration of three months from the date of filing his declaratory statement, and until he has produced satisfactory proof of three months continued residence upon the land claimed.

In reference to appeals from the decision of this office, there are evils which should be corrected. There is neither cost nor responsibility incurred by the party appealing. Hence frivolous appeals, for purposes of delay, revenge, and vexation, are frequent. It is recommended that a law be passed that the party appealing shall do so within a limited time, and only then upon filing an affidavit, stating his purpose is not for delay or vexation of his opponent, and indicating specially the alleged error of fact or law.

In regard to town sites, it is held by the department that the act of September 4, 1841, excludes all lands within the corporate limits of a town from agricultural preëmption. An act is suggested limiting the number of acres that may lawfully be incorporated. Under the law as now construed, it is in the power of local legislatures to incorporate any extent of territory surrounding towns, thereby interfering with rural preëmption rights.

A question has arisen in regard to land within railroad limits. It has been claimed that there is no law fixing a limitation within which settlement claims shall be proved up, unless such claims are specifically proclaimed. The ruling of this office requires settlers on railroad sections, within the six-mile limits, where the claim had a legal inception before the line of route was fixed, to prove up, and pay for their land, before the commencement of the public sale of the body of lands to which they belong, whether specifically named in the proclamation or not. It will be at once perceived, that if they are not required to conform to this ruling, like all others outside the railroad limits in the same body of lands, they would have unlimited credit, and could occupy the public lands, without paying for them, or being required to show whether or not they had fully complied with the requirements of law, and had acquired the right of preëmptors; and because, if the lands occupied by them are not preëmpted, they of right, would pass by the grant to the railroads, and hence never would be offered.

GRADUATION ACT OF 1854,

Cheapening the price of lands long in market for the benefit of actual settlers and for adjoining farms.

To guard against imposition and fraud in future, under this law, the recommendation is renewed for the passage of a law requiring every person applying to enter land for actual settlement and cultiva-

tion, before being permitted to do so, to make proof of *bona fide* actual settlement and cultivation to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office; and if said proof is not produced within one year from the date of the filing of the application and affidavit to enter, the claim shall be null and void, and the land be again subject to sale.

In regard to graduation entries made since the remedial act of March 3, 1857, it is suggested that legislation be had requiring proof of *bona fide* actual settlement and cultivation within one year from such enactment, or that purchasers, or their assignees, shall make full payment for the land at \$1 25 per acre; and, in default, the entry shall be canceled and the land restored to market.

Under the generic designation of "private land claims" the United States have had to deal with an immense amount of land business, most intricate and delicate in its adjustment. The localities of this class of titles mark the progress of early settlement in our portions of the continent. They begin away on the northern shores of the Michigan lower peninsula, come down to the old French settlement at and near Detroit, pass over to Green Bay and Prairie Du Chien in Wisconsin, enter into Indiana at the old Vincennes post, down the eastern side of the Mississippi, and in the Illinois reach Peoria, Prairie Du Rocher, and the Kaskaskias, there resting on ancient British and French grants, and all within the limits of the United States according to the treaty of limits in 1783; yet, where equitable, recognized and affirmed by Congress upon the most liberal principles. Thence such ancient claims are found in descending the Mississippi under other forms of grant and granting officers, to the Gulf of Mexico, extending into the southern portions of Mississippi, Alabama, and scattering all over both East and West Florida, crossing the Mississippi and following the shores of the Gulf, they are found thickly scattered over Louisiana, existing in Arkansas, and in great numbers in Missouri.

In those localities south of the thirty-first degree, east of the Mississippi, to the Perdido, and those west of the Mississippi to the present State of Missouri, inclusive, the grants are founded on Spanish and French titles, under treaty of 1803 and ancient settlements; those east of the Perdido, in the Floridas, upon Spanish titles under the treaty of 1819, and under old settlements.

In New Mexico, as we advance westward, there exist ancient Spanish titles, municipal and rural, claimed under the treaty of 1848 with Mexico; and so likewise in California are found numerous grants of greater or less extent requiring adjustment.

These diversified claims, when finally confirmed by boards, by Congress, or decrees of court, are constantly arising, requiring our action, whether in having them surveyed according to the usages of the former governments, settling conflicts, or issuing patents to complete the title.

In the progress of now more than half a century these claims, within our original limits and in the elder territorial acquisitions, have been dealt with *pari passu*, with the public surveys, in the act of segregating them from the public domain and issuing United States patents when called for.

In New Mexico, Congress has confirmed "pueblos" and other claims, and these are in progress of being dealt with in like manner.

In California, the labor of survey and all the incidents of correct determination of the *locus*, require great skill and care to do justice both to the confirmees and the government. These surveys are embodied in the patents. The work of finally determining the correctness in all disputed cases of the surveys of ranchos and other claims in California, in virtue of the recent act of Congress approved 14th June, 1860, will pass into the courts.

Instructions have been prepared and transmitted by this office to the surveyor general of California, so far as his action is concerned under the provisions of that act, which defines and regulates the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in California in regard to the survey and location of private land claims.

By this law all surveys approved by the surveyor general are to remain in the surveyor general's office for four weeks, unless sooner ordered into court; during that period they are to be advertised and kept open to inspection, to afford parties interested an opportunity to test the correctness of the same before the courts. Under an order of court all the surveys of claims hitherto approved, but not patented, have been brought under this rule, and advertised by the surveyor general. The issue of patents in all such cases is accordingly suspended for the present. As rapidly as the surveys are finally passed upon, in view of this act, and returned here for finally confirmed claims, this office is prepared to issue patents as required by law.

Satisfactory progress is making in the settlement of donation claims in Oregon and Washington Territory under the act of 27th September, 1850, and acts amendatory.

The early settlers, prior to the survey of the country, were allowed by law to locate their claims in such form as suited their convenience, their lines to be afterwards established in the extension of the public surveys. Owing to the irregular shape of these old claims, difficult questions of conflict frequently arise involving important interests, and requiring much labor and great care in their adjudication. One of the most important of these, the Portland city claim, an immense record, has recently been decided. In accordance with the decision, an official survey has been returned, as the basis of patents, to the city of Portland and other parties claiming.

The British titles in Washington Territory, claimed by the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, under the treaty of 1846 with Great Britain, have not yet been finally disposed of. Regarding the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company under the third article of said treaty as having expired by the limitation of their charter in May, 1859, and the impediment to the survey of the lands claimed by said company as thus removed, the surveyor general for that district was instructed to proceed accordingly, and the territory covered by their claims is now, in part, under contract for survey and subdivision as public lands.

In respect to the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural, an offshoot of the Hudson's Bay Company, under the fourth article of the treaty, this office has submitted its views to the Interior Department, but will defer

definite action in the premises until further instructed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of June 22, 1860, for the adjustment of private claims in Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, opens the way for confirmation or rejection of a large class of claims. By the terms of this act the registers and receivers of the several land districts in Florida and Louisiana are appointed commissioners for their respective districts, and the recorder of land titles at St. Louis, for the State of Missouri, to hear and decide, under instructions from this office, all matters relating to private claims yet unconfirmed, resting upon written title, in those States, and to report their decisions thereon for final action by Congress. This law authorizes the reception of claims "in virtue of grant, concession, order of survey, permission to settle, or other written evidence of title, emanating from any foreign government, bearing date prior to the cession to the United States of the territory out of which said States were formed, or during the period when any such government claimed sovereignty, or had actual possession of the district or territory in which the lands so claimed are situated." In other words, it contemplates, in meritorious cases, the confirmation of claims which originated from the government *de facto* as well as *de jure*, and therefore opens the way for the recognition of titles south of the thirty-first degree of latitude, granted by the Spanish authorities, between the Iberville or Manchac and the Perdido, during the period that elapsed from the cession of Louisiana by the French republic in 1803 to the time that region of country was taken possession of by the United States authorities pursuant to the President's proclamation of October, 1810. Instructions have been prepared and transmitted to the proper officers to carry out the provisions of this important enactment.

Under the act approved June 2, 1858, to provide for the location of private claims in Missouri, and for other purposes, a number of claims have been passed upon; and where the same could not be properly located, scrip has been issued in eighty-acre warrants for the quantity to which claimants are entitled. As this act contemplates the location in satisfaction of claims thereby confirmed on any of the public lands of the United States, it became necessary to issue instructions to all the local land offices, and to furnish them with the necessary forms for carrying out its provisions. The duties under this act will form a considerable item in the labors of this Department, as in the case of all claims confirmed by former acts, and for which, or any portion thereof, no location is found, the claimants are entitled to relief.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Under treaties of 1854 with the Shawnees, Kaskaskias, and the Miamies, of 1855 with the Wyandottes, and of 1830 with the Sacs and Foxes, and in virtue of the act of July 31, 1854, and with the Stockbridges of 1848 and 1856, this office, since the date of our last report, has prepared 1,520 patents, the grants for each tribe conforming to the peculiarity of the terms of treaty. These patents, all duly recorded in this office, have been transmitted to the office of Indian affairs for delivery to the rightful owners.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The regulations of the General Land Office, which is the auditing branch of the service for all land accounts, require the prompt rendition of the monthly and quarterly accounts of all receivers of public moneys and disbursing agents, and when there is any failure to reach the department by mail within five days after being due, that they shall be telegraphed, and in default of satisfactory answer, that the delinquency shall be reported to the appointing power; that within three days after the reception of monthly accounts current showing the receiver's admitted balance, the same shall be brought to the test of the Treasury regulations in regard to deposit, and where any excess exists over the maximum amount the Treasury regulations allow to remain in the hands of the receiver, a dispatch will be telegraphed requiring deposit; that immediately upon the receipt of all quarterly accounts they shall be promptly adjusted, and forthwith reported to the Treasury.

Under these regulations, a report also is prepared monthly to the Secretary of the Interior for his information, and that of the Treasury Department, showing the exact condition of all accounts, balances in hands, and the steps taken in any case requiring official intervention to enforce prompt deposits. All the accounts of receivers of public moneys, disbursing agents, surveyors general, deputies and other employés, have been adjusted up to the end of the last quarter, and adjustments of the two, three, and five per cent. accruing to the several States upon the net proceeds of the sales of public lands, have been duly reported to the Treasury.

For sales bounty land locations under the several laws from October 1, 1859 to this date, (November 29, 1860), there have been transmitted to their several destinations, for delivery, 228,894 patents; for Indian, swamp tracts, private land claims, and other patents, estimated as equal to 25,835 cash patents; evidence of floating rights, equal to 753 cash patents; railroad selections, equal to 33,320 cash patents; making an aggregate number within the dates mentioned equal to 288,802 cash patents.

Within the same period, all returns of land sales from the local offices, embracing abstracts, certificates of purchase, receipts, other muniments of title; all returns of bounty land locations, with warrants and assignments have been critically examined, tested in regard to surveys with the approved township plats, and in correctness of consideration with the tariff of prices from the railroad maximum of \$2.50 to the ordinary minimum of \$1.25 per acre, and declining prices fixed in the graduation laws.

All these various grades of titles have been posted in the official ledgers, for entries, locations, and selections made prior and up to July 1, 1860, and the general issue and transmission of patents for such sales are to the same period.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

In the prosecution of the public surveys west of the Mississippi toward the Pacific, extensive indications of mineral wealth have been discovered.

In Kansas and Nebraska, and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, there exist ranges of mineral deposits of coal, iron, gold, and silver. The coal, comparatively free from impurity, is not only the powerful agent for manufacturing purposes, but is adequate to the domestic wants, for an indefinite future, of a teeming population; equally so in the navigation of inland waters, whilst it is at hand to do its service in the railway system proposed to connect the Atlantic and Pacific cities. An idea may be formed of the value and enduring character of mineral fuel so extensively distributed over our country—already discovered to the extent of about 200,000 square miles—when it is shown by an authoritative estimate that an acre of coal, three feet thick, is equal to the product of 1,940 acres of forest trees, and “each acre of a coal seam, four feet in thickness, and yielding one yard of pure coal, is equivalent to 5,000 tons, and possesses, therefore, a reserve of mechanical strength in its fuel equal to the life labor of more than 1,600 men.”

This great substitute for hand labor wields at this time in Great Britain, in its application to her vast machinery by land and sea, a force equal to the manual strength of the human race; and yet the coal fields of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the British provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, are not one tenth the mineral area of the twelve coal-bearing States of the Union, not including the extensive discoveries west of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific.

The evidences of this important mineral are not particularly confined to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but are found in different localities along the Missouri river; in Nebraska, in the valley of Verdigris; Maria de Cygnes, Neosho, and Marmeton, in Kansas. In New Mexico, besides the precious metals, iron, copper, and lead are found. The gold and silver mines are there worked by companies, application having been made to the surveyor general to work the mines and acquire the right to do so by discovery and “denouncement,” according to the laws of Old Spain and Mexico, but for which there is no authority under the legislation of Congress.

In Oregon and the Territory of Washington, scientific explorations of Dr. Evans, under the auspices of the government, in past years, have demonstrated the existence of mineral resources in many localities; and our land surveyors, in extending the lines of the public surveys, have shown the fact of the existence of minerals in the valleys both east and west of the Cascade mountains.

The necessity and value of the coal product on the Pacific shores to our naval establishment, and especially commercial marine, must be obvious to all. Then, in regard to sterile or inarable soils found in mining regions, it is the province of science to seek out chemical earths to redeem waste lands and impart to them fertility.

These considerations induce the recommendation that geological and mineral explorations and surveys be ordered by Congress, with authority for the publication of results.

RESUMÉ OF OPERATIONS FROM MARCH 1, 1857, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1860,
EMBRACING ALSO THE ISSUE OF PATENTS UP TO NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

	Acres.
Public lands and private claims surveyed.....	54,013,555
Quantity sold for cash.....	14,347,887
Purchase money	\$9,160,777 86
Located with bounty land warrants.....	15,575,962
Certified under railroad grants.....	8,977,004
Approved to States under swamp grant.....	5,482,263
Embraced by surveys returned for confirmed private claims in California.....	3,101,223
Total.....	47,484,339

These land sales are embraced in 171,211 certificates of purchase, each with its corresponding receiver's receipt, separately examined, posted, and all interferences and errors noted, and measures taken for their correction.

Besides the entries growing out of these sales, there were required, during the same period, on account of land warrants, swamp and railroad selections, preëmption entries, &c., 683,000 entries in the same books.

The bounty land warrants examined and registered number 161,628. Preëmption cases acted on, 24,720 ; accounts adjusted, 11,757 ; while the correspondence has extended to 159,902 letters written, all of which are recorded, filling 203 folio volumes of 500 pages each. From the same starting point of the resumé to present date, the number of patents of all kinds issued is 507,735 ; the record of which covers 510,865 pages, or 1,022 volumes of 500 pages each.

The preparation of swamp land patents and railroad lists for 19,536,250 acres, required an amount of labor equal to that of preparing 244,203 patents for lands sold for cash, which, added to the number of patents actually issued as above stated, would make an aggregate equal to 751,538 cash patents.

Referring to the sphere and extent of details connected with the land service as indicated in the foregoing, and to the labors of its numerous employés, it is difficult to convey a just idea of the complexity of the questions of law and of fact which have constantly arisen for years in the administration of its multifarious duties. These related to the regularity of sales, assignments, preëmptions, (rural, municipal, and postal,) railroads, swamp, graduation, internal improvement grants, schools, accounts, in surveys, in foreign titles, often with immense interests involved.

In the consideration of these subjects the opinions of the Attorneys General, decisions of the Secretaries, of the courts of law, of local juris-

diction, State and federal, and the Supreme Court of the United States, have necessarily to be examined with a view to the application of the proper principles.

The right of appeal from the decision of the General Land Office lies to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose revision every important question has been passed upon and finally adjusted, and whose enlightened decisions constitute important contributions to our system of land jurisprudence.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 29, 1860.

SIR: Pursuant to the resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 28th February, 1855, the following is respectfully submitted as an abstract of the annual report of the present date, which treats—

1. General operations in the land States, and the extent and capacity of the public domain in contrast with the other States of the Union.
2. The extent of surveying operations.
3. The quantities of public lands proclaimed during the past year in certain States, and the relief afforded where settlers were unable to prove up before the day of public sale.
4. Cash sales for the last fiscal year and first quarter of the present fiscal year; locations of warrants, swamps, railroads.
5. Swamp and overflowed lands, with reference to the recent act of Congress, approved March 12, 1860.
6. Railroads; whole extent indicated, restoration to market of released lands, which had been withdrawn as preliminary to adjustment of such grants, and right of way to all public roads.
7. Special improvement grants; Fox and Wisconsin, Des Moines River, and Rock River canal.
8. Revolutionary bounty land claims, and war of 1812 with Great Britain.
9. Bounty land claims under acts of 1847, relating to war with Mexico, and other general laws passed in 1850, 1852, 1855.
10. Preëmptions, act of 1841; rural and municipal.
11. Entries under graduation act of 1854; further legislation recommended.
12. Private land claims; British, French, Spanish, Mexican, and donations under laws of the United States.
13. Indian reservations; treaties with Shawnees, Kaskaskias, Miamies, Wyandottes, Sacs and Foxes, and the Stockbridges.
14. Auditing of accounts of receivers, disbursing agents, surveyors general, under the regulations on the subject.

15. Progress made in the issue of patents for sales, bounties, private claims, Indian reservations, certified transcripts of township and railroad selections, showing its whole business is brought up to a recent date.

16. Geological and mineral explorations recommended.

17. General exhibit of operations from March 1, 1857, to November 29, 1860.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Schedule of accompanying papers.

1. Statement of surveying operations from October 1, 1859, to September 30, 1860.

2. Exhibit of the quantities of land prepared for market and offered at public sale during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, and for the quarter ending September 30, 1860.

3. Table of sales and other disposals of public lands during the five quarters ending September 30, 1860.

4. Swamp land table exhibiting the quantity of land selected under acts of 1849 and 1850, to September 30, 1860.

5. Like table exhibiting the quantity of land approved under same acts up to same date.

6. Table showing the quantity of land patented to the several States under swamp land act of September 28, 1850.

7. Condition of the bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855.

8 and 9. Statement of sales of public lands during first and last halves of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

10. Estimate of appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses in General Land Office during fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

11. Estimate of appropriations for the surveying department.

12. Like estimate for surveying public lands.

13. Reports of surveyors general.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 29, 1860.

No. 1.

Statement of the surveying returns to this office from October 1, 1859, to September 30, 1860, showing the number of miles surveyed in the different States and Territories, and the aggregate number of acres embraced therein.

States and Territories.	Original surveys and resurveys.			Acres.
	Miles.	chs.	lks.	
Missouri.....	172	48	53	2,267.04
Wisconsin	2,085	39	50	599,107.65
Iowa	993	2	43	358,148.48
Minnesota State.....	4,718	39	59	1,153,372.78
Minnesota Territory.....	564	75	74	23,022.83
Nebraska Territory.....	4,224	56	28	1,386,595.06
Kansas Territory.....	6,019	59	23	2,157,220.56
Louisiana	261	68	43	136,132.82
Florida	2,853	45	93	841,441.43
New Mexico.....	2,341	17	89	1,259,598.55
Utah				
Oregon	1,109	68	36	336,684.03
California	8,049	77	62	2,897,153.00
Washington Territory	2,992	75	33	529,675.69
Aggregate	36,388	34	86	11,680,419.92

No. 2.

Exhibit of the quantities of public lands, exclusive of school sections, prepared for market and not advertised for sale, on June 30, 1859; also the quantities prepared for market during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and showing the quantities advertised for sale during the same fiscal year; the quantities prepared for market and advertised for sale during the quarter ending September 30, 1860; also the whole quantities of unoffered surveyed public lands on hand September 30, 1860.

REPORT OF THE							
States and Territories.	Quantities of unoffered surveyed land prepared for market June 30, 1859.	Quantities of surveyed land prepared for market during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	Quantities advertised for sale and not postponed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	Aggregate quantities collected from all past operations, prepared for market and not advertised for sale, June 30, 1860.	Quantities of surveyed land prepared for market during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1860.	Quantities advertised for sale and not postponed during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1860.	Whole quantities of unoffered surveyed land ready for market and on hand September 30, 1860.
Missouri.....	222,833	2,267	.....	225,100	.....	.....	225,100
Alabama.....	90,530	.....	.....	90,530	.....	.....	90,530
Louisiana.....	875,266	.....	457,586	417,680	.....	.....	417,680
Michigan.....	609,938	.....	217,631	392,307	.....	.....	392,307
Arkansas.....	733,278	.....	.....	733,278	.....	231,683	501,595
Florida.....	3,648,092	952,713	.....	4,600,805	196,860	.....	4,797,665
Iowa.....	2,239,682	318,088	.....	2,557,770	.....	1,270,623	1,287,147
Wisconsin.....	2,215,726	697,798	.....	2,913,524	.....	.....	2,913,524
California.....	14,746,265	988,077	.....	15,734,342	.....	.....	15,734,342
Minnesota.....	14,111,528	1,108,428	1,540,738	13,679,218	110,096	4,403,614	9,385,700
Oregon.....	4,135,996	232,663	.....	4,368,659	47,011	.....	4,415,670
Washington.....	1,655,752	475,727	.....	2,131,479	23,006	.....	2,154,485
Kansas.....	4,587,917	1,729,324	2,679,852	3,637,389	737,698	1,222,224	3,152,863
Nebraska.....	3,548,905	1,576,160	4,361,410	763,655	.....	.....	763,655
Utah.....	1,987,580	.....	.....	1,987,580	.....	.....	1,987,580
New Mexico.....	1,675,359	453,555	.....	2,128,914	.....	.....	2,128,914
	57,084,647	8,534,800	9,257,217	56,362,230	1,114,671	7,128,144	50,348,757

No. 3.

Sales and other disposal of public land during five quarters ending September 30, 1860.

	Number of acres sold for cash at and above the minimum price.	Amount received there-for.	Number of acres sold at graduated prices.	Amount received for the same.	Number of acres located with military warrants.	Number of acres approved under swamp land grant.	Total amount received for lands sold for cash at all prices.	Total number of acres sold for cash and otherwise disposed of.
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	601,159.05	\$894,841 26	2,860,044.61	\$948,788 98	2,782,780.00	1,674,708.95	\$1,843,630 24	7,918,692.61
During the first quarter ending September 30, 1860.	88,166.46	141,071 28	428,249.68	136,724 45	596,260.00	363,061.97	277,795 73	1,475,738.11
	689,325.51	1,035,912 54	3,288,294.29	1,085,513 43	3,379,040.00	2,037,770.92	2,121,425 97	9,394,430.72

No. 4.

SWAMP LANDS.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States, under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, up to and ending September 30, 1860.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1859.	First quarter of 1860.	Second quarter of 1860.	Third quarter of 1860.	Yearending June 30, 1860.	Total since date of grants.
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,438.14
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,354,732.50
Illinois .....	.....	754.10	.....	.....	15,961.27	3,259,852.73
Missouri	2,047.95	.....	63,894.91	.....	161,289.12	4,409,492.93
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,595.21
Mississippi	3,738.17	92,520.00	.....	.....	96,258.17	3,070,645.29
Iowa .....	.....	.....	336,680.00	.....	619,480.00	2,579,976.29
Louisiana, (act 1849)	15,877.96	4,191.81	32,401.12	814.51	59,446.70	10,766,764.48
Louisiana, (act 1850)	524.24	.....	.....	.....	524.24	543,339.13
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,273,724.72
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,652,112.93
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,790,637.46
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,449,238.28
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	22,188.32	97,465.91	432,976.03	814.51	952,959.50	57,187,550.09

No. 5.

SWAMP LANDS.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States, under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, up to and ending September 30, 1860.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1859.	First quarter of 1860.	Second quarter of 1860.	Third quarter of 1860.	Yearending June 30, 1860.	Total since date of grant.
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,640.71
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250,937.51
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,431,471.05
Missouri	3,990.75	.....	.....	.....	41,101.68	3,818,504.72
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,595.51
Mississippi.....	145,887.74	.....	.....	.....	145,887.74	3,068,642.31
Iowa	433,005.50	.....	.....	.....	21,516.06	528,610.39
Louisiana, (act 1849) .....	.....	19,371.63	21,767.90	.....	486,653.94	8,168,679.61
Louisiana, (act 1850) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,916.48
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,465,232.41
Arkansas	625.02	390,101.23	2,156.36	318,934.50	502,820.50	7,283,443.13
Florida .....	.....	72,150.92	.....	44,127.47	72,150.92	10,901,007.76
Wisconsin.....	93,207.08	162,460.97	148,910.06	.....	404,578.11	2,055,290.21
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	676,716.09	644,084.75	172,834.32	363,061.97	1,674,708.95	44,237,971.80

No. 6,

SWAMP LANDS.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the act of Congress approved September 28, 1850,

States.	Fourth quarter of 1859.	First quarter of 1860.	Second quarter of 1860.	Third quarter of 1860.	Yearending June 30, 1860.	Total since the date of grant.
Ohio.....						25,640.71
Indiana.....						1,256,349.56
Illinois.....			58,901.87	152,843.99	58,901.89	1,087,029.05
Missouri.....	35,832.15	282.11	74,137.56	59,384.91	110,251.82	2,556,116.98
Mississippi.....						2,549,618.39
Louisiana.....				199,598.07	.....	199,598.97
Michigan.....						5,059,041.58
Arkansas.....		99,255.87	44,077.53	.....	1,086,821.12	6,011,357.03
Florida.....						10,618,549.35
Wisconsin.....		361,127.13	.....	.....	.....	1,674,585.29
Iowa.....					399,722.87	423,334.36
	35,832.15	460,665.11	177,116.98	411,826.97	1,655,697.70	31,461,220.37

No. 7.

Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations, from the commencement of the operations, under the several acts, to September 30, 1860.

ACT OF 1847.

Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	No. outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160-acre	80,538	12,886,080	74,870	11,979,200	5,668	906,880
40-acre	7,576	303,040	6,201	248,040	1,375	55,000
Total...	88,114	13,189,120	81,071	12,227,240	7,043	961,880

ACT OF 1850.

160-acre.....	27,426	4,388,160	26,348	4,215,680	1,078	172,480
80-acre.....	57,704	4,616,320	51,918	4,153,440	5,786	462,880
40-acre.....	103,950	4,158,000	90,384	3,615,360	13,566	542,640
Total...	189,080	13,162,480	168,650	11,984,480	20,430	1,178,000

ACT OF 1852.

160-acre.....	1,222	195,520	925	148,000	297	47,520
80-acre.....	1,698	135,840	1,378	110,240	320	25,600
40-acre.....	9,063	362,520	7,522	300,880	1,541	61,640
Total...	11,983	693,880	9,825	559,120	2,158	134,760

ACT OF 1855.

160-acre.....	95,152	15,224,320	73,835	11,813,600	21,317	3,410,720
120-acre.....	96,207	11,544,840	80,261	9,631,320	15,946	1,913,520
100-acre.....	6	600	5	500	1	100
80-acre.....	49,047	3,923,760	41,737	3,338,960	7,310	584,800
60-acre.....	356	21,360	239	14,340	117	7,020
40-acre.....	529	21,160	385	15,400	144	5,760
10-acre.....	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total...	241,302	30,736,090	196,465	24,814,150	44,837	5,921,940

SUMMARY.

Act 1847.....	88,114	13,189,120	81,071	12,227,240	7,043	961,880
Act 1850.....	189,080	13,162,480	168,650	11,984,480	20,430	1,178,000
Act 1852.....	11,983	693,880	9,825	559,120	2,158	134,760
Act 1855.....	241,302	30,736,090	196,465	24,814,150	44,837	5,921,940
Total...	530,479	57,781,570	456,011	49,584,990	74,468	8,196,580

No. 8.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash, &c., received therefor, account thereof, in the first half of the fiscal year*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in first half of the fiscal year at and above the minimum price, \$1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in the first half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At \$1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
OHIO.							
Chillicothe	1,254.08	\$2,117 62	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
			.....	.....	.....	.....	6,833.04
INDIANA.							
Vincennes	40.00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	799.44
Indianapolis	160.00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	200.00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	799.44
ILLINOIS.							
Springfield	2,513.76	4,628 07	.....	.....	80.00	1,171.53	5,323 87
MISSOURI.							
St. Louis	3,203.42	6,761 37	.....	.....	1,798.55	358.68	311.25
Boonville	2,892.75	4,590 04	200.00	319.76	440.00	240.00	3,624.31
Jackson	8,689.58	12,856 54	1,094.03	.....	15,462.19	40,688.39	196,869.67
Warsaw	2,712.36	3,894 38	3,615.75	1,765.07	17,939.17	638.47	280.00
Springfield	3,513.35	8,822 79	4,232.10	3,273.52	10,801.77	112,215.68	.....
Total	21,011.46	36,935 12	9,141.88	5,358.35	46,441.68	154,141.22	201,085.23
ALABAMA.							
St. Stephens	1,172.68	1,567 09	.....	160.14	2,802.70	.....	30,036.78
Greenville	10,845.04	14,178 88	.....	678.24	15,449.69	31,704.99	30,574.56
Huntsville	441.08	551 35	.....	.....	.....	9,872.26	108,548.89
Tuscaloosa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,580.60
Elba	7,332.60	9,348 61	320.00	600.00	.....	6,117.84	12,945.44
Demopolis	671.57	839 46	.....	2,821.18	.....	.....	7,011.56
Montgomery	520.59	720 31	.....	.....	24,529.77	.....	.....
Centre	1,222.37	1,555 55	533.91	2,110.47	30,756.79	76,619.62	.....
Total	22,205.93	28,761 25	853.91	6,370.03	73,268.95	124,314.71	221,697.83
MISSISSIPPI.							
Washington	3,409.08	4,261 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,873.83
Augusta	15,462.00	35,627 66	3,580.25	10,751.24	41.75	4,212.09	9,484.28
Jackson	944.08	2,151 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,657.62
Grenada	1,647.30	2,059 13	2,206.79	7,624.07	.....	.....	.....
Columbus	10,568.56	15,862 94	7,141.94	23,694.80	77.40	141.86	1,328.15
Total	32,031.02	59,962 23	12,928.98	42,070.11	119.15	4,353.95	82,843.88
LOUISIANA.							
New Orleans	192.88	241 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opelousas	2,553.56	3,222 77	40.13	39.91	1,300.80	1,045.45	1,344.93
Monroe	26,319.46	34,400 83	119.77	17,922.91	35,329.40	11,386.74	16,591.54
Greensburg	1,550.03	1,937 54	.....	.....	.....	44,722.67	.....
Natchitoches	30,122.47	39,371 84	949.50	8,769.02	77,422.16	19,013.37	1,246.19
Total	60,738.40	79,174 08	1,109.40	26,731.84	114,052.36	76,168.23	19,182.66

* Includes amount paid by the

of incidental expenses thereon, and of payments into the Treasury on commencing on July 1, 1859, and ending June 30, 1860.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
6,833.04	\$926 17	8,087.12	\$3,043 79	.....	\$3,043 79	\$905 64	\$4,018 80
799.44	99 88	839.44	149 88	.....	149 88	297 49	19 28
.....	.....	160.00	200 00	.....	200 00	1,238 01	260 15
799.44	99 88	999.44	349 88	.....	349 88	1,535 50	279 43
6,575.40	998 37	9,089.16	5,626 44	\$677 77	4,948 67	859 34	4,270 51
2,468.48	1,027 89	5,671.90	7,789 26	800 00	6,989 26	4,634 68	*7,017 39
4,824.07	1,173 05	7,716.82	5,763 09	3,421 71	2,341 38	1,376 85	1,376 15
254,114.28	43,608 53	262,803.86	56,465 07	5,768 79	50,696 28	3,214 61	66,701 47
24,238.46	14,103 84	26,950.82	17,998 22	10,825 71	7,712 51	1,154 34	7,706 90
130,523.07	40,142 44	134,036.42	48,975 23	32,057 03	16,918 20	3,958 21	7,592 84
416,168.36	100,055 75	437,179.82	136,990 87	52,333 24	84,657 63	14,338 69	90,394 75
32,999.62	5,276 06	34,172.30	6,843 15	.....	6,843 15	1,442 32	7,603 47
78,407.48	19,981 58	89,252.52	34,160 46	.....	34,160 46	1,549 33	32,609 17
118,421.15	16,036 65	118,862.23	16,588 00	.....	16,588 00	2,646 70	17,439 60
32,580.60	4,072 58	32,580.60	4,072 58	.....	4,072 58	1,283 46	787 75
19,983.28	3,837 65	27,315.88	13,186 26	.....	13,186 26	1,232 66	15,557 12
9,832.74	2,992 33	10,504.31	3,831 79	.....	3,831 79	732 30	800 00
24,259.77	12,129 88	24,780.36	12,850 19	.....	12,850 19	1,199 58	12,787 98
110,020.79	36,650 04	111,243.16	38,205 59	.....	38,205 59	3,428 10	36,908 74
426,505.43	100,976 77	448,711.36	129,738 02	.....	129,738 02	13,514 45	124,493 83
65,873.83	8,234 22	69,282.91	12,495 57	.....	12,495 57	2,208 17	10,106 39
28,069.61	13,903 10	43,531.61	49,530 76	.....	49,530 76	1,915 28	53,450 93
5,657.62	707 21	6,601.70	2,858 36	.....	2,858 36	655 09	693 48
9,830.86	7,924 85	11,478.16	9,983 98	.....	9,983 98	1,182 60	12,359 08
32,384.15	25,153 23	42,952.71	41,016 17	.....	41,016 17	1,894 21	33,071 76
141,816.07	55,922 61	173,847.09	115,884 84	.....	115,884 84	7,855 35	109,681 64
.....	.....	192.88	241 10	.....	241 10	1,058 53	1,752 10
3,771.22	1,149 94	6,324.78	4,372 71	.....	4,372 71	777 43	3,439 45
81,350.36	36,147 29	107,669.82	70,548 12	.....	70,548 12	2,940 77	54,478 91
44,722.67	11,180 66	46,272.70	13,118 20	.....	13,118 20	1,708 86	12,353 60
107,400.24	51,146 45	137,522.71	90,518 29	.....	90,518 29	1,871 98	45,000 00
237,244.49	99,624 34	297,982.89	178,798 42	.....	178,798 42	8,357 57	117,024 06

receiver of discontinued districts.

No. 8.—*Statement of public lands sold,*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in first half of the fiscal year at and above the minimum price, \$1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in the first half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At \$1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
MICHIGAN.							
Detroit.....	162.13	\$202 67	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Saginaw.....	888.53	1,110 66	.....	.....	8,685.51	80.00	360.00
Ionia.....	336.94	421 17	.....	119.82	2,698.07	3,531.75	.....
Marquette.....	2,260.31	2,825 43	.....	.....	9,357.98	3,919.53	.....
Traverse City.....	1,181.50	1,476 88	42.90	993.09	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,829.41	6,036 81	42.90	1,112.91	20,741.56	7,531.28	360.00
ARKANSAS.							
Batesville	2,275.88	4,390 22	1,289.25	9,337.03	1,654.72	20,676.97	52,745.50
Little Rock.....	9,514.25	14,509 72	5,283.36	16,652.15	905.52	16,624.08	65,417.69
Washington	15,657.99	22,546 60	5,282.73	28,474.28	8,136.47	7,777.04	20,181.11
Fayetteville	2,429.31	3,036 64	3,149.83	5,835.80	8,014.43	5,398.69	.....
Helena.....	502.64	688 31	320.05	1,097.73	40.00	1,191.52	120.00
Clarksville.....	8,108.73	15,321 13	7,807.65	26,162.04	2,400.35	2,364.22	7,545.84
Champagnole.....	28,964.12	36,639 65	17,514.48	30,413.60	7,311.45	36,881.47	19,234.08
Total.....	67,452.92	97,132 27	40,647.35	117,972.63	28,462.94	90,913.99	165,244.22
FLORIDA.							
Tallahassee.....	836.59	1,045 73	159.96	.....	.....	6,400.25	20,465.95
St. Augustine.....	845.27	1,056 59	.....	72.26	.....	.....	.....
Newnansville	1,979.85	2,675 01	1,100.81	2,989.52	360.76	10,421.12	358.83
Tampa.....	929.22	1,161 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,590.93	5,938 86	1,260.77	3,061.78	360.76	16,821.37	20,824.78
IOWA.							
Dubuque.....	47.40	59 25	.....	168.69	.....	.....	.....
Chariton.....	80.06	100 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Des Moines.....	476.15	735 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council Bluffs.....	612.74	1,615 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage	302.48	378 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Dodge	2,324.13	3,789 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City.....	518.02	2,766 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,360.98	9,444 26	.....	168.69	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.							
Menasha	2,019.65	2,588 04	80.00	160.00	3,364.71	.....	.....
Hudson	1,167.19	1,458 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens' Point.....	3,621.40	4,526 75	.....	95.54	.....	.....	.....
La Grosse	3,043.48	3,954 34	4,468.89	520.00	280.00	.....	.....
Superior	148.69	191 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	1,427.09	1,832 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,427.50	14,551 46	4,548.89	775.54	3,644.71	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.							
San Francisco.....	1,400.00	1,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	39.71	49 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marysville.....	4,755.96	5,945 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt	3,212.83	4,016 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton	2,982.38	3,727 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Visalia	5,511.37	6,889 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17,902.25	22,377 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes amounts paid by the

of cash received, &c.—Continued.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
9,125.51	\$4,407 76	9,287.64	\$4,610 43	.....	\$4,610 43	\$887 40	\$4,610 43
6,229.82	2,231 96	7,118.35	3,342 62	.....	3,342 62	803 12	3,810 00
13,397.33	5,748 73	13,734.27	6,169 90	.....	6,169 90	1,175 96	6,160 00
.....	.....	2,260.31	2,825 43	.....	2,825 43	796 67	*1,177 73
1,035.99	787 71	2,217.49	2,264 59	.....	2,264 59	596 28	*5,265 10
29,788.65	13,176 16	34,618.06	19,212 97	.....	19,212 97	4,259 43	21,023 26
85,703.47	20,881 77	87,979.35	25,271 99	.....	25,271 99	3,011 88	17,330 06
104,882.80	30,558 67	114,397.05	45,068 39	.....	45,068 39	2,726 76	45,068 39
69,851.63	35,173 71	85,509.62	57,720 31	.....	57,720 31	2,763 77	45,000 00
22,398.75	12,897 19	24,828.06	15,933 83	.....	15,933 83	1,082 98	8,361 00
2,769.30	1,476 24	3,271.94	2,164 55	.....	2,164 55	847 38	670 00
46,280.10	30,163 64	54,388.83	45,484 77	.....	45,484 77	2,005 89	39,758 50
111,355.08	55,604 93	140,319.20	92,244 58	.....	92,244 58	3,898 73	82,600 00
443,241.13	186,756 15	510,694.05	283,888 42	.....	283,888 42	16,337 39	238,787 95
27,026.16	4,318 26	27,862.75	5,363 99	.....	5,363 99	1,549 09	8,100 32
72.26	54 20	917.53	1,110 79	.....	1,110 79	520 15	833 00
15,231.04	6,173 47	17,210.89	8,848 48	.....	8,848 48	1,256 94	5,747 46
.....	.....	929.22	1,161 53	.....	1,161 53	520 12	850 60
42,329.46	10,545 93	46,920.39	16,484 79	.....	16,484 79	3,846 30	15,531 38
168.69	126 52	216.09	185 77	.....	185 77	234 90	.....
.....	.....	80.06	100 07	.....	100 07	227 82	2,705 00
.....	.....	476.15	735 18	.....	735 18	1,337 33	1,393 00
.....	.....	612.74	1,615 92	.....	1,615 92	559 04	2,192 00
.....	.....	302.48	378 10	.....	378 10	212 44	12,788 32
.....	.....	2,324.13	3,789 67	.....	3,789 67	817 63	3,793 00
.....	.....	518.02	2,766 07	.....	2,766 07	1,019 92	2,573 50
168.69	126 52	4,529.67	9,570 78	.....	9,570 78	4,409 08	25,444 82
3,604.71	1,882 35	5,624.36	4,470 39	.....	4,470 39	1,103 06	5,837 73
.....	.....	1,167.19	1,458 98	.....	1,458 98	777 85	1,987 25
95.54	71 65	3,716.94	4,598 40	.....	4,598 40	614 95	4,980 00
5,268.89	4,998 89	8,312.37	8,953 23	\$743 91	8,209 32	835 99	*8,021 57
.....	.....	148.69	191 07	.....	191 07	984 68	907 41
.....	.....	1,427.09	1,832 28	300 00	1,532 28	543 43	3,042 00
8,969.14	6,952 89	20,396.64	21,504 35	1,043 91	20,460 44	4,859 96	24,775 96
.....	.....	1,400.00	1,750 00	.....	1,750 00	4,773 38	.....
.....	.....	39.71	49 64	.....	49 64	3,300 00	.....
.....	.....	4,755.96	5,945 00	.....	5,945 00	3,641 52	5,312 57
.....	.....	3,212.83	4,016 02	.....	4,016 02	3,802 00	8,409 50
.....	.....	2,982.38	3,727 99	.....	3,727 99	3,591 82	2,989 38
.....	.....	5,511.37	6,889 21	.....	6,889 21	3,388 75	9,444 40
.....	.....	17,902.25	22,377 86	.....	22,377 86	22,497 47	26,155 8

receiver of discontinued districts.

No. 8.—*Statement of public lands sold*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in first half of the fiscal year at and above the minimum price, \$1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in the first half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At \$1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
MINNESOTA.							
Cambridge.....	400.41	\$500 51	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
St. Cloud.....	1,075.51	1,394 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatfield.....	856.55	1,381 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest City.....	1,596.80	2,104 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter.....	251.81	348 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	1,002.83	1,382 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	514.78	643 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottertail City.....	53.57	66 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,752.26	7,822 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OREGON TERRITORY.							
Oregon City.....	70.55	88 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester.....	849.93	1,062 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	920.48	1,150 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.							
Olympia.....	1,106.19	1,382 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS TERRITORY.							
Lecompton.....	18,687.28	23,437 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo.....	14,753.14	18,541 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Scott.....	83.72	104 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junction City.....	4,291.26	5,471 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37,815.40	47,555 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.							
Omaha City.....	9,893 63	12,572 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brownsville.....	8,664.64	10,838 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska City.....	3,901.13	4,886 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota City.....	1,777.37	2,221 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	24,236.77	30,520 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.							
Santa Fé.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPIT

STATES AND TERRITORIES.							
Ohio.....	1,254.08	\$2,117 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,833.04
Indiana.....	200.00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	799.44
Illinois.....	2,513.76	4,628 07	.....	.....	80.00	1,171.53	5,323.87
Missouri.....	21,011.46	36,935 12	9,141.88	5,358.35	46,441.68	154,141.22	201,085.23
Alabama.....	22,205.93	28,761 25	853.91	6,370.03	73,268.95	124,314.71	221,697.83
Mississippi.....	32,031.02	59,962 23	12,928.98	42,070.11	119.15	4,353.95	82,343.88
Louisiana.....	60,738.40	79,174 08	1,109.40	26,731.84	114,052.36	76,168.23	19,182.66
Michigan.....	4,829.41	6,036 81	42.90	1,112.91	20,741.56	7,531.28	360.00
Arkansas.....	67,452.92	97,132 27	40,647.35	117,972.63	28,462.94	90,913.99	165,244.22
Florida.....	4,590.93	5,938 86	1,260.77	3,061.78	360.76	16,821.37	20,824.78
Iowa.....	4,360.98	9,444 26	.....	168.69	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	14,427.50	14,551 46	4,548.89	775.54	3,644.71	.....	.....
California.....	17,902.25	22,377 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	5,752.26	7,822 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Territory.....	920.48	1,150 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory.....	1,106.19	1,382 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas Territory.....	37,815.40	47,555 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory.....	24,236.77	30,520 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	320,349.74	455,741 37	70,534.08	203,621.88	287,172.11	475,416.28	723,694.05

* Includes amounts paid by the

of cash received, &c.—Continued.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
.....		400.41	\$500 51	.....	\$500 51	\$603 01	\$800 00
.....		1,075.51	1,394 39	.....	1,394 39	665 98	1,230 00
.....		856.55	1,381 06	.....	1,381 06	542 28	1,898 39
.....		1,596.80	2,104 74	.....	2,104 74	552 56	*3,575 00
.....		251.81	348 76	.....	348 76	602 66	1,000 00
.....		1,002.83	1,382 65	.....	1,382 65	581 84	4,585 39
.....		514.78	643 69	.....	643 69	791 70	.....
.....		53.57	66 96	.....	66 96	927 20	.....
.....		5,752.26	7,822 76	.....	7,822 76	5,267 23	13,088 78
.....		70.55	88 18	.....	88 18	2,700 00	125 53
.....		849.93	1,062 42	.....	1,062 42	2,998 88	1,400 00
.....		920.48	1,150 60	.....	1,150 60	5,698 88	1,525 53
.....		1,106.19	1,382 75	.....	1,382 75	4,193 00	2,035 23
.....		18,687.28	23,437 79	\$848 54	22,589 25	2,416 75	35,178 25
.....		14,753.14	18,541 41	5,909 17	12,632 24	658 33	13,720 00
.....		83.72	104 65	.....	104 65	254 05	.....
.....		4,291.26	5,471 32	.....	5,471 32	868 84	4,912 16
.....		37,815.40	47,555 17	6,757 71	40,797 46	4,197 98	53,810 41
.....		9,893.63	12,572 83	253 66	12,319 17	1,197 13	17,494 61
.....		8,664.64	10,838 83	250 00	10,588 83	881 45	15,050 00
.....		3,901.13	4,886 83	150 00	4,736 83	1,003 93	3,500 00
.....		1,777.37	2,221 71	200 00	2,021 71	972 87	5,329 40
.....		24,236 77	30,520 20	853 66	29,666 54	4,055 38	41,374 01
.....						3,450 63	.....

ULATION.

6,833.04	\$926 17	8,087.12	\$3,043 79	.....	\$3,043 79	\$905 64	\$4,018 80
799.44	99 88	999.44	349 88	.....	349 88	1,535 50	279 43
6,575.40	998 37	9,089.16	5,626 44	\$677 77	4,948 67	859 34	4,270 51
416,168.36	100,055 75	437,179.82	136,990 87	52,333 24	84,657 63	14,338 69	90,394 75
426,505.43	100,976 77	448,711.36	129,738 02	.....	129,738 02	13,514 45	124,493 83
141,816.07	55,922 61	173,847.09	115,884 84	.....	115,884 84	7,855 35	109,681 64
237,244.49	99,624 34	297,982.89	178,798 42	.....	178,798 42	8,357 57	117,024 06
29,788.65	13,176 16	34,618.06	19,212 97	.....	19,212 97	4,259 43	21,023 26
443,241.13	186,756 15	510,694.05	283,888 42	.....	283,888 42	16,337 39	238,787 95
42,329.46	10,545 93	46,920.39	16,484 79	.....	16,484 79	3,846 30	15,531 38
168.69	126 52	4,529.67	9,570 78	.....	9,570 78	4,409 08	25,444 82
8,969.14	6,952 89	20,396.64	21,504 35	1,043 91	20,460 44	4,859 96	24,775 96
.....	.....	17,902.25	22,377 86	.....	22,377 86	22,497 47	26,155 85
.....	.....	5,752.26	7,822 76	.....	7,822 76	5,267 23	13,088 78
.....	.....	920.48	1,150 60	.....	1,150 60	5,698 88	1,525 53
.....	.....	1,106.19	1,382 75	.....	1,382 75	4,193 00	2,035 23
.....	.....	37,815.40	47,555 17	6,757 71	40,797 46	4,197 98	53,810 41
.....	.....	24,236.77	30,520 20	853 66	29,666 54	4,055 38	41,374 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450 63	.....
1,760,439.30	576,161 54	2,080,789.04	1,031,902 91	61,666 29	970,236 62	130,439 27	913,716 20

receiver of discontinued districts.

No. 9.—*Statement of public land sold, of cash, &c., received therefor, account thereof, in the second half of the fiscal year*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in second half of the fiscal year at and above the minimum price, \$1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in second half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At \$1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
OHIO.							
Chillicothe	160.00	\$1,110 00	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
			.....	.....	.....	.....	160.39
INDIANA.							
Vincennes.....	69.49	86 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	13.00	16 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.37
Total.....	82.49	103 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.37
ILLINOIS.							
Springfield	1,979.34	2,924 18	.....	253.36	51.51	927.18	4,048.12
MISSOURI.							
St. Louis.....	1,828.42	3,148 62	.....	.....	485.77	1,160.00	61.25
Boonville	1,517.53	2,453 25	364.56	321.23	160.00	.....	829.01
Jackson	5,348.27	7,551 61	676.21	40.00	6,143.04	25,297.86	89,428.37
Warsaw.....	2,485.86	4,107 78	1,881.79	2,211.55	10,733.75	80.00	120.00
Springfield	4,573.68	11,712 75	4,933.20	3,349.83	7,393.61	28,543.12	.....
Total.....	15,753.76	28,974 01	7,855.76	5,922.61	24,916.17	55,080.98	90,438 63
ALABAMA.							
St. Stephen's.....	1,483.36	2,536 33	.....	.....	4,103.24	.....	13,027.70
Greenville.....	12,841.66	24,383 55	39.92	642.31	18,461.17	19,248.87	15,453.21
Huntsville.....	917.34	1,560 67	.....	.....	.....	6,529.09	60,969.80
Tuscaloosa	1,082.00	1,436 63	.....	.....	1,112.12	11,150.11	62,557.93
Elba	957.28	1,202 61	.....	.....	.....	4,444.04	18,872.62
Demopolis.....	3,398.84	5,665 66	.....	4,595.05	.....	.....	4,525.12
Montgomery.....	1,282.88	1,603 62	.....	.....	6,157.22	.....	.....
Centre	3,365.82	4,843 64	4,874.02	3,016.72	9,657.84	8,236.85	.....
Total.....	25,329.18	43,232 71	4,913.94	8,254.08	39,491.59	49,608.96	175,406.38
MISSISSIPPI.							
Washington	3,077.18	3,846 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,493.42
Paulding, formerly Augusta..	19,206.48	43,235 00	2,512.56	11,182.16	80.93	1,154 99	5,324.36
Jackson	432.93	541 16	.....	.....	80.12	.....	3,930.99
Grenada	1,737.66	2,172 07	1,847.75	5,025.70	.....	.....	.....
Columbus	6,194.65	9,188 13	3,325.66	19,017.12	80.00	120.32	311.21
Total.....	30,648.90	58,982 73	7,685.97	35,224.98	241.05	1,275.31	52,059.98
LOUISIANA.							
New Orleans	967.31	1,209 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opelousas	50,543.79	84,860 59	689.29	450.97	2,877.41	27,890.41	16,796.77
Monroe	8,400.75	12,462 15	39.79	279.66	36,776.85	9,656.46	12,665.09
Greensburg	2,147.87	2,684 83	.....	.....	.....	18,922.72	.....
Natchitoches	22,229.68	28,766 89	229.91	4,909.42	43,946.57	9,481.45	1,264.42
Total.....	84,289.40	129,983 60	958.99	5,640.05	83,600.83	65,951.04	30,726.28
MICHIGAN.							
Detroit	263.40	329 27	.....	.....	5,971.45	80.00	80.00
East Saginaw.....	634.87	793 59	.....	.....	5,346.58	1,850.05	.....
Ionia	422.48	548 10	.....	.....	4,797.62	2,357.17	.....
Marquette	5,778.33	7,222 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traverse City	1,329.65	1,708 16	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,428.73	10,602 09	.....	40.00	16,115.65	4,287.22	80.00

of incidental expenses thereon, and of payments into the Treasury on commencing on July 1, 1859, and ending June 30, 1860.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury during the second half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
160.39	\$20 07	320.39	\$1,130 07	.....	\$1,130 07	\$605 00	\$670 20
.....	.....	69.49	86 81	.....	86 81	255 00	.....
29.37	3 67	42.37	19 92	.....	19 92	993 53	.....
29.37	3 67	111.86	106 73	.....	106 73	1,248 53	.....
5,280.17	953 58	7,259.51	3,877 76	\$2,199 84	1,677 92	1,187 00	8,779 85
1,707.02	540 55	3,535.44	3,689 17	600 00	3,089 17	2,057 98	3,024 17
1,674.80	789 12	3,192.33	3,242 37	2,299 26	943 11	1,227 88	1,429 32
121,585.48	21,280 80	126,933.75	28,832 41	2,092 06	26,740 35	3,058 85	30,391 73
15,027.09	8,942 39	17,512.95	13,050 17	6,531 98	6,518 19	948 35	6,751 38
44,219.76	18,278 14	48,793.44	29,990 89	27,520 57	2,470 32	1,303 51	2,175 00
184,214.15	49,831 00	199,967.91	78,805 01	39,043 87	39,761 14	8,596 57	43,771 60
17,130.94	3,680 07	18,614.30	6,216 40	.....	6,216 40	1,710 34	3,146 78
53,845.48	16,496 10	66,687.14	40,879 65	.....	40,879 65	2,085 89	24,238 84
67,498.89	9,253 49	68,416.23	10,814 16	.....	10,814 16	2,304 72	12,320 79
74,820.16	11,163 32	75,902.16	12,599 95	.....	12,599 95	2,384 82	14,106 43
23,316.66	3,470 07	24,273.94	4,672 68	.....	4,672 68	1,483 08	4,623 67
9,120.17	4,011 96	12,519.01	9,677 62	.....	9,677 62	780 53	808 00
6,157.22	3,078 60	7,440.10	4,682 22	.....	4,682 22	769 87	3,774 88
25,785.43	14,034 68	29,151.25	18,878 32	.....	18,878 32	1,679 40	16,441 20
277,674.95	65,188 29	303,004.13	108,421 00	.....	108,421 00	13,198 65	79,460 59
42,493.42	5,311 66	45,570.60	9,158 03	.....	9,158 03	2,132 14	10,944 13
20,255.00	11,893 94	39,461.48	55,128 94	.....	55,128 94	2,127 68	51,805 90
4,011.11	531 43	4,444.04	1,072 59	.....	1,072 59	715 89	3,548 30
6,873.45	5,617 03	8,611.11	7,789 10	.....	7,789 10	898 34	20,404 08
22,854.31	17,697 48	29,048.96	26,885 61	.....	26,885 61	1,575 93	35,327 12
96,487.29	41,051 54	127,136.19	100,034 27	.....	100,034 27	7,449 98	122,029 53
.....	.....	967.31	1,209 14	.....	1,209 14	883 87	.....
48,704.85	11,538 43	99,248.64	96,399 02	150 00	96,249 02	2,059 71	88,250 00
59,417.85	22,635 22	67,818.60	35,097 37	.....	35,097 37	2,319 25	49,690 00
18,922.72	4,730 68	21,070.59	7,415 51	.....	7,415 51	1,089 11	7,066 20
59,831.77	28,413 67	82,061.45	57,180 56	.....	57,180 56	2,558 43	73,505 00
186,877.19	67,318 00	271,166.59	197,301 60	150 00	197,151 60	8,910 37	218,511 20
6,131.45	3,015 73	6,394.85	3,345 00	.....	3,345 00	702 47	3,345 00
7,196.63	3,135 79	7,831.50	3,929 38	.....	3,929 38	825 27	4,164 00
7,154.79	2,988 11	7,577.27	3,536 21	.....	3,536 21	720 06	4,050 00
.....	.....	5,778.33	7,222 97	.....	7,222 97	407 34	1,101 41
40.00	30 00	1,369.65	1,738 16	.....	1,738 16	776 71	3,019 41
20,522.87	9,169 63	28,951.60	19,771 72	.....	19,771 72	3,431 85	15,679 82

No. 9.—Statement of public lands sold,

Land offices.	Quantity sold in second half of the fiscal year at and above the minimum price, \$1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in second half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At \$1 per acre.	At 75 cts. acre.	At 50 cts. acre.	At 25 cts. acre.	At 12½ cts. acre.
ARKANSAS.							
Batesville	2,956.48	\$4,510 25	1,674.14	6,854.15	1,647.57	15,430.37	47,532.55
Little Rock	12,812.79	19,832 70	6,317.02	10,527.86	1,252.79	24,381.52	37,495.82
Washington	14,145.06	20,078 89	2,828.06	15,444.96	5,627.15	4,441.87	10,359.25
Fayetteville	2,082.12	2,602 65	3,490.75	8,827.39	12,860.04	11,604.87	.....
Clarksville	7,188.63	12,584 57	3,046.25	17,227.13	1,923.99	3,051.87	7,754.49
Champagnole	24,529.92	31,252 82	10,521.49	16,467.14	2,791.47	6,642.15	3,782.42
Total	63,715.00	90,861 88	27,877.71	75,348.63	26,103.01	65,532.65	106,924.53
FLORIDA.							
Tallahassee	2,597.59	6,022 70	.....	.....	.....	2,557.37	11,598.13
St. Augustine	752.45	961 72	.....	319.80	.....	.....	.....
Newnansville	2,347.21	7,056 64	158.16	1,639.83	120.00	984.96	.....
Tampa	204.85	256 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,902.10	14,297 13	158.16	1,959.63	120.00	3,542.33	11,598.13
IOWA.							
Fort Des Moines	1,213.45	1,866 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council Bluffs	595.77	1,394 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Dodge	105.96	732 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City	80.00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,995.18	4,093 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.							
Menasha	518.93	673 75	201.31	298.73	1,724.72	.....	.....
Hudson	831.45	1,189 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stephens' Point	1,598.08	2,047 60	.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	3,850.73	5,113 41	5,496.39	1,273.00	40.00	.....	.....
Superior .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	493.04	616 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,292.23	9,640 37	5,697.70	1,731.73	1,764.72	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.							
San Francisco	926.80	1,158 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marysville	4,908.08	6,135 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt	4,650.43	5,813 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton	1,899.18	2,373 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vasalia	6,987.70	8,734 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19,372.19	24,215 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.							
Cambridge	97.98	122 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Cloud	245.65	330 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatfield	356.27	594 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest City	200.98	251 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter	482.90	683 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	538.07	672 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland	82.88	103 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottertail City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,004.73	2,758 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes amounts paid by late

of cash received, &c.—Continued.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all places, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury during the second half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
73,138.78	\$17,437 69	76,095.26	\$21,947 94	.....	\$21,942 94	\$2,357 75	\$28,325 14
79,975.01	25,621 78	92,787.80	45,454 48	.....	45,454 48	2,350 73	*48,143 67
38,681.29	19,625 73	52,826.35	39,704 62	.....	39,704 62	2,165 27	53,913 09
36,783.05	19,442 56	38,865.17	22,045 21	.....	22,045 21	1,727 17	27,260 00
33,003.73	18,660 89	40,192.36	31,245 46	.....	31,245 46	1,708 81	37,287 11
40,204.67	26,400 92	64,734.59	57,653 74	.....	57,653 74	2,862 04	64,047 54
301,786.53	127,189 57	365,501.53	218,051 45	.....	218,051 45	13,171 77	258,976 55
14,155.50	2,089 11	16,753.09	8,111 81	.....	8,111 81	1,065 15	8,617 47
319.80	239 85	1,072.25	1,201 57	.....	1,201 57	560 21	1,547 18
2,902.95	1,694 28	5,250.16	8,750 92	.....	8,750 92	1,083 70	10,437 41
.....	.....	204.85	256 07	.....	256 07	538 08	599 50
17,378.25	4,023 24	23,280.35	18,320 37	.....	18,320 37	3,247 14	21,201 56
.....	.....	1,213.45	1,866 81	\$58 33	1,808 48	773 29	*1,420 09
.....	.....	595.77	1,394 71	.....	1,394 71	566 42	650 00
.....	.....	105.96	732 45	.....	732 45	590 44	962 41
.....	.....	80.00	100 00	.....	100 00	556 00	751 00
.....	.....	1,995.18	4,093 97	58 33	4,035 64	2,486 15	3,783 50
2,224.76	1,287 71	2,743.69	1,961 46	.....	1,961 46	793 32	6,371 94
.....	.....	831.45	1,189 31	62 50	1,126 81	650 21	4,834 84
160.00	120 00	1,758.08	2,167 60	.....	2,167 60	624 50	2,300 00
6,809.39	6,471 14	10,660.12	11,584 55	12 03	11,572 52	1,020 01	12,409 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524 25	375 57
.....	.....	493.04	616 30	.....	616 30	528 03	387 81
9,194.15	7,878 85	16,486.38	17,519 22	74 53	17,444 69	4,140 32	26,679 30
.....	.....	926.80	1,158 48	.....	1,158 48	3,240 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300 00	.....
.....	.....	4,908.08	6,135 16	.....	6,135 16	3,645 98	4,533 95
.....	.....	4,650.43	5,813 03	.....	5,813 03	3,000 00	4,900 00
.....	.....	1,899.18	2,373 98	.....	2,373 98	3,240 00	3,452 46
.....	.....	6,987.70	8,734 60	.....	8,734 60	3,386 25	12,119 98
.....	.....	19,372.19	24,215 25	.....	24,215 25	19,812 23	25,006 39
.....	.....	97.98	122 47	.....	122 47	851 17	.....
.....	.....	245.65	330 72	.....	330 72	547 12	450 00
.....	.....	356.27	594 61	.....	594 61	536 95	1,100 00
.....	.....	200.98	251 22	.....	251 22	585 01	250 00
.....	.....	482.90	683 62	.....	683 62	533 16	650 00
.....	.....	538.07	672 58	.....	672 58	691 05	833 52
.....	.....	82.88	103 60	.....	103 60	459 98	450 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510 49	.....
.....	.....	2,004.73	2,758 82	.....	2,758 82	4,714 93	3,733 52

receivers of discontinued districts.

No. 9.—Statement of public land sold,

Land office.	Quantity sold in second half of the fiscal year at and above the minimum price, \$1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in second half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At \$1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
OREGON TERRITORY.							
Oregon City	91.05	\$113 81	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Roseburg, for'ly Winchester..	553.77	692 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	644.82	806.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.							
Olympia.....	257.65	322 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS TERRITORY.							
Lecompton.....	3,175.44	3,969 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo	2,400.72	3,000 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Scott	119.08	148 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junction City.....	1,463.15	1,828 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,158.39	8,947 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.							
Omaha City.....	1,847.85	2,309 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brownsville.....	3,244.16	4,055 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska City	309.21	386 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota City	394.00	492 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,795.22	7,244 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.							
Santa Fé .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITU

STATES AND TERRITORIES.							
Ohio.....	160.00	\$1,110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.39
Indiana.....	82.49	103 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.37
Illinois	1,979.34	2,924 18	.....	253.36	51.51	927.18	4,048.12
Missouri.....	15,753.76	28,974 01	7,855.76	5,922.61	24,916.17	55,080.98	90,438.63
Alabama.....	25,329.18	43,232 71	4,913.94	8,254.08	39,491.59	49,608.96	175,406.38
Mississippi.....	30,648.90	58,982 73	7,685.97	35,224.98	241.05	1,275.31	52,059.98
Louisiana	84,289.40	129,983 60	958.99	5,640.05	83,600.83	65,951.04	30,726.28
Michigan	8,428.73	10,602 09	.....	40.00	16,115.65	4,287.22	80.00
Arkansas.....	63,715.00	90,861 88	27,877.71	75,348.63	26,103.01	65,532.65	106,924.53
Florida	5,902.10	14,297 13	158.16	1,959.63	120.00	3,542.33	11,598.13
Iowa	1,995.18	4,093 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	7,292.23	9,640 37	5,697.70	1,731.73	1,764.72	.....	.....
California.....	19,372.19	24,215 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	2,004.73	2,758 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Territory	644.82	806 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory.....	257.65	322 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas Territory	7,158.39	8,947 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory.....	5,795.22	7,244 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	280,809.31	439,099 89	55,148.23	134,375.07	192,404.53	246,205.67	471,471.81

of cash received, &c.—Continued.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury during the second half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
.....		91.05	\$113 81	.....	\$113 81	\$2,713 13	\$412 32
.....		553.77	692 22	.....	692 22	2,856 88	2,308 86
.....		644.82	806 03	.....	806 03	5,570 01	2,721 18
.....		257.65	322 06	.....	322 06	1,875 00	200 06
.....		3,175.44	3,969 30	\$2,252 01	1,717 29	623 63	5,402 50
.....		2,400.72	3,000 90	2,250 00	750 90	984 73	14,887 50
.....		119.08	148 85	.....	148 85	529 75	.....
.....		1,463.15	1,828 93	350 00	1,478 93	593 18	4,131 46
.....		7,158.39	8,947 98	4,852 01	4,095 97	2,731 29	24,421 46
.....		1,847.85	2,309 81	.....	2,309 81	651 09	2,400 00
.....		3,244.16	4,055 20	.....	4,055 20	575 55	1,100 00
.....		309.21	386 51	200 00	186 51	536 15	3,620 00
.....		394.00	492 50	.....	492 50	504 93	31 42
.....		5,795.22	7,244 02	200 00	7,044 02	2,267 72	7,151 42
.....						2,153 31	.....

LATION.

160.39	\$20 07	320.39	\$1,130 07	.....	\$1,130 07	\$605 00	\$670 20
29.37	3 67	111.86	106 73	.....	106 73	1,248 53	.....
5,280.17	953 58	7,259 51	3,877 76	\$2,199 84	1,677 92	1,187 00	8,779 85
184,214.15	49,831 00	199,967.91	78,805 01	39,043 87	39,761 14	8,596 57	43,771 60
277,674.95	65,188 29	303,004.13	108,421 00	.....	108,421 00	13,198 65	79,460 59
96,487.29	41,051 54	127,136.19	100,034 27	.....	100,034 27	7,409 98	122,029 53
186,877.19	67,318 00	271,166.59	197,301 60	150 00	197,151 60	8,910 37	218,511 20
20,522.87	9,169 63	28,951.60	19,771 72	.....	19,771 72	3,431 85	15,679 82
301,786.53	127,189 57	365,501.53	218,051 45	.....	218,051 45	13,171 77	258,976 55
17,378.25	4,023 24	23,280.35	18,320 37	.....	18,320 37	3,247 14	21,201 56
.....	.....	1,995.18	4,093 97	58 33	4,035 64	2,486 15	3,783 50
9,194.15	7,878 85	16,486.38	17,519 22	74 53	17,444 69	4,140 32	26,679 30
.....	.....	19,372.19	24,215 25	.....	24,215 25	19,812 23	25,006 39
.....	.....	2,004.73	2,758 82	.....	2,758 82	4,714 93	3,733 52
.....	.....	644.82	806 03	.....	806 03	5,570 01	2,721 18
.....	.....	257.65	322 06	.....	322 06	1,875 00	200 06
.....	.....	7,158.39	8,947 98	4,852 01	4,095 97	2,731 29	24,421 46
.....	.....	5,795.22	7,244 02	200 00	7,044 02	2,267 72	7,151 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,153 31	.....
1,099,605.31	372,627 44	1,380,414.62	811,727 33	46,578 58	765,148 75	106,797 82	862,777 73

No. 10.

Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Estimate of the balances of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1861, which may in part be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
For salary of Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of July 4, 1836; 5 Laws, page 111, section 10..... For salary of Recorder, per same act and act of March 3, 1837; 5 Laws, pages 111 and 164..... For salary of chief clerk, per act March 3, 1853; 10 Laws, page 211..... For salary of three principal clerks of public lands, private land claims, and surveys, per act July 4, 1836, at \$1,800 each; 5 Laws, page 111..... For salary of three clerks of class four, per act of March 3, 1853; 10 Laws, page 211, section 3..... For salary of twenty-three clerks of class three, per same act and act of April 22, 1854; 10 Laws, pages 211 and 276..... For salary of forty clerks, of class two, per same acts..... For salary of forty clerks of class one, per same acts..... For salary of draughtsman, at \$1,600, and assistant draughtsman, at \$1,400, per act of July 4, 1836; 5 Laws, page 112, section 10, and act of April 22, 1854; 10 Laws, page 276..... For salary of two messengers and three assistant messengers, per act of July 4, 1836; 5 Laws, page 112, and per joint resolution of August 18, 1856; 11 Laws, page 145, viz: One messenger..... \$840 Four messengers, at \$700 each.. 2,800	\$3,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 5,400 00 5,400 00 36,800 00 56,000 00 48,000 00 3,000 00 3,640 00 1,200 00 4,200 00 4,200 00 600 00 175,440 00		
For salary of two packers, at \$600 each, per act of July 4, 1836; 5 Laws, page 112, act of September 30, 1850; 9 Laws, page 527, and joint resolution of August 18, 1856; 11 Laws, page 145 For salary of seven laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856; 11 Laws, page 145, and general appropriation act of June 23, 1860..... For salary of seven night watchmen, per same resolution and act..... For salary of one day watchman, per act of June 2, 1858; 11 Laws, page 301.....			
	175,440 00	.....	\$173,890 00

No. 10.—Continued.

Additional appropriations under military act of March 3, 1855, and heretofore provided per act of August 18, 1856, making appropriations, &c., and subsequent acts.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1861, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
For salary of one principal clerk, as director.....	\$2,000 00		
For salary of one clerk of class three.....	1,600 00		
For salary of four clerks of class two.....	5,600 00		
For salary of forty clerks of class one.....	48,000 00		
For salary of two laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856; 11 Laws, p. 145.....	1,200 00		
	58,400 00	.....	\$58,400 00

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair.

Estimates of appropriations required to meet contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1861, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
For cash system and military patents under laws prior to September 28, 1850, patent and other records, tract books and blank-books for this and the district land offices, binding plats and field notes, stationery, furniture and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the city daily papers to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; also, for contingent expenses in addition under swamp land act of September 28, 1850, military bounty land acts of September 28, 1850, March 22, 1852, and act of August 31, 1852, for satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, and for contingent expenses under act of March 3, 1855, granting bounty land, and amendatory act of May 14, 1856, for patents, patent and other records, stationery, and miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands under said acts, and for fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace-keepers	\$44,000 00	.....	\$44,000 00

No. 11.

Estimate of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Object of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1861, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
For compensation of surveyors general and the clerks, and for contingent expenses of the surveyors general of Oregon, California, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations:			
1. For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, per act of March 2, 1833; see Statutes, page 624, section 1.....	\$2,000 00	.....	\$2,000 00
2. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Florida, per act of May 9, 1836; Statutes, page 26, section 1.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
3. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846; 9 Statutes, page 79, section 1.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
4. For compensation of the clerks in the surveyor general's office at Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846; 9 Statutes, page 79, section 1.....	6,300 00	.....	6,300 00
5. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of March 3, 1853; 10 Statutes, page 248, section 11.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
6. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of September 27, 1850; 9 Statutes, page 496, section 2.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
7. For compensation of the surveyor general of California, per act of March 3, 1853; 10 Statutes, page 244, section 1.....	4,500 00	.....	4,500 00
8. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California, per act of March 3, 1853; 10 Statutes, page 245, section 2.....	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00
9. For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of March 3, 1855; 10 Statutes, page 674, section 26.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
10. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of March 3, 1855; 10 Statutes, page 674, section 26.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
11. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 308, section 1.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
12. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854; page 308, section 1.....	4,000 00		4,000 00

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Object of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1861, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
13. For compensation of a translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico	\$2,000 00	.....	\$1,467 06
14. For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, per act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 309, section 10	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
15. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, per act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 309, section 10	6,300 00	.....	6,300 00
16. For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah, per act of February 21, 1855, 10 Statutes, page 611, section 1, and section 3 of act of March 3, 1857, 34th Congress, page 213	1,274 72	\$2,725 28	4,000 00
17. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Utah, per act of February 21, 1855, 10 Statutes, page 611, section 1, and act of March 3, 1857, section 3, 34th Congress, page 213	1,380 43	2,619 57	4,000 00
18. For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 18, 1796, 1 Statutes, page 464, section 10, and act of March 3, 1857, section 3, 34th Congress, page 213	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
19. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 9, 1836, 5 Statutes, page 26, section 1, and act of March 3, 1857, section 3, 34th Congress, page 212	6,300 00	.....	6,300 00
20. For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
21. For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1805; 2 Statutes, page 326	500 00	.....	500 00
22. For rent of the surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger; act of September 27, 1850, section 2; 9 Statutes, page 496	2,500 00	.....	2,000 00
23. For rent of the surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger; act of March 3, 1853, section 2; 10 Statutes, page 245	5,000 00	.....	2,500 00
24. For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses; act July 17, 1854, section 7; 10 Statutes, page 306	3,000 00	.....	2,500 00
25. For rent of the surveyor general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses; act July 22, 1854, section 1; 10 Statutes, page 308	4,500 00	.....	2,500 00

26. For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses; act July 22, 1854, section 10; 10 Statutes, page 310.....	2,000 00	500 00	2,500 00
27. For rent of the surveyor general's office in Utah, fuel, stationery, and other incidental expenses; act February 21, 1855, section 1; 10 Statutes, page 611. None estimated having sufficient balance unexpended.			
28. For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys, to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1840, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed; act January 22, 1855; 10 Statutes, page 152.....	8,800 00		
Total	123,355 15		

EXPLANATIONS.

13. The organic act provided no compensation for a translator. Special appropriations of \$2,000 per annum have been made for that purpose from year to year, except June 23, 1860, when \$1,467 06 was appropriated, owing to an unexpended balance of \$532 94 then on hand of previous year.

20. The compensation fixed by law to the clerks in the several surveying districts having proved insufficient, special estimates have been for upwards of thirty years past submitted, and appropriations made; the present estimate is apportioned as follows: \$4,000 to Washington Territory, \$5,000 to Oregon, \$5,000 to California, \$4,000 to New Mexico, \$3,000 to Kansas and Nebraska, \$3,000 to Minnesota, \$1,000 to Florida; making in all \$25,000; to be 22, 24, and 25. The organic acts of the respective surveying districts provide \$1,000. The amount having proved insufficient, special estimates have been submitted from year to year, and appropriations made accordingly. The estimate for New Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1862, is \$3,000, of which \$1,200 is for rent of office, and \$600 for pay of messenger, leaving for other expenses \$1,200. This sum has to be increased by \$1,500, owing to deficiencies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, of \$1,119 15, and an expected deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1862, of \$380 85.

26. Kansas and Nebraska district, by act of July 22, 1854, is authorized to have the same as Wisconsin and Iowa surveying district for the incidental 28. The surveyors generals' offices for Illinois, and Missouri, and Louisiana, under the provisions of the acts for the discontinuance of surveyors generals' offices, June 12, 1840, 5 Statutes, page 384, and January 22, 1853, 10 Statutes, page 152, will, it is expected, be closed during the ensuing year; and in that event the unfinished business connected with these districts will devolve on the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who is ex-officio surveyor general upon the discontinuance of a surveying district, and the estimate now submitted, it is expected, will be required for unfinished work.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, October 22, 1860.

No. 12.—*Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.*

Object of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	Estimates of the balance of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1861, which may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
1. For surveying the public lands, exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah. The estimate includes incidental expenses, island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including the expenses of selecting swamp lands, the compensation and expenses of surveyor to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same object, which will be absorbed by work under contract	\$50,000 00	.....	\$50,000 00
2. For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work	30,000 00	.....	20,000 00
3. For surveying the public lands and private land claims in New Mexico, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law	15,000 00	.....	10,000 00
4. For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska; also outlines of Indian reservations	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
5. For the salary of the clerk for the special service in the General Land Office, to attend to the unfinished surveys in the States where the offices of the surveyors general have been closed	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
6. For surveying the public lands in Oregon, to be disbursed at the rates now authorized by law	20,000 00	.....	15,000 00
7. For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory at the rates now authorized by law	20,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Total	157,000 00	.....	.....

EXPLANATIONS.

NOTE 1. This amount of \$50,000 is to be apportioned as follows: To the State of Minnesota, \$16,000; to Wisconsin, \$16,000; to Minnesota Territory, \$10,000; and to Florida, \$8,000. The first item includes \$3,000, and the second and third together \$3,000; and the last \$1,000 for rent of offices of the respective surveyors general and incidental expenses; to be subject, however, hereafter according to the public exigencies.

2. This amount of \$30,000 is to be chiefly applied to the survey of confirmed private claims.

3. This amount of \$15,000 is to be chiefly applied to the survey of confirmed private claims and survey of public lands.

4. This amount of \$20,000 is deemed requisite in order to keep pace with the progressive settlements along the Pacific routes and other localities demanding the extension of the lines of public surveys.

5. This amount of \$2,000 is for the salary of one clerk, to attend to the unfinished surveys in the field in those States where offices of surveyors general have been closed, the superintendence of which devolved on the Commissioner of the General Land Office.—(See Statutes at Large, volume 11, page 321.)

6 and 7. The sums of \$20,000, each, are deemed necessary for the survey of the public lands in the respective districts, and particularly in the country east of the Cascades, where there are numerous settlers demanding an extension of the surveys, and where, in these distant regions, every facility and encouragement should be given to permanent settlers.

No. 13.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, October 10, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of your circular of June 28, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the field and office work that has been performed in this surveying district since my last annual report of October 10, 1859, together with the several statements, estimates, and map referred to therein and marked respectively A, B, C, D, E, F.

Of the field work of the surveys undertaken prior to but uncompleted at the date of my last annual report, the whole has been completed with the exception of one township, (127 N., range 37 W.,) from which the deputy has been released, the plats and transcripts of the field notes transmitted to the General Land Office, and plats and descriptive sheets to the registers of the district land offices.

Immediately on being instructed of the amount apportioned to this office out of the general appropriation by Congress for continuing the public surveys, contracts were entered into with reliable deputies for the execution of those surveys directed to be carried forward the present season, so far as they could then be made; there remained the subdivision of five townships, situated north and east of Otter Tail, which will be immediately contracted so soon as I have ascertained (in accordance with the instructions of the department) from an examination of the field notes from the township lines now being run, which townships would appear to embrace the largest bodies of pine timber reported to be found in that section of country.

Unless prevented by unforeseen accident, I have no doubt but the deputies to whom I have intrusted the surveys directed by the department to be carried forward in this State will fully complete the same before the close of the surveying season.

In the estimates for surveys recommended to be carried forward in Minnesota during the year ending June 30, 1862, which also accompany this report, I have submitted those districts only which were embraced in the estimate for appropriation transmitted with my report of last year, but a small portion of which have been enabled to be placed under contract this season owing to the very limited amount appropriated by Congress at its last session for carrying forward the public surveys.

It is, I think, advisable, whenever practicable that the public surveys should be extended regularly and uniformly, with the one exception, where a line of communication with some important but distant point is highly desirable to be opened up and settled without waiting for the gradual extension of the lines of survey over the surrounding country.

It was with these views that I recommended the carrying forward of the surveys in the localities described in the estimates, namely, for completing the townshipping as far west as the recently established State boundary, south of the seventh standard parallel, and to meet and prepare for settlement in that section by the subdivisional survey of

as many townships as the appropriation for each year will allow; extending them in the first instance on the southern boundary of the State, as the section of country toward which immigration is more generally attracted as containing a more uniform character of land and soil, with but small tracts of uncultivable marsh or swamp, and being directly west or northwest, and of easy access from certain points on the Mississippi, directly connected by railway with the Eastern and Middle States and sea-board. For the subdivision of townships lying on or adjacent to the great northern route now permanently established from Saint Paul, on the Mississippi, by the Red River of the North, to the increasing settlements in the British possessions, and thence to the more distant but important States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. The only additional district recommended, namely, that on the Saint Louis river, is the regular extension of surveys westward from the head of Lake Superior, and in a section where there is much demand for the subdivision of some townships. The extent of subdivisional surveys, completed since my last annual report, embrace an area of 995,735 acres, (exclusive of lakes,) making a total of 6,249,772 acres of land subdivided into sections since the establishment of this office in 1857, and which required the running and establishment of 2,158 miles of township lines, in addition to 798 previously established, and 19,090 miles of interior section and meander lines. The whole amount of land now subdivided in this State embraces 20,969,890 acres or 32,765 square miles, of which I should estimate not less than seven eighths are available and fit for cultivation, a very large proportion being of the first quality of farming land.

The ascertained product per acre of the wheat crop in this State both of past years, but more especially of the present, which is estimated to yield not less than thirty bushels per acre, being, I believe, greater than the average of any other State, and with an equally prolific yield of the other cereals (as well as root crops) would tend to show its peculiar adaptability for the growth of these important products. In fact, it has, I believe been demonstrated that the most profitable wheat culture is confined to the extreme northwestern portion of the United States and the adjoining British possessions, and that its average yield, as well as the certainty of its maturing, in those States which have hitherto been looked upon as the principal wheat growing sections, is now proved to be very much less than in the more northern latitudes, where the soil and climate is better suited to its growth, and the purity and dryness of the atmosphere renders it nearly altogether free from rust and blight.

The yield of wheat in Minnesota this year is estimated to be not less than 8,000,000 of bushels, which, from the population of the State, and extent of land under cultivation, (not estimated to exceed 750,000 acres in the whole,) is far beyond that of any other State. These facts, when fully known, must inevitably induce a rapid immigration thereto, which will speedily require the extension of the public surveys over all that portion of the State fitted for agricultural operations.

A full examination has been made by reliable deputies of this office of the survey and establishment of that portion of the western boundary of the State not defined by natural land marks; which survey was

directed by and under a special appropriation per act of Congress of February 26, 1859, and made by Messrs. Snow and Hutton, under a contract with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The boundary was found on the whole to be correctly and properly established, having cast-iron monuments substantially set at those points, between which the line had to be marked and defined by posts in mounds at every mile thereon.

The limits of the Sioux Indian reservation, on the south side of the Minnesota river, having been established under the direction of the Indian department, but the notes of the survey not showing with sufficient clearness the connection of the line of reservation with the public surveys, which had been partially extended over it to enable the same to be laid down on the township plats, and the contents of the lots made fractional thereby ascertained, a deputy was dispatched by direction of the department, with instructions to follow the line of the Indian reservation from its easternmost point on the Minnesota river southerly and westwardly to the extent of the subdivisional surveys, marking carefully its intersection with the lines thereof. The boundary of the reserve has been laid down on the original township plats through which the same passes, the contents of the lots made fractional thereby calculated, and diagrams transmitted to the General Land Office and district land offices. By the survey of this portion of the reservation and the purchase by the general government, (per resolution of the Senate of June 27, 1860,) under the Indian treaties, of that lying on the north side of the Minnesota river, those plats which had been withdrawn from the district land offices as being wholly or in part within the limits of the original reserve, as also those which had been withheld after survey for the same reason, have been transmitted to the registers of the proper offices.

The department having approved to a certain extent of the suggestion made in my last annual report, respecting a change in the manner prescribed in the printed general instructions for the establishment of section corners in prairie, I have specially instructed my deputies, engaged on the surveys the present season, where the same include any portion of open prairie, to build their mounds, and plant posts in conformity with such change, and shall in all future surveys in that description of country, include such directions in the instructions to the contractors.

An examination has been made of the greater portion of the surveys that remained uncompleted at the date of my last report, and in two instances it was found necessary to make a second examination, before I could approve and certify to the work. An inspection has also been had of a part of the surveys contracted for the present season, and I am now immediately about to leave for a full examination of the surveys now being prosecuted under the five contracts that were assigned out of the appropriation for the present year, in the northwestern part of the State, intending to make the one trip cover the whole of said surveys. A large portion of the office force has been engaged the past year in transcribing, for preservation at the seat of government, the field notes of those surveys which were executed in the State prior

to the establishment of this office; the work is now about completed, and I shall be enabled to employ the clerks now engaged thereon in the recording of the field notes and descriptive sheets for general reference of the balance of the same surveys, and also of the records of the surveys executed under this office, but a small amount of which the more pressing business of the office has yet enabled me to prepare. It was with the knowledge of this amount of arrears of office work, (of which the larger part had accrued prior to the establishment of the office in this State,) in addition to the fact, that in the coming year will most probably be commenced the work connected with the selection of swamp lands granted the State under the act of March 12, 1860, that I felt it necessary to include in the estimates of appropriation required for salaries of clerks to be employed in this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, the full force at present employed therein, as not being more than absolutely necessary to keep up the office business, with even a moderate amount only of field work.

The following is submitted as a general summary of the office work performed since my last annual report:

Sixty-eight township maps have been constructed from the original field notes, one copy of same made and transmitted to the General Land Office, and ninety township plats made and transmitted to the registers of the district land offices, making a total of 226 maps.

The original notes of 4,126 miles of section and meander lines have been examined and platted, and the contents of the fractional lots calculated and placed on the township maps.

The boundary of the Sioux Indian reservation, on the south side of the Minnesota river, has been laid down on the original maps of eleven townships, the contents of the fractional lots on both sides of the line calculated and placed thereon, and diagrams of same transmitted to the General Land Office and the registers of the district land offices.

There has been transcribed for preservation at the seat of government the field notes of 442 townships, (including 387 townships surveyed under the authority of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa,) making 15,151 pages of large size cap paper; the same compared with the originals, with index, diagrams, and title page of each township; 3,690 pages of like character, with the transcripts, have also been made from the original notes for records for general reference; the same compared and paged. These records are likewise of surveys made prior to the establishment of this office.

There has been prepared from the original notes, and carefully compared with same, descriptive notes of the soil, &c., and establishment of the corners of 135 townships for transmission to the district land offices.

The usual amount of miscellaneous work—such as making out instructions with diagrams, and copies of field notes for deputies, preparing their contracts and bonds in quadruplicate, with their accounts for surveys, the general correspondence of the office, and recording same, occupies a large amount of time, of which no regular statement can be given.

The statements and maps accompanying this report are as follows:

- A. The amount, character, locality, and present condition of surveys.
- B. Original commissioner's and register's plats, made and copied with date of transmission.
- C. Estimate of appropriation for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.
- D. Estimate of appropriation for salaries of surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.
- E. Abstract account of disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1860.
- F. Sketch of surveys in Minnesota.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. EMERSON,
Surveyor General.

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the General Land Office,
Washington City, D. C.*

A.

Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the field work of the surveys in Minnesota, uncompleted at, and undertaken since, the date of the last annual report.

Name of deputy, with date of contract or instructions.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
J. O. Brunius, contract, September 22, 1858.	Subdivision, (balance)	Township 101 north, ranges 35 and 36 west	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
E. G. Goddard, contract, May 10, 1859.	Subdivisions	Townships 107 and 108, range 36 west; 106, 107, and 108, range 37 west; 108, range 38, west.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
J. R. King, contract, May 16, 1859.	Subdivisions	Townships 132 and 133, ranges 42 and 43 west; and 132, ranges 44 and 45 west.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
Bradley & Davis, contract, May 27, 1859.	Subdivisions	Fractional townships 42, 43, 44, and 45, range 15 west; and 42, 43, 44, and 45, range 16 west.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
A. S. Bradley, contract, June 2, 1859.	Subdivisions	Townships 43 and 44 north, range 17 west.....	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
E. D. Atwater, instructions, June 2, 1859.	Subdivisions	Fractional townships 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, and 144, range 49 west; 139, 140, 141, 142, and 143, range 48 west; and 139, range 47 west.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
J. O. Brunius, contract, June 16, 1859.	Subdivisions	Townships 125, 126, and 127 north, ranges 37 and 38 west.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted, except township 127 north, range 37 west, released.
Mahlon Black, contract, June 25, 1859.	Subdivisions	Township 112, range 38 west; 113, ranges 40, 41, and 42 west.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
J. R. King, instructions, July 25, 1859.	Subdivisions	Township 128 north, ranges 37 and 38 west....	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
Martin & Epler, instructions, July 26, 1859, and August 11, 1859.	Subdivisions	Fractional township 60, ranges 1, 2, and 3 west; 61, range 1 west; 61, range 1 east; 61, ranges 2 and 3 east; 62, range 3 east; 61, range 2 west; and 62, range 2 east.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.
J. T. M. Barnes, instructions, August 27, 1859.	Subdivisions	Township 134, range 46 west; and 138, range 48 west.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved; plats transmitted.

J. W. Myers, contract, July 28, 1860.	Guide meridians and standard parallels.	4th and 5th guide meridian, between 9th and 10th standard parallel; and 10th standard parallel, between 4th and 6th guide meridian.	Deputy in the field.
E. N. Darling, contract, July 31, 1860.	Subdivisions	Townships 44 and 45 north, ranges 24 and 25 west.	Deputy in the field.
A. S. Bradley, contract, August 3, 1860.	Subdivisions	Township 130 north, ranges 40, 41, and 42 west.	Deputy in the field.
E. D. Atwater, contract, August 6, 1860.	Subdivisions	Townships 133, 134, 135, and 136, range 47 west; and 136, range 48 west.	Deputy in the field.
M. Black, contract, August 6, 1860.	Subdivisions	Township 129, ranges 39 and 40 west; and 136, ranges 39 and 40 west.	Notes, township 129, range 40, received; deputy in the field.
J. W. Myers, contract, September 8, 1860.	Township lines.....	Township lines, between 4th and 5th guide meridians, and 9th and 10th standard parallels.	Deputy in the field.

C. L. EMERSON, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, October 10, 1860.

B.

Statement of original, commissioners, and registers plats, made and copied, with date of transmission to the General Land Office and district land offices, since the date of the last annual report.

Township.	Range.	Land district.	Original.	Comm'rs.	When sent.	Registers.	When sent.	Total plats.
134 north.....	46 west.....	Northwestern	1	1	Oct. 29, 1859	1	Jan. 26, 1860	3
138 north.....	48 and 49 west.....	Northwestern	2	2	Oct. 29, 1859	2	Jan. 26, 1860	6
140 and 141 north.....	48 and 49 west.....	Northwestern	4	4	Nov. 16, 1859	4	Jan. 26, 1860	12
105 north.....	37 and 38 west.....	Chatfield	2	2	Nov. 22, 1859	2	Feb. 13, 1860	6
106 and 107 north.....	38 west.....	St. Peter's.....	2	2	Nov. 22, 1859	2	Feb. 14, 1860	6
132 and 133 north.....	43 west.....	Northwestern	2	2	Dec. 1, 1859	2	Jan. 26, 1860	6
132 north.....	44 and 45 west.....	Northwestern	2	2	Dec. 1, 1859	2	Jan. 26, 1860	6
109 and 110 north.....	37 and 38 west.....	St. Peter's.....	4	4	Dec. 10, 1859	4	Feb. 14, 1860	12
111 north.....	37 and 38 west.....	Henderson	2	2	Dec. 10, 1859	2	Feb. 8, 1860	6
112 north.....	38 west.....	Henderson	1	1	Dec. 10, 1859	1	Feb. 8, 1860	3
113 north.....	40, 41, and 42 west.....	Henderson	3	3	Dec. 10, 1859	3	Feb. 8, 1860	9
104 and 105 north.....	36 west.....	Chatfield.....	2	2	Dec. 19, 1859	2	Feb. 13, 1860	6
104 north.....	37 west.....	Chatfield.....	1	1	Dec. 19, 1859	1	Feb. 13, 1860	3
106 north.....	36 west.....	St. Peter's.....	1	1	Dec. 19, 1859	1	Feb. 14, 1860	3
63 and 64 north.....	6 and 7 east.....	Northeastern	4	4	Dec. 22, 1859	4	Feb. 7, 1860	12
107 and 108 north.....	36 west.....	St. Peter's.....	2	2	Dec. 24, 1859	2	Feb. 14, 1860	6
106, 107, and 108 north.....	37 west.....	St. Peter's.....	3	3	Dec. 24, 1859	3	Feb. 14, 1860	9
108 north.....	38 west.....	St. Peter's.....	1	1	Dec. 24, 1859	1	Feb. 14, 1860	3
132 and 133 north.....	42 west.....	Northwestern	2	2	Jan. 13, 1860	2	Jan. 26, 1860	6
128 north.....	37 and 38 west.....	St. Cloud.....	2	2	Jan. 13, 1860	2	Feb. 8, 1860	6
60 north.....	1, 2, and 3 west.....	Northeastern	3	3	Jan. 20, 1860	3	Feb. 7, 1860	9
61 north.....	1 and 2 west.....	Northeastern	2	2	Jan. 20, 1860	2	Feb. 7, 1860	6
61 north.....	1, 2, and 3 east.....	Northeastern	3	3	Jan. 20, 1860	3	Feb. 7, 1860	9
62 north.....	2 and 3 east.....	Northeastern	2	2	Jan. 20, 1860	2	Feb. 7, 1860	6
125 and 126 north.....	37 and 38 west.....	St. Cloud.....	4	4	Mar. 16, 1860	4	April 9, 1860	12
127 north.....	38 west.....	St. Cloud.....	1	1	Mar. 16, 1860	1	April 9, 1860	3
42, 43, 44, and 45 north.....	15 and 16 west.....	Cambridge	8	8	Mar. 29, 1860	8	April 14, 1860	24
43 and 44 north.....	17 west.....	Cambridge	2	2	Mar. 31, 1860	2	April 14, 1860	6
101 north.....	35 and 36 west.....	Chatfield.....	2	2	June 9, 1860	2	June 9, 1860	6
139 and 142 north.....	48 and 49 west.....	Northwestern	4	4	Aug. 10, 1860	4	Aug. 10, 1860	12

143 north.....	48 and 49 west.....	Northwestern	2	Sept. 8, 1860	2	Sept. 8, 1860	6
144 north.....	49 west.....	Northwestern	1	Sept. 8, 1860	1	Sept. 8, 1860	3
139 north.....	47 west.....	Northwestern	1	Sept. 8, 1860	1	Sept. 8, 1860	3
134 north.....	47 west.....	Northwestern			1	Jan. 26, 1860	1
134, 135, 136, and 137 north.....	48 west.....	Northwestern			4	Jan. 26, 1860	4
136 and 137 north.....	49 west.....	Northwestern			2	Jan. 26, 1860	2
59 north.....	3, 4, and 5 west.....	Northeastern			3	Feb. 7, 1860	3
58 north.....	4 and 5 west.....	Northeastern			2	Feb. 7, 1860	2
111 north.....	34 west.....	Henderson			1	May 1, 1860	1
110 north.....	34 west.....	St. Peter's.....			1	May 1, 1860	1
Total maps.....							248

C. L. EMERSON, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, October 10, 1860.

C.

Estimates of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

For surveys west of the Mississippi river, and south of the seventh standard parallel, as follows:

For standard parallels between the sixth guide, meridian, and the western boundary of the State, estimated at 40 miles, at \$9 per mile.....	\$360
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For township lines from the fifth guide to the State boundary, and between the first and third, and fifth and seventh standard parallels, estimated at 1,610 miles, at \$9.....	14,490
---	--------

For subdivision of fifty townships, at \$300.....	15,000
---	--------

For surveys west of the Mississippi river and north of the seventh standard parallel, as follows:

For subdividing of ten townships on and adjoining the stage route from Alexandria to Breckinridge, at \$300.....	3,000
--	-------

For surveys east of the Mississippi river, and west of and adjoining the independent meridian on the St. Louis river, and adjoining the Indian reservation on same:

For subdivision of six townships, at \$330.....	1,980
---	-------

For township lines, estimated at.....	500
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For incidental expenses of office, embracing rent, stationery, fuel, messenger, binding, &c.....	3,000
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Total estimate.....	38,330
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C. L. EMERSON,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, October 10, 1860.

D.

Estimate of appropriation required for the salaries of the Surveyor General of Minnesota, and the regular clerks in his office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Charles Emerson, surveyor general.....	\$2,000
William R. Wood, chief clerk.....	1,500
Charles A. F. Morris, draughtsman.....	1,300
Wilson B. Farrell, draughtsman.....	1,300
Samuel S. Smoot, transcribing clerk.....	1,100
James W. Wood, transcribing clerk.....	1,100
	8,300

Estimate of appropriation required for clerks to be employed in transcribing field notes for preservation at the seat of government, and records of same for transfer to State authorities, under legislative enactments and instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

William Crooks, transcribing clerk.....	\$1,100	
Calvin G. Wilson, recording clerk.....	1,100	
Hunter Brook, recording clerk.....	1,100	
		3,300
Total estimate.....		11,600

C. L. EMERSON,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, October 10, 1860.

E.—DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

DR. *The United States in account with Charles L. Emerson, Surveyor General of Minnesota.* CR.

1859. Sept. 30	To balance due surveyor general as per last annual report.....	\$64 56	1859. October 10	By Treasury draft No. 1241, on Treasury Interior warrant No. 788.....	\$300 00
Dec. 31	To amount of disbursement for 4th quarter of 1859.....	398 85	Dec. 23	By Treasury draft No. 1884, on Treasury Interior warrant No. 1431.....	400 00
1860. March 31	To amount of disbursement for 1st quarter of 1860.....	426 94	1860. March 29	By Treasury draft No. 2679, on Treasury Interior warrant No. 2222.....	400 00
June 30	To amount of disbursement for 2d quarter of 1860.....	375 47	June 26	By Treasury draft No. 3438, on Treasury Interior warrant No. 2957.....	500 00
Sept. 30	To amount of disbursement for 3d quarter of 1860.....	411 31	Sept. 26	By Treasury draft No. 4135, on Treasury Interior warrant No. 3641.....	400 00
	To balance due the United States.....	322 87			
		2,000 00			2,000 00
				By balance due from Charles L. Emerson, surveyor general.....	\$322 87

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, October 10, 1860.

C. L. EMERSON, Surveyor General.

No. 13 A.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 10, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have prepared and submit herewith the following report of my operations in the field and office during the past year.

IN THE STATE OF IOWA.

There has been surveyed and subdivided into sections, examined and carefully platted township No. 95 of range No. 33; township No. 98 of range No. 34; townships No. 98, 99 and 100 of range 35; township No. 98 of range 36; townships No. 98, 99 and 100 of range 37; townships No. 98, 99 and 100 of range 38; townships No. 98, 99 and 100 of range 39; township No. 98 range 40; township No. 98 range 48, and township No. 98 of range 49, making a total of eighteen townships, or 994 miles $62\frac{1}{2}$ chains. This completes the field work in the State with the exception of townships No. 99 and 100 of range No. 36, now under process of survey, and it may be a few islands and other isolated tracts.

Being requested by you to designate the date at which the office work pertaining to the State can be completed, I am reluctantly compelled to state that I am unable to give the information at the present time. You will easily perceive the impracticability of so doing by reference to the accompanying map of the State of Iowa, which shows that there remains to be written up 144 townships of transcripts and records; 106 townships of descriptive lists, besides the examination and platting of some surveys, the closing up of the swamp land business, and a large amount of miscellaneous work, which, taken together, would occupy the exclusive attention of the whole limited force of this office for a full year, and when it is remembered that each portion of the district requires a certain amount of attention, and that the current business, consisting of correspondence, construction and copying plats, making out diagrams and accounts, and numerous other matters must be attended to without delay, it will be seen, I think, that my force has to be divided so as to give all satisfaction, and I assure you it is only by incessant labor that we are able to accomplish what is required of us.

IN THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTAH.

All the proper township and range lines between the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and the first standard parallel have been surveyed and established; also all those between the first and second standard parallels, and between the seventh guide meridian and the line dividing ranges No. 48 and 49, inclusive, making a total of 335 miles fifty chains and thirty-five links. Township No. 101 of range No. 49 west of the fifth principal meridian, has been surveyed and

subdivided into sections amounting to fifty-nine miles and seventy-nine chains.

Out of the last appropriation contract has been entered into for the establishment of the line between townships No. 94 and 95 north, (which is in compliance with your instructions to be extended due west from the Big Sioux river to the west boundary of the Yancton reservation, an estimated distance of seventy-four miles,) and all the proper township and range lines south of said base line to the Missouri river. The deputy has also been instructed to survey and subdivide into sections such townships or fractional townships in this district as contain the grants of land provided for in the seventh article of the treaty with the Yancton tribe of Sioux and Dakotah Indians, dated April 19, 1858, and the settlements in the vicinity of the mouths of the Vermillion, James, and Big Sioux rivers, and, provisionally one or two townships in the territory north of the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$. A return from the deputy in charge of this important and difficult work has not yet been received, and the information in my possession is not sufficiently reliable to enable me to designate with certainty such portions of the Territory as require early attention and survey next season.

This being an entirely new country, and not having a reliable map thereof, I was not able to determine very accurately the number of miles of township lines in the district just named. It is believed, however, that it will not exceed 413 miles, which will leave sufficient of the appropriation to execute the work ordered by you to be surveyed.

IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

East of the fourth principal meridian, the lines between ranges 9 and 10 and 10 and 11 of townships No. 31 to 34, inclusive, the lines between ranges 8 and 9, 9 and 10, and 10 and 11 of townships No. 35 to 40, inclusive, and the lines between townships No. 31 and 32 to 39 and 40 inclusive, of ranges No. 9, 10, and 11, have been established, examined, and forwarded, and the subdivision into sections of townships No. 34 to 40, inclusive, of range No. 11; townships No. 36 to 40, inclusive, of range No. 12; townships No. 34, 35, and 36, of range No. 14; township No. 36, of range 15; township No. 37, of range 16; and townships No. 37 and 38, of range No. 17, have been performed, the work carefully examined and platted, and the maps thereof made out and forwarded to your own and the proper district land offices. The total number of townships is nineteen, the number of miles of subdivision $1,354\frac{1}{2}$, and of township lines established 318 miles and 63 chains.

There has been let for subdivision the present season, townships No. 31 and 32, of ranges No. 9, 10, and 11, and a district of township lines situated east of the line dividing ranges 4 and 5, north of township No. 34, west of range No. 9, and south of the fourth correction parallel; also all that tract of country in the State of Wisconsin east of the line dividing ranges No. 4 and 5, and north of the fourth correction; and there has also been let for subdivision in the district of township lines just named, eight townships, to be selected with par-

ticular reference to this valuable pine timber, and to the railroad grants. Since the date of my synopsis, reliable information has been received that townships No. 41 and 42, of ranges No. 9, 10, and 11, are among those that should be earliest surveyed, from the fact that they contain extensive bodies of valuable timber, and it is known in that vicinity parties are now fitting out to steal the same. The deputy was at once ordered to commence operations in the townships above named, and as the order was forwarded by a special messenger, it is hoped that he will receive and act on it, notwithstanding the distance to be traveled is very considerable, and the season for surveys rapidly drawing to a close.

West of the fourth principal meridian, in the same State, township No. 46, of ranges No. 4, 5, and 6; townships No. 46, 47, and 48, of range No. 7, and townships No. 47 and 48, of range No. 8, in all eight townships, amounting to $503\frac{1}{4}$ miles of subdivisional lines, has been completed, with the survey of a most important tract in township No. 7, of range 22 east.

The present season, I have entered into contract for the survey of township No. 44, of range No. 1; township No. 45, of ranges No. 2 and 3, and townships No. 46, 47, and 48, of range No. 15, adjoining the west boundary of the State of Wisconsin and the St. Louis river. All the above-named surveys have been repeatedly and urgently called for; and, indeed, part of them have been specially ordered by you.

There only remains to be subdivided eleven townships west of the meridian, including those containing the reservation for the La Pointe and other Indians named in the second clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas. I have frequently been urged to have those townships surveyed, but have never felt authorized to do so, from the instructions contained in your letter of March 30, 1855. As the surveys west of the meridian will in all probability be closed next season, I respectfully bring this matter to your attention, in order that such instructions may be issued as in your opinion the situation of these townships demand.

Previous to the reception of your letter of instructions, of 13th July last, the swamp land business occupied a large portion of the time and attention of this office; and notwithstanding the labor and care bestowed upon it, I was frequently annoyed by insulting communications from the county officials, (though in reality we had nothing to do with them, having required all lists of selections to come through the register of the State land office.) Since that just decision, the lists, as far as taken up, have been disposed of with little delay. Indeed, it is scarcely necessary to go through the form of an examination, for it is pretty well known that away from the Mississippi, according to your decision and the real intent of the act, there is little if any swamp land in the State.

In regard to the recommendation for appropriations for surveys the ensuing season, I have only to state, that in accordance with your instructions, I have asked for the lowest figure which, in my opinion, the service actually demands. The present prosperous condition of the whole Northwest, and the unusually large crop already harvested will have a tendency to incite a large immigration, which, indeed, has

already commenced, and as real estate has again assumed a cash valuation, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the public lands will receive a full share of attention, which must continue to increase as the supply diminishes.

OFFICE WORK.

Original lists, descriptive of the land and all the corners in 100 townships, with one copy of each for the district land offices, making a total of 200 lists, have been made out and carefully compared with the original field notes.

The original plats of townships No. 34 to 40, inclusive, of range No. 11; townships No. 36 to 40, inclusive, of range No. 12, east of the fourth meridian, Wisconsin; township No. 46, of ranges No. 4, 5 and 6; townships No. 46, 47, and 48, range No. 7; townships No. 47 and 48, of range No. 8, west of said meridian; township No. 101, range No. 49, west fifth meridian, Dakota; township No. 95, range No. 33; township No. 98, ranges No. 34, 36, 40, and 48; townships No. 98, 99, and 100, of ranges No. 35, 37, 38, and 39; and township No. 99, range No. 49, west of the fifth meridian, Iowa, have been constructed, the areas computed, and meanders entered; also, one copy of each has been made for the General Land Office, and one for the register of the proper district land office, and, in addition, copies of the plats of townships No. 84 to 93, inclusive, ranges No. 5 and 6, west fifth meridian, have been made by your order and forwarded.

The original field notes of 654½ miles of township lines have been returned, examined, platted, and diagrams of the same forwarded; also, of 2,913 miles of subdivision and meandered lines.

The original field notes of township No. 100, ranges No. 20, 21, and 30; townships No. 99, and 100, range 22; township No. 99, range 23; townships 90 and 91, range 24; townships 93 and 94, range 26; townships 89 to 92, inclusive, range 28, west of river; townships 89, 90, and 100, range 31; townships 89, 90, 99, and 100, range 32; townships 95, 99, and 100, range 32, west fifth meridian, Iowa; townships 34 to 40, inclusive, range 11; townships 31, 32, and 36 to 40, inclusive, range 12; townships 34, 35, and 36, range 15, east of the fourth meridian, Wisconsin; township No. 36, range 2; townships No. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 51, and 52, range 4; townships 41 and 42, range 5; townships 44, 45 and 46, ranges 12 and 13; townships 43 to 46, inclusive, range 14; townships 39, 40, and 41, range 16, and township 41, range 17, west of said fourth meridian, have been recorded, examined and filed, and transcripts of each of said townships have been made for preservation at Washington, and forwarded.

One hundred and thirty-two index diagrams, to preface records and transcripts, have been made, with others too numerous to particularize; original lists of swamp lands, with two copies of each, records of letters and accounts, correspondence of the office, preparing for binding original records, descriptive lists, and much other work, of which no attempt has ever been made to keep an account of.

The following papers form a part of this report:

No. 1. Map of the State of Wisconsin, exhibiting the condition of field and office work.

No. 2. Map of the State of Iowa and Territory of Dakota, exhibiting the condition of field and office work.

No. 3. Estimate of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862.

No. 4. Summary of my surveying account.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 3.

Estimate for appropriations to continue the public surveys in the State of Wisconsin and Territory of Dakota, during the year ending June 30, 1862.

For survey of township lines east fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin.....	\$4,000 00
For survey and subdivision of forty townships, east fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin.....	12,900 00
For survey and subdivision of six townships, west fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin.....	2,000 00
For surveys in Dakota.....	10,000 00
For incidental expenses.....	2,500 00
Total.....	<u>31,400 00</u>

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 10, 1860.

Estimate for salary of Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, (as per act of 10th August, 1848,) for the year ending June 30, 1862.

For salary of Warner Lewis, surveyor general.....	\$2,000 00
For salary of chief clerk.....	1,500 00
For salary of principal draughtsman.....	1,300 00
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,300 00
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,100 00
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,100 00
Total.....	<u>8,300 00</u>

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 10, 1860.

No 4.

The United States in account current with Warner Lewis, Surveyor General of the United States for Wisconsin and Iowa.

Dr.			Cr.
1860. January	1	To amount disbursed during 4th quarter of 1859..... To amount due United States and credited to 1st quarter 1860.....	\$324 70 338 05 662 75
March	31	To amount disbursed during 1st quarter 1860..... To amount due United States and carried to credit of 2d quarter 1860.....	\$272 34 565 71 838 05
June	30	To amount disbursed during 2d quarter 1860..... To amount due the United States and carried to credit of 3d quarter of 1860.....	\$317 10 248 61 565 71
October	1	To amount disbursed during 3d quarter 1860..... To this amount due the United States and carried to credit of 4th quarter 1860.....	\$434 32 114 29 548 61
		By this amount from 3d quarter 1859..... By Treasury draft No. 1923, on Treasury Interior warrant No. 1472.....	\$262 75 400 00 662 75
		By this amount from 4th quarter of 1859..... By Treasury draft No. 2725, on Treasury Interior warrant No. 2265.....	\$338 05 500 00 838 05
		By this amount due the United States from 1st quarter of 1860.....	\$565 71
		By this amount from 2d quarter 1860 due the United States..... By Treasury draft.....	565 71 \$248 61 300 00
		October 10, 1860—By this amount due the United States from 3d quarter 1860.....	548 61 \$114 29

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dubuque, October 10, 1860

WARNER LEWIS, Surveyor General

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI,
St. Louis, October 1, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions from your office of the 1st September, 1860, I herewith submit a report of the operations of this office since the 18th October, 1859, the date of my last annual report.

I. SALARIES OF SURVEYOR GENERAL AND HIS CLERKS, AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE.

The salaries of clerks have been paid directly to them by drafts from the Treasury Department upon vouchers properly authenticated and returned to the General Land Office by the surveyor general. The act of 3d March, 1859, appropriated as compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks the sum of..... \$9,320 00
 Of this there was expended during the year..... 8,600 00

Leaving a balance of..... 720 00

See accompanying statement, marked A.

Under the same act there was apportioned for the incidental expenses of the office the sum of..... \$2,500 00
 There was expended during the year..... 1,560 43

Leaving a balance of..... 939 57

The balance due the United States under this fund is \$41 52, being the whole amount of public moneys now in my hands. For details of receipts and expenditures see statement marked A.

II. SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS AND CORRECTIONS OF ERRONEOUS AND DEFECTIVE LINES IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

I have received from John Lampton, under his contract of the 30th May, 1857, the field notes complete for townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, north of range 11 east, and also the notes of parts of the following townships, the surveys of which were unfinished by former contractors, to wit: townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, of range 10 east; township 24, of range 14 east; and townships 23 and 24, of range 15 east. These returns have been examined, approved, and the work disposed of by transmitting authenticated plats of the surveys to your office, to the register at Jackson, and to the authorities of the counties in which the lands are situated.

Mr. Lampton is now at work under this contract, and he informs me that he will be able to make complete returns by the last of December if the season continues dry. When his returns are received no time will be lost in disposing of the business.

The defective lines in township 33, ranges 6 and 7 east, were corrected by Mr. Burnap, under instructions from this office, and the

necessary alterations made on the plats here, at your office, and at the land office. The erroneous lines in township 34, ranges 27 and 28 west, have also been corrected, and the work properly disposed of.

Under instructions from your office, I have surveyed two islands in Missouri, one situated in a lake in township 54 north, range 37 west, and the other in the Missouri river, in township 58, range 36 west. Plats of the surveys have been furnished to you and to the register of the proper district. The accounts of the deputies for all the work done have been settled directly at the department upon vouchers from this office.

Upon the application of the agent of the authorities of Platte county, Missouri, and with your consent, I had surveyed an island of the Missouri river, in township 52, range 36 west, known as "Leavenworth Island." After the execution of the work, and the proper return of plats thereof, it was discovered that the same island had been surveyed under the directions of the surveyor general for Kansas and Nebraska, and that portions of the land were claimed by individuals under the preëmption laws, and by virtue of warrant locations. As the island was clearly within the jurisdiction of the State of Missouri, I was directed to obtain from the surveyor general for Kansas and Nebraska the field notes and plat of the island as surveyed by his deputy, and if found to be correct, to adopt them as the proper survey, and to retain the subdivisions conforming to the Kansas surveys, upon which the claims of the individuals were founded. This has been done, and copies of the plat, with correct annotations, have been forwarded for the use of your office, and of the register at Boonville.

I have lately issued instructions for the survey of an island of the Kankakee river, in township 31, north range 11, east of the third principal meridian; but no returns have yet been received from the deputy.

Instructions have also been issued for the correction of erroneous lines in township 41 north, range 3 east, of the fifth principal meridian, the returns from which, I expect, will shortly be made.

With these items of work and the completion of the surveys in Southeast Missouri, under the contract with Mr. Lampton, the field work upon public surveys in this district will be finished. The office-work under this branch of the service is now limited to the indexing and copying and comparing of the field notes of recent surveys and resurveys, and to the necessary annotations and corrections of township plats. The plats of townships referred to in my last report as requiring to be reconstructed are now in the hands of a competent clerk, who will put them in proper condition for transfer to the State authorities.

III.—SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

From the field notes of surveys returned by John Lampton, I have prepared and returned three lists of swamp and overflowed lands in the Jackson district, containing in the aggregate 133,635.95 acres.

I have also returned from the St. Louis district a list embracing 1,690.97 acres of land, which, according to the description of soil

given by the original field notes, is swamp and overflowed; and, also, a list embracing 2,892.51 acres of land, which, according to the same evidence, was dry and fitted for cultivation.

From the Kaskaskia district, Illinois, I have returned a list embracing 754.10 acres of swamp land.

The work under this head has been rapidly decreasing since the instructions from your office requiring that all lists of swamp lands reported by the authorities of the States should be compared with the original field notes of the survey of the lands, and only such tracts confirmed as were shown by these evidences to be within the meaning of the grant of 1850.

Since March 3, 1857, this office has received from the agents of the various counties in Missouri, lists of swamp land selections embracing in the aggregate..... 1,056,973.29 acres.
Of this quantity there has been approved to the State, after comparison with the field notes..... 65,911.61 acres,

Leaving a quantity of..... 991,061.68 acres, which, according to the descriptions of soil in the field notes, are dry and fit for cultivation. The lists of these lands have been forwarded to your office for consideration. The subject is one of deep interest to the counties in which the lands are situated, and has led to much correspondence between the agents and this office, and also with your office. The instructions of August 31, 1857, and February 11, 1858, which were recapitulated in full in my last annual report, have been explained and modified at different times by the department, but no attempt has been made, so far as this office is advised, by the agents of the counties, to furnish the testimony required to secure the approval of those suspended lists.

It is believed that the selections of lands under the act of 1850 have been completed in this district. The work hereafter under this head will probably be confined exclusively to those suspended lists.

IV.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN MISSOURI, UNDER THE ACTS OF JUNE 13, 1812, AND MAY 26, 1824.

Of the surveys of lots in the village of Portage des Sioux, twenty-six have been platted, described, and recorded, and forty-four recorded. This completes the work for that village, except the assigning of one or two vacant lots to the schools. This will be done at an early day.

Plats and descriptions of 115 surveys in the town of St. Charles have been made and recorded; and there are twenty-two that require only the finishing of the plats. The assignments of vacant lands to the schools of that town have not been finished, for the reasons mentioned in my last annual report.

The application of the attorney for the board of St. Louis public schools for the assignment of certain tracts of land under the acts of 1812 and 1824 formed the subject of a special report from this office, under date of the 14th August last. This will be the subject of another special communication from this to your office, within a few days.

V. PRIVATE SURVEYS IN MISSOURI.

Eighteen private surveys have been platted, described, and recorded. Of the records of private surveys, 381 pages have been compared and the necessary corrections made. Plats and descriptions of nine private surveys have been returned to the recorder of land titles for his action thereon.

I have issued and delivered to the proper party one certificate of location authorized by the act of 1836; of those formerly issued under this act, three have been delivered to the claimants. There are yet on the files of the office twenty-three of these certificates subject to the order of the owners.

Under the act of June 2, 1858, I have issued during the year two certificates of location, which have been forwarded to your office for authentication. I have also delivered three certificates duly authenticated by you to parties producing proofs of ownership, as required by instructions of August 30, 1858. There remain in the office the following certificates, for which no proofs of ownership have been filed, to wit:

No. 208. John Coontz and Edward Hempstead.

No. 215. Seneca Rawlins.

No. 219. Israel Dodge.

No. 222. William Hartley.

No. 223. André Chevalier.

No. 224. William Morrison.

No. 227. Baptiste Aumure or Taumure.

No. 228. Alexis Maurice.

In the case of Paschal Detchmendy, No. 226, the certificate has been issued and properly authenticated by you, but not delivered on account of a protest filed by parties claiming an interest in it. It will be disposed of as soon as the parties file their evidence in support of the protest.

The third section of the above act of 1858 provides that where any claim has been confirmed by Congress, and remains unsatisfied, the surveyor general shall issue certificates of location, as in the other cases provided for in the act. Under this portion of the act, no especial instructions have been furnished from your office; but, upon the application of parties, I have issued two certificates and forwarded them to your office for examination and approval. They have not yet been returned.

The exhibit of private claims in Illinois has been completed. I entertain confident hopes that those of Missouri can be completed, and both of them properly indexed within the time fixed for the close of this office.

VI. RECORD OF LAND TITLES UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 12, 1840.

The field notes of the recent surveys in townships 16, 17, and 21, range 12 east, have been copied for the State and properly indexed.

The field notes of recent resurveys and corrections of erroneous lines and of the surveys of islands have been copied into the volumes to which they belong and properly authenticated. Complete examinations have been made of ten volumes of the records of field notes of Missouri surveys, and the necessary corrections, alterations, and indexes made. A number of private surveys have been recorded for the State and properly indexed.

Original plats of eleven townships of recent surveys have been constructed, recorded for the State, and the necessary duplicates forwarded. Original plats of three islands have been constructed, recorded, and duplicates made. A large number of diagrams of townships and parts of townships have been made out and forwarded to the General Land Office and to the local offices to replace plats that have become defaced from long use.

The accounts of the office have been recorded to date. The correspondence of the office has been kept up and properly recorded. It embraces for the year 350 pages of large letter paper. All the swamp lists returned by the counties have been compared with the plats and field notes and the necessary copies made. The annual report of the last year has been recorded, and the whole current business of the office kept up. This latter is more onerous than might be supposed, occupying much time in giving and explaining information, and in making the copies applied for.

The letters from your office for the year 1859, and the original field notes of recent surveys and resurveys, have been bound.

In view of the instructions to close this office on the first of the present month, I had made a complete inventory of all the records, papers, books, and furniture belonging to the United States. This inventory I will preserve, and make, from time to time, such additions and corrections as will be required.

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Statement A, accompanying annual report of October 1, 1860.

Statement of the expenses of the office of the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri since October 18, 1859, the date of the last annual report, under the following funds:

1. Of the fund for the salary of the Surveyor General and the salaries of his clerks, there has been paid directly from the Treasury:

During the fourth quarter of 1859.....	\$2,125 00
During the first quarter of 1860.....	2,125 00
During the second quarter of 1860.....	2,225 00
During the third quarter of 1860.....	2,125 00
Total.....	<u>\$8,600 00</u>

2. Fund disbursed by the surveyor general allowed for the incidental expenses of his office, out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands, to wit:

Balance due the United States, October 18, 1859.....	\$205 99
Cash received from Treasurer during the fourth quarter, 1859	500 00
Cash received from Treasurer during the first quarter, 1860	500 00
Cash received from Treasurer during the second quarter, 1860	300 00
Cash received from Treasurer during the third quarter, 1860	100 00
Total.....	1,605 99
Expended during fourth quarter, 1859.....	\$435 99
Expended during first quarter, 1860.....	426 28
Expended during second quarter, 1860.....	386 95
Expended during third quarter, 1860.....	315 25
	1,564 47
Balance due the United States.....	41 52

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
St. Louis, October 1, 1860.

No. 13 C.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the inclosed statements, numbered 1 to 8, exhibiting the condition of this surveying district, the labor performed since my last annual report, and the requirements for work yet to be executed.

No. 1 is a list of all contracts which have existed and all orders of survey which have been issued.

No. 2 is a statement of the estimated liabilities for surveys now under contract, and for those to be performed under orders issued. It must again include the accounts of H. T. Williams and Geo. C. Vanzandt, for resurveys in the Greensburg district, as the office is not aware of final action upon them by the department. The total liabilities exhibited amount to \$8,592 11.

No. 3 is a statement of the surveys proposed to be executed during the year.

Notwithstanding my frequent vain appeals for appropriations for the survey of the New Orleans township, in which I have to thank your office for its repeated assistance, I am again constrained to include an estimate for it, believing it to be the bounden duty of the government to have it performed, and persuaded its execution can with more facility occur during the existence of the office of the surveyor

general, because of his more ready access to the records of titles, &c., which will have often to be consulted.

In this connection, I would state that the legislature of Louisiana, by act of March 17, 1859, appropriated \$5,000 for the execution of surveys requisite to permit selection of swamp lands, or, when necessary to perfect titles to her vendees of portions already listed by estimated areas. There are in the rear of the city of New Orleans several thousand acres of swamp lands which would accrue to the State, but their boundaries cannot be defined until the surrounding private claims shall have been first surveyed. If Congress do not make the desired appropriation, and the department will sanction my having such surveys made as to develop the existence of these swamp lands, and to permit their being certified to the State, the above appropriation, or so much thereof as necessary, would be placed at my disposal for this purpose. I cannot perceive that this course would be improper, and it would relieve the general government of part of the cost of a survey, from which, though its duty to have performed, it would in the end derive no pecuniary benefit.

No new surveys are proposed, which have not been included in former reports, except of township 10 south, ranges 2 and 3 west, southwest district. Of these, there are no approved maps, nor can they be prepared because of the deficiency in the old notes. They include many private claims and much arable public land. The register of the district, and the numerous settlers in these townships, have made frequent demands that they should be surveyed.

No. 4 is a statement of the funds to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1862.

This statement is submitted with diffidence, looking to the several communications of the department, requiring the office to be so conducted as to permit its being closed on the 1st July next. Every effort will be so directed, but should it not be accomplished, I would respectfully and earnestly ask that all the money sought, especially for the bureau, may be granted, believing it true economy to have power to execute the remaining work in a short while, rather than, with a restrained force, to prolong it.

It will be perceived that this statement exhibits the balances of former appropriations as they here appear; and if they do not tally with the books of the General Land Office, I would ask that my estimate of funds necessary to be granted may be increased by whatever amount of deficiency there may be thus shown to exist.

No. 5 is a statement of the swamp and overflowed lands, selected by this office during the year as accruing to the State of Louisiana, under acts 2d March, 1849, and 28th September, 1850.

There have been selected in the district north of

Red river.....	1,547.06 acres.
Southwestern district.....	23,729.08 “
Northwestern district.....	4,862.07 “
Southeastern district.....	658.14 “
Greensburg district.....	23,691.96 “
Total	54,488.31 “

Which added to the selections made up to date
of last report..... 10,960,752.87 acres.

would show the entire quantity of swamp lands
listed to the State to be..... 11,015,241.18 “
subject to diminution at your department by the rejection of such
portions thereof as may have been previously disposed of, or are right-
fully claimed by individuals.

A very large part of the above selections have been made upon
affidavits of individuals, in conformity with the Commissioner's instruc-
tions of November 21, 1850. Under the more rigid directions of your
letter of 20th August last fewer selections will hereafter be made,
and this office not be rendered an object of imposition, as it doubtless
has often been, although it has never omitted to require full evidence
of the character of the land selected. These later instructions are
not here understood to forbid selection upon the field examination of a
deputy surveyor, which is the literal requisite of the act of 2d March,
1849, but merely to substitute new forms of proofs for those hitherto
exacted. If in this I err, I would beg to be further instructed.

No. 6 is a list of documents transmitted to the several land offices
from October 1, 1859, to date.

To the General Land Office.

Township maps.....	8
Diagrams of surveys.....	29
Plats of private claims.....	9
Accounts for surveys.....	3
Contingent expense and salary accounts.....	86
Letters and reports.....	144
Lists of swamp lands.....	73
Transcripts of field notes	15
Total.....	367

To the register of the district north of Red river.

Diagrams of surveys.....	1
Letters.....	21
Lists of swamp lands.....	24
Total.....	46

To the register of the southwestern district.

Township maps.....	5
Diagrams of surveys.....	10
Letters.....	52
Lists of swamp lands.....	33
Total.....	100

To the register of the northwestern district.

Township maps.....	1
Diagrams of surveys.....	5
Letters.....	28
Lists of swamp lands.....	13
Total.....	<u>47</u>

To the register of the southeastern district.

Township maps.....	3
Diagrams of surveys.....	8
Plats.....	58
Letters.....	51
Lists of swamp lands.....	3
Total.....	<u>123</u>

To the register of the Greensburg district.

Township maps.....	1
Diagrams of surveys.....	6
Plats for patent certificates.....	424
Letters.....	39
Swamp list.....	1
Total.....	<u>471</u>

To the State register at Baton Rouge.

Township maps.....	7
Diagrams of surveys.....	12
Letters.....	71
Lists of swamp lands.....	76
Total.....	<u>166</u>

In addition to which there have been written to deputy surveyors letters to the number of sixty-nine, and to individuals letters, sketches, &c., have been sent exceeding in number 800, making a total of documents sent from the office of 2,189, without counting the copies of plats, sketches, field notes, &c., furnished upon personal calls.

I trust in the above statement the department will find evidence of the active employment of myself and clerks during the year, and assurance of our continued assiduity. My own labors will be much

increased in examining cases submitted for the issue of scrip under the provisions of the act of June 2, 1858, while the services of the clerks will be devoted, as far as possible, to the transcription of notes, &c., as proposed in my letter of 12th July last. Upon my report then made, showing the necessity of an accession of clerical assistance, the decision of the department, promised in your letter of August 22, 1860, will be gladly received when it shall suit your convenience; and in this connection I would beg permission to refer to my letter of 15th March last, showing the details of work yet to be performed in Louisiana.

There are transcripts now made of about twenty townships in the Greensburg district, which will be sent up as soon as copies of those remaining in the same range are completed.

No. 7 is a list of deputy surveyors who have at any time during the year held commissions.

No. 8 is a diagram of the State, exhibiting the extent and condition of the surveys in Louisiana. It represents townships which have been surveyed and considered complete, as far as necessary and practicable; those now under contract; those proposed for survey; those which require corrective or additional surveys; those in which there are no swamp lands, or none mentioned in the field notes of surveys now on file; and finally those supposed to be marsh, unfit for cultivation. Upon it has been placed at the General Land Office the "Assumed extent of swamp and overflowed lands," and I have added, in a light shade of yellow, the lands reserved for railroad purposes in the several districts under the act of June 3, 1856.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General Louisiana.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington City, D. C.

No.	Name of Surveyor	County	Amount of Contract	Date
1	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
2	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
3	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
4	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
5	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
6	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
7	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
8	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
9	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
10	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860

No. 1.

TABULAR STATEMENT				
OF				
SURVEYING CONTRACTS IN LOUISIANA,				
OCTOBER 1, 1860.				
1	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
2	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
3	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
4	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
5	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
6	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
7	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
8	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
9	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
10	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
11	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
12	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
13	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
14	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
15	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
16	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
17	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
18	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
19	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860
20	John H. Smith	Orleans	100 00	Jan 1 1860

Printed by the Government Printer, New Orleans, La., October 1, 1860.

No. 1.—*Tabular statement of surveying contracts in Louisiana on the
the 1st of October, 1859, the*

Date.	Names of contractors.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.
June 13, 1857	Thomas Hunter.....	Northwestern.....	Mar. 1, 1858	Mar. 1, 1859	100	\$8 00
Mar. 18, 1858	Theodore Gillespie.....	Southeastern.....	Jan. 1, 1860	.....	380	8 00
June 15, 1858	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Greensburg.....	May 1, 1859	.....	30	8 00
Feb. 1, 1859	Maurice Hauké.....	Southeastern.....	Mar. 1, 1860	.....	200	8 00
Dec. 15, 1859	Charles L. Hale.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1861	.....	265	8 00
Jan. 13, 1860	Albert L. Mershon.....	Northwestern.....	Jan. 1, 1861	.....	200	8 00

ORDERS OF

June 23, 1857	V. Sulakowski.....	Southeastern.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8 00
Aug. 3, 1857	F. O. Cornay.....	Southwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Sept. 4, 1857	S. Valery Martin.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)
Jan. 11, 1858	Noah H. Phelps.....	North of Red river...	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Feb. 1, 1858	do.....	Southwestern.....	.....	.....	50	8 00
Jan. 10, 1859	Samuel C. Hepburn....	North of Red river...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 30, 1859	F. G. Burbank.....	Southwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Sept. 30, 1859	Noah H. Phelps.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Sept. 30, 1859	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Oct. 20, 1859	A. D. Miner.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
Oct. 24, 1859	To any deputy surveyor.	Northwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
Nov. 5, 1859	Robert Boyd.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 14, 1859	V. Sulakowski.....	Southeastern.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
Dec. 31, 1859	Robert Boyd.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 10, 1859	Thomas Hunter..	Northwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 26, 1859	A. S. Phelps.....	Greensburg.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
June 1, 1859	F. O. Cornay.....	Southwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
June 4, 1859	W. C. Robert.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
July 18, 1859	W. H. Orsborn.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
July 20, 1859	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Southeastern.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Sept. 6, 1859	F. O. Cornay.....	Southwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
Sept. 12, 1859	George S. Walmsley....	Northwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
Sept. 26, 1859	F. O. Cornay.....	Southwestern.....	.....	.....	.....	(†)
Sept. 28, 1859	T. Gillespie.....	Greensburg.....	.....	.....	.....	(||)

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1860.

* To be paid to parties interested.
† To be paid by parties interested.

1st of October, 1860, and including those annulled and completed since date of last annual report.

Am't paid, embracing all accounts sent up.	Number of townships in contract.	Number of townships unfinished at date of last report.	Number of townships remain'g unfinished.	Remarks.
.....	5	5	5	Field notes not yet received.
.....	5	5	5	Notes of townships 12 and 13 south, range 8 east, and townships 11, 12, and 13 south, range 9 east, returned September 29, being examined.
\$236 15	2	2	.....	Townships 8 and 9 south, range 8 east, approved and paid for.
.....	5	5	5	Surveyor in field; notes will be soon received.
1,313 06	2	2	1	Township 5 south, range 8 east, returned and approved July 20, 1860, and paid for.
.....	10	10	10	Surveyor in the field; work nearly completed, and will soon be received.

SURVEY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	Part of claim of Robert Martin, register's report No. 134. in township 17 south, range 16 east; surveys arrested by threats of violence. See Commissioner's letter of June 24, 1858.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Resurveys in townships 15 and 16 south, range 9 east, and township 16 south, range 10 east; no returns; field notes stated to be nearly finished.
..	.....	.....	.....	Survey lots in sections 25, 26, 35, 32, township 8 south, range 6 east; no returns; work very difficult to represent rights of individuals.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of claim of Josiah Lovelace, jr., Commissioner's report No. 100, returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of Lake Tasse, in township 11 and 12 south, range 6 east, under decision in Commissioner's letter, dated September 18, 1857; no returns; surveys will be completed during the fall.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Resurvey of the claims of Stokely & Bowie, B. 1924 and 1925; no returns; surveys will be completed during the fall.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Additional surveys in townships 9 and 10 south, range 13 west; no returns; surveys reported completed in the field.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Surveys in township 9 south, range 9 east, returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Surveys in township 9 south, range 8 east, (Cow Island;) surveys will be made this fall.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Surveys in sections 18 and 23, township 13 south, range 6 east, returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Examination of the character of the lands in section 1, township 15 south, range 13 west; no report made.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of the claims of Hernando, Merino, Valade, and Dumortier, Sutton's report No. 7, 24, 14, and 20; returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of the lots of section 87, township 15 south, range 17 east; not returned. (Back preëmptions of Thibodeaux & Molaison.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of all the unlocated claims in townships 8 and 9 south, range 1 west; returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Rerun traverse of Spanish lake in section 14, township 9 north, range 9 west, in connection with late surveys.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Resurvey of the claim of Joseph Johnson, township 8 south, range 7 east; resurvey reported impracticable.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of an island, township 12 south, range 10 east; returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of the claim of Mark Elisha, No. 365, register and receiver 7th class; returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of the back preëmption of Joseph Walker, rec. 901 in township 4 north, range 2 west; returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of township 18 south, range 25 east; township 19 south, ranges 23 and 26 east; township 20 south, ranges 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 east; and township 21 south, range 23 east; no returns.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of the west and north boundaries of section 27, township 15 south, range 10 east; returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of claim of Emanuel Fernand, report 822; not returned.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of D. C. of Charles Gravemberg, township 13 south, range 8 east.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey of fractional section 5, township 1 south, range 4 east. Survey claim of Caleb Kemp, townships 3 and 4 south, range 5 east.

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General Louisiana.

† Ten dollars per day and expenses.
‡ Five dollars per day and expenses.

No. 2.

Statement showing the estimated amount of liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana for surveys under contracts and instructions on the 1st of October, 1860.

District.	Description of the surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated amount of liabilities.	Total.	Name of surveyor.	Date of contracts and instructions.	Remarks.
Northwestern.....	Townships 18, 19, and 20 north, range 14 west, and townships 20 and 21 north, range 15 west. Township 19 north, range 12 west; township 20 north, ranges 11 and 12 west; townships 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 north, range 10 west; townships 15 and 16 north, range 11 west.	100	\$8 00	\$800 00	.....	Thomas Hunter.....	June 13, 1857	Section lines thro' lakes Terre Noire, Bestineau, Salines, Bodeau, Bayou Pierre, &c.
Southwestern.....	Townships 15 and 16 south, range 9 east, 40 miles; township 16 south, range 10 east, 25 miles. Townships 11 and 12 south, range 6 east	65	8 00	520 00	.....	F. O. Cornay.....	Instructions, Aug. 3, 1857.	Survey of section lines through Lake Tasse, or Spanish Lake.
		50	8 00	400 00	920 00	Noah H. Phelps.....	Instructions, Feb. 1, 1857.	
Southeastern, east of the Mississippi.	Township 12 south, range 8 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 8 east, 10 miles; township 11 south, range 9 east, 10 miles; township 12 south, range 9 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 9 east, 10 miles.	190	8 00	1,520 00	.....	Theodore Gillespie.	Mar. 18, 1858	
Southeastern, west of the Mississippi.	Township 15 south, range 24 east, 80 miles; township 16 south, ranges 24 and 25 east, 90 miles; township 20 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, 30 miles. Township 6 south, range 8 east.....	200	8 00	1,600 00	.....	Maurice Hauké.....	Feb. 1, 1859	
Greensburg.....	The following unsettled accounts: George C. Vanzandt, for township 9 south, range 1 east, sent up December 22, 1846. H. T. Williams, for township 1 south, ranges 5 and 6 east, sent up June 3, 1847.	100	8 00	800 00	3,920 00	C. G. Hale.....	Dec. 15, 1859	
		.....	.....	726 00	.....			
		.....	.....	386 11	1,352 11			
	Total amount of liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	8,592 11			

WM. J. McCULLOH, Surveyor General, Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1860.

No. 3.

Proposed surveys in the State of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, including those already authorized by appropriations.

District.	Townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mille.	Amount at augmented rates.	Total.	Remarks.
Southwestern	Township 10 south, range 2 west; township 10 south, range 3 west.	200	\$8 00	\$1,600 00	 \$3,200 00	Proposed in previous estimates. Further examinations and report required by Commissioner's letter of June 28, 1855. Necessity explained in annual report of 1858.
	Township 15 south, range 7 east.....	30	8 00	240 00		
	Township 3 south, range 3 east.....	160	8 00	1,280 00		
	Township 13 south, range 6 east.....	10	8 00	80 00		
Southeastern, west of river....	Township 12 south, range 14 east, 30 miles; township 15 south, range 12 east, 10 miles; township 15 south, ranges 17 and 18 east, 200 miles, south of Bayou Lafourche.	240	8 00	1,920 00		Proposed in previous estimates. Proposed and necessity fully detailed in previous reports.
	Township 12 south, range 11 east, New Orleans township....	150	20 00	3,000 00		
	Township 8 south, range 3 east.....	75	8 00	600 00		
Northwestern.....	Section lines through Dolet's, Shamar, Bayou Wallace, and other shallow lakes.	150	8 00	1,200 00	 1,200 00	Necessity shown in report of 1858.
	Total of proposed surveys.....				9,920 00	

WM. J. McCULLOH, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1860.

Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, for surveying in Louisiana, for compensation of the surveyor general and the clerks in his office, and for the contingent expenses of the surveyor general's office.

<i>Present liabilities for unpaid surveys under contract and instructions, viz :</i>		
Northwestern district.....	\$2,400 00	
Southwestern district.....	920 00	
Southeastern district.....	3,920 00	
Greensburg district.....	1,352 11	
		\$8,592 11
<i>Proposed surveys at augmented rates, \$8 per mile, of this and former years.</i>		
Southwestern district	3,200 00	
Northwestern district.....	1,200 00	
Southeastern district	2,520 00	
		6,920 00
Proposed resurveys, at \$20 per mile, New Orleans township.....		3,000 00
Salary and expenses of surveyor of private claims.....		3,000 00
		21,512 11
Unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,055 66, by act of 18th August, 1856. (See Commissioner's letter of 9th September, 1856).....	73 65	
Unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$4,766, by act of 3d March, 185-. (See Commissioner's letter of 25th May, 1857)	128 33	
Appropriation by act of 12th June, 1858. (See Commissioner's letter of June 30, 1858).....	3,000 00	
Unexpended balance of appropriation, per act 3d March, 1859. (See Commissioner's letter of 27th April, 1859).....	6,038 75	
		9,240 73
To be appropriated for surveys.....		12,271 38
<i>For Salaries.</i>		
Salary of surveyor general, per act of 3d March, 1831.....	2,000 00	
P. A. Hatkinson, chief clerk.....	1,500 00	
Aimé Bercegeay, { draughtsmen and calculators	1,200 00	
T. M. Washburn, {	1,200 00	
C. L. Mavor, {	1,200 00	
Henry Gascon, protractor and calculator.....	1,100 00	
Henry Ayraud, { copying clerks.....	1,000 00	
C. L. Ilsley, {	1,000 00	
		10,200 00
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>		
Rent of rooms for surveyor general's office.....	400 00	
Stationery, furniture, postage, book binding, ice, freight, fuel, copies of documents from registers, servant hire, &c.....	1,400 00	
		1,800 00
Total amount of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1862.....		24,271 38

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General, La.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1850.

No. 5.

Statement of swamp lands accruing to the State of Louisiana under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, excepting such portions thereof as are rightfully claimed or owned by individuals, listed to date October 1, 1860, by the surveyor general of Louisiana.

DISTRICT NORTH OF RED RIVER.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated un-surveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
2 north.....	9 east.....	177.48	.....	177.48
5 north.....	9 east.....	166.47	.....	166.47
11 north.....	12 east.....	164.38	.....	164.38
12 north.....	5 east.....	80.12	.....	80.12
12 north.....	12 east.....	168.90	.....	168.90
15 north.....	11 east.....	40.45	.....	40.45
16 north.....	8 east.....	200.31	.....	200.31
17 north.....	7 east.....	40.02	.....	40.02
17 north.....	8 east.....	275.04	.....	275.04
18 north.....	5 east.....	80.49	.....	80.49
18 north.....	10 east.....	73.22	.....	73.22
18 north.....	11 east.....	80.18	.....	80.18
Total.....	.....	1,547.06	.....	1,547.06

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

1 north.....	9 west.....	679.58	.....	679.58
2 north.....	9 west.....	163.10	.....	163.10
3 north.....	9 west.....	39.75	.....	39.75
7 north.....	5 west.....	2,169.43	.....	2,169.43
9 north.....	6 west.....	787.00	.....	787.00
11 north.....	11 west.....	178.40	.....	178.40
12 north.....	11 west.....	79.77	.....	79.77
12 north.....	12 west.....	79.60	.....	79.60
12 north.....	14 west.....	318.24	.....	318.24
15 north.....	13 west.....	287.57	.....	287.57
19 north.....	8 west.....	79.63	.....	79.63
Total.....	.....	4,862.07	.....	4,862.07

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

10 south.....	2 east.....	12.17	.....	12.17
12 south.....	12 east.....	15.40	.....	15.40
16 south.....	12 east.....	206.00	.....	206.00
16 south.....	13 east.....	424.57	.....	424.57
Total.....	.....	658.14	.....	658.14

No. 5—Continued.

GREENSBURG DISTRICT.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated un-surveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
8 and 9 south.....	8 east.....	.....	23,691.96	23,691.96
Total.....	.....	.....	23,691.96	23,691.96

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

2 north.....	1 east.....	235.57		235.57
3 north.....	1 east.....	.....	22.16	22.16
3 north.....	6 east.....	167.78	.....	167.78
1 north.....	1 west.....	159.72	.....	159.72
3 north.....	1 west.....	59.92	.....	59.92
3 north.....	2 west.....	159.16	.....	159.16
5 south.....	3 east.....	169.92	.....	169.92
9 south.....	3 east.....	2,944.93	.....	2,944.93
9 south.....	9 east.....	639.80	.....	639.80
10 south.....	3 east.....	8,522.06	.....	8,522.06
10 south.....	4 east.....	2,974.22	.....	2,974.22
10 south.....	7 east.....	324.25	.....	324.25
10 south.....	8 east.....	1,284.93	.....	1,284.93
10 south.....	9 east.....	696.28	.....	696.28
11 south.....	3 east.....	953.36	.....	953.36
11 south.....	4 east.....	456.63	.....	456.63
12 south.....	3 east.....	322.60	.....	322.60
13 south.....	4 east.....	307.05	.....	307.05
13 south.....	5 east.....	323.44	.....	323.44
14 south.....	10 east.....	177.84	.....	177.84
15 south.....	10 east.....	107.96	.....	107.96
1 south.....	10 west.....	79.92	.....	79.92
2 south.....	6 west.....	80.49	.....	80.49
4 south.....	1 west.....	107.04	.....	107.04
5 south.....	1 west.....	2,254.06	.....	2,254.06
5 south.....	2 west.....	36.72	.....	36.72
11 south.....	5 west.....	161.27	.....	161.27
Total.....	.....	23,706.92	22.16	23,729.08

RECAPITULATION.

Total area of swamp lands selected in the district north of Red river.....	1,547.06
northwestern district.....	4,862.07
southeastern district.....	658.14
Greensburg district.....	23,691.96
southwestern district.....	23,729.08
Grand total.....	54,488.31

WILLIAM J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General, La.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1860.

No. 6.

List of documents representing surveys sent to the General Land Office, to the register's offices, and to the State register's office, since the 1st of October, 1859.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
Diagram of township 3 north, range 6 east.	Diagram of township 3 north, range 6 east.	Diagram of township 3 north, range 6 east.	Southwestern.	
Map of township 4 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 1 west.	do.....	
Map of township 4 south, range 2 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 2 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 2 west.	do.....	
Map of township 5 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 1 west.	do.....	
Map of township 5 south, range 2 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 2 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 2 west.	do.....	
Diagram of township 13 south, range 6 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 6 east.	.....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 4 and 5 south, range 3 west.	Diagram of township 4 and 5 south, range 3 west.	Diagram of township 10 south, range 4 east.	do.....	Back preëmption of J. B. Sullivan.
		Diagram of township 11 south, range 3 east.	do.....	
	Map of township 9 south, range 11 west.	.....	.....do.....	Copy of township map.
Diagram of township 15 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 15 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 15 south, range 9 east.	do.....	"Cow Island."
Diagram of township 12 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 10 east.	do.....	"Turkey Island."
Diagram of township 4 south, range 3 and 4 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 3 and 4 east.	.....	.....do.....	Representing claim of legal representatives of Guillory.
Diagram of township 9 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 9 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 4 east.	do.....	
		Diagram of township 9 south, range 9 east.	do.....	

No. 6—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
Diagram of township 2 north, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 2 north, range 4 east.	.....	Southwestern.	Claim of Mark Elisha. Special act.
Diagram of township 4 north, range 2 west.	Diagram of township 4 north, range 2 west.	Diagram of township 4 north, range 2 west.	do.....	Back preemption of Jos. Walker.
Diagram of township 15 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 15 south, range 10 east.	.....	.....do.....	
		Diagram of township 7 north, range 6 west.	Northwestern.	
Diagram of township 7 north, range 5 west.	Diagram of township 7 north, range 5 west.	.....	.....do.....	Corrective of that approved April 11, 1859.
Diagram of township 7 north, range 5 west.	Diagram of township 7 north, range 5 west.	Diagram of township 7 north, range 5 west.	do.....	
Diagram of township 9 north, range 6 west.	Diagram of township 9 north, range 6 west.	.....	.....do.....	Subdivisions.
Diagram of township 11 north, range 9 and 10 west.	Diagram of township 11 north, range 9 and 10 west.	.....	.....do.....	Copy of township map.
	Map of township 11 north, range 9 west.	.....	.....do.....	Subdivisions.
Diagram of township 8 north, range 12 west.	Diagram of township 8 north, range 12 west.	.....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 8 north, range 3 east.	Diagram of township 8 north, range 3 east.	.....	North of Red river.	Subdivisions of lot 3, section 13.
		Map of township 16 south, range 24 east.	Southeastern.	
		.....	.....do.....	
		.....	.....do.....	Duplicate plats of four claims.
8 plats of township 14 south, range 15 east.	8 plats of township 14 south, range 15 east.	.....	.....do.....	Claim of J. Franchbois, O. B. 316.
2 plats.....	2 plats.....	.....	.....do.....	Claim of Widow Dupare, R. and R. 424, and Mr. Mercier, 437.
4 plats.....	4 plats.....	.....	.....do.....	Claim of Daniel Clark.
2 plats of township 15 south, range 18 east.	2 plats of township 15 south, range 18 east.	.....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 9 south, range 12 east.	Diagram of township 9 south, range 12 east.	.....	.....do.....	

Diagram of township 12 south, range 10 east.	8 plats of township 9 south, range 12 east.	do.....	Duplicate plats of four claims.
Diagram of township 3 south, range 9 east.	6 plats of township 12 and 13 south, range 17 east.	do.....	Duplicate plats of three claims.
Map of township 8 and 9 south, range 1 west.	2 plats of township 13 south, range 14 east.	do.....	Claim of George Mather, sec. 69.
Diagram of township 16 south, range 1 east.	4 plats of township 12 and 13 south, range 17 east.	do.....	Duplicate plats of two claims.
Diagram of township 16 south, range 16 east.	12 plats of township 9 south, range 12 east.	do.....	Duplicate plats of six claims.
Diagram of township 12 south, range 10 east.	Map of township 16 south, range 16 east.	do.....	
Diagram of township 12 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 10 east.	do.....	Representing claim of F. P. and V. De La Barre, C. 178.
Diagram of township 12 south, range 10 east.	2 plats of township 12 south, range 10 east.	do.....	Claim of F. P. and V. De La Barre, R. and R. C. 178.
Diagram of township 5 south, range 9 and 10 east.	2 plats of township 5 south, range 9 and 10 east.	do.....	
Diagram of township 3 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 3 south, range 9 east.	do.....	
Diagram of township 14 south, range 22 east.	Diagram of township 14 south, range 22 east.	do.....	
Map of township 8 and 9 south, range 12 east.	4 plats of township 9 south, range 12 east.	do.....	Duplicate plats of two claims.
Map of township 8 and 9 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 8 and 9 south, range 1 west.	do.....	
Map of township 16 south, range 1 east.	Map of township 8 and 9 south, range 1 east.	do.....	
Map of township 4 south, range 10 east.	Map of township 16 south, range 13 east.	do.....	Representing claim of Daniel Clark, N. 106.
Map of township 5 south, range 8 east.	Map of township 4 south, range 10 east.	do.....	
Diagram of township 12 and 13 south, range 20 east.	Map of township 5 south, range 8 east.	do.....	Claim of A. Brou. Special act.
2 plats of township 12 and 13 south, range 20 east.	Diagram of township 12 and 13 south, range 20 east.	do.....	Duplicate plats of above claim.
8 plats of township 3 south, range 3 west.	2 plats of township 12 and 13 south, range 20 east.	do.....	Duplicate plats of four claims.
4 plats of township 1 south, range 2 east.	8 plats of township 3 south, range 3 west.	Greensburg	Duplicate plats of two claims.
	4 plats of township 1 south, range 2 east.	do.....	

No. 6—Continued,

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
	14 plats of township 3 south, range 12 east.		Greensburg.....	Duplicate plats of seven claims.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 12 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 12 east.		do.....	Claim of Louis Reggio.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 13 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 13 east.		do.....	Claim of Louis Reggio.
Field notes of township 7 south, range 1 west.			do.....	
Plat of township 8 south, range 12 and 13 east.			do.....	
Field notes of 14 townships.			do.....	Transcript of field notes of township 1 S., ranges 1 to 14 inclusive. Claim of Malachie Burns.
	2 plats of township 4 south, range 1 west.		do.....	Duplicate plats of ten claims.
	20 plats of township 4 south, range 2 east.		do.....	Duplicate plats of nineteen claims.
	38 plats of township 1 south, range 5 east.		do.....	Duplicate plats of five claims.
	10 plats of township 4 south, range 2 west.		do.....	Duplicate plats of fourteen claims.
	28 plats of township 5 south, range 1 west.		do.....	Duplicate plats of ten claims.
	20 plats of township 1 south, range 2 east.		do.....	Claim of Breed and Talbert.
	2 plats of township 4 south, range 2 east.		do.....	
Map of township 8 and 9 south, range 8 east.	Map of township 8 and 9 south, range 8 east.	Map of township 8 and 9 south, range 8 east.	do.....	
Diagram of township 8 and 9 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 8 and 9 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 8 and 9 range 9 east.	do.....	Patent plat claim of heirs of Wm. McFarland.
			do.....	Showing decision of R. and R. upon confessions.
Diagram of township 1 south, range 1 and 2 west.	Diagram of township 1 south, range 1 and 2 west.		do.....	

2 plats of township 8 and 9 south, range 8 and 9 east.	Diagram of township 7 south, range 1 east.	Claim of Boockter.
6 plats of township 1 south, range 1 and 2 west.		Duplicate plats of three claims.
24 plats of township 2 south, range 8 east.		Duplicate plats of 12 claims.
36 plats of township 1 south, range 10 east.		Duplicate plats of 18 claims.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 7 east.		Claim of Joseph Johnson.
2 plats of township 8 south, range 7 east.		Claim of James Rheams.
2 plats of township 7 south, range 6 east.		Claims of D. B. Harris and Thos. Davidson.
4 plats of township 8 south, ranges 5 and 6 east.		Duplicate plats of 3 claims.
6 plats of township 1 south, range 11 east.		Duplicate plats of 2 claims.
4 plats of township 1 south, range 7 east.		Duplicate plats of 14 claims.
28 plats of township 8 south, range 1 west.		Duplicate plats of 5 claims.
10 plats of townships 2 and 3 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.		Claim of John Gale, No. 175.
2 plats of township 2 south, range 5 west.		Duplicate plats of 2 claims.
4 plats of township 5 south, range 2 west.		Claim of John Buhler, section 46.
28 plats of township 5 south, ranges 2 and 3 east.		Duplicate plats of 14 claims.
16 plats of township 8 south, range 6 east.		Duplicate plats of 8 claims.

No. 6—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
Diagram of township 7 south, range 1 west.	34 plats of township 4 south, range 4 east.	.....	Greensburg.....	Duplicate plats of 17 claims.
	2 plats of township 6 south, ranges 2 and 3 east.	.....	.....do.....	Claim of heirs of William Smith. Special act.
	Diagram of township 7 south, range 1 west.	.....	.....do.....	

RECAPITULATION.

Documents sent.	To General Land Office.	To district offices.	To State reg- ister's office.	Total.
Maps	8	10	6	24
Diagrams	29	30	12	71
Plats of claims.....	9	424	.....	433
Transcripts of field notes.....	15	.....	.....	15
Swamp lists.....	73	73	76	222
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	765

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1860.

WM. J. McCULLOH, Surveyor General, La

No. 7.

List of Deputy Surveyors in the State of Louisiana holding commissions from William J. McCulloh, Surveyor General of Louisiana.

Names.	Date of oath.	Residence.	How employed.
William Sevey.....	July 1, 1853.....	Baton Rouge	Surveys in southwest district, under instructions.
William H. Osborn.....	July 7, 1853	Parish of Rapides	Surveys in southeast district, under instructions.
Joseph Gorlinski.....	July 11, 1853.....	Baton Rouge.....	Surveys under instructions.
Noah H. Phelps.....	July 13, 1853.....	Harrisonburg.....	
Andrew Crawford.....	July 13, 1853.....	Parish of Pointe Coupée	Contract in northwest district.
Thomas Hunter	July 15, 1853.....	Parish of Natchitoches.....	Surveys in southwest district, under instructions.
Abner P. Miner.....	July 19, 1853.....	New Iberia.....	
Henry Curtis.....	August 29, 1853.....	Parish of Morehouse	
Robert Boyd.....	August 31, 1853.....	Donaldsonville	
Thomas Mullet.....	September 10, 1853.....	do	
Samuel C. Hepburn.....	September 17, 1853.....	do	
Theodore Gillespie.....	October 1, 1853.....	New Orleans.	Contract in southeast district.
Maurice Hauké.....	November 1, 1853.....	Donaldsonville.....	do.
Silas Taylor	November 21, 1853.....	do	
R. C. Brent	December 30, 1853.....	do	
Alfred A. Fusilier.....	January 18, 1854.....	Parish of St. Mary.....	
George S. Walmsley.....	March 6, 1854.....	Cloutierville	
Wilson C. Robert.....	August 8, 1854.....	Parish of Avoyelles.....	
A. L. Mershon.....	September 23, 1854.....	Donaldsonville.....	Contract in northwest district.
F. O. Cornay.....	October 13, 1854.....	Parish of St. Mary.....	Surveys in southwest district, under instructions.
John H. Halsay.....	November 23, 1854.....	Donaldsonville.....	
Thomas H. Weightman.....	December 22, 1854.....	do	
Lafayette Caldwell	December 28, 1854.....	Parish of West Baton Rouge	
Thomas M. Marks	December 28, 1854.....	Pineville Bossier.....	
John Rykowski.....	May 25, 1855	Donaldsonville	Commission revoked.
William Sidney Smith.....	November 30, 1855.....	Parish of Concordia.....	
Simeon Nalery Martin.....	April 3, 1856	Parish of St. Martin.....	Surveys in southwest district, under instructions.
P. E. Broussard	April 23, 1856.....	Parish of Vermillion.....	
F. O. Dugas.....	April 28, 1856.....	Parish of St. Martin.....	
Jules L. Le Blanc.....	May 22, 1856.....	do	
Valerien Sulakowski.....	July 5, 1856.....	Terrebonne	Surveys in southeast district, under instructions.

No. 7—Continued.

Names.	Date of oath.	Residence.	Now employed.
William W. Johnson	October 10, 1856.....	Parish of St. Mary.....	
Adolphe J. Anselme	February 5, 1857.....	Parish of Pointe Coupée.....	
W. H. Scales.....	March 21, 1857.....	Jackson, Louisiana.....	
Maunsel Bennett.....	March 30, 1857.....	Parish of Rapides.....	
James Edmonston.....	May 13, 1857	New Orleans.....	
Alexander J. Norwood.....	November 23, 1857.....	Parish of Franklin.....	
B. L. Raftery.....	February 26, 1858.....	New Orleans.....	
Jules G. Dreux.....	May 11, 1858.....	do.....	
P. N. Judice.....	May 26, 1858	Donaldsonville.....	
H. B. Ritchie.....	June 7, 1858.....	Parish of St. Landry	
William S. Burton.....	June 8, 1858.....	Parish of Pointe Coupée.....	
Charles G. Hale.....	June 12, 1858.....	do.....	ntract in southeast district.
J. Clarence Percy.....	June 14, 1858.....	Parish of West Feliciana.....	
William Everard Marshall.....	July 10, 1858.....	Parish of Ouachita.....	
F. J. Burbank.....	May 14, 1859	St. Martinsville.....	
William M. Washburn.....	May 19, 1859	Parish of Morehouse.....	
John L. Cole.....	May 21, 1859	De Soto Parish	
Pierre A. Thibodeaux	July 12, 1859	Thibodeauxville....	
George O. Elms.....	February 16, 1860	New Orleans	
Elijah Ewing.....	March 7, 1860.....	Vermillion	
J. V. Van Pelt	May 7, 1860.....	Baton Rouge	
Hezekiah Hays.....	May 30, 1860.....	St. Landry.....	
James F. Lee.....	August 1, 1860.....	Vermillion	
William A. Meriwether.....	August 14, 1860.....	Shreveport ..	

Contract in southwest district, under instructions.

WM. J. McCULLOH, Surveyor General, Louisiana

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsville, Louisiana, October 1, 1860.

No. 13 D.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Fla., October 1, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, dated the 20th April, 1860, I have the honor to report on the surveying business of this district for the year ending September 30, 1860, and the disbursements and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embracing documents marked from A to L, inclusive.

From these documents it will be perceived that all the contracts for the survey of the public lands in this district, entered into previous to the date of the last annual report, September 30, 1859, have been closed, (with the exception of a single one, which, it is expected, will soon be returned in full to this office,) copies of plats and field notes of the same have been reported to the department and the work paid for.

The following contracts have been entered into for the survey of the public land in this district since the 30th September, 1859, to wit: John Jackson, for the survey of township lines south of the Carloosa-hatchie river and west of Lake Okeechobee, estimated at 350 miles. Of this contract there has been returned to this office approved field notes and diagram sent up and paid for 357 miles, 19 chains, 70 links. Contract closed.

John B. Kilgore, survey of subdivision lines estimated at 370 miles, of which there has been returned to this office copies of field notes, and approved plats sent up and paid for two townships 34 miles, 5 chains, 13 links. The balance of the contract is unfinished in consequence of the sickness of the deputy, who will take the field as soon as the season will permit, and close up the contract.

Samuel E. Hope, survey of subdivision lines estimated at 480 miles of which there has been returned to this office, and copies of approved plats and field notes sent up and paid for 478 miles, 9 chains, 17 links, and contract closed. (See Document B, C, and D.)

Document E exhibits in full the names, &c., of all persons employed in this office since the last annual report, stating specifically the occupation of each.

Document F is a statement of the number of original plats sent to the general and local land offices for the year ending September 30, 1859, to have been 187 original and copies.

Document G contains a list of descriptive notes for each prepared and transmitted to the local land offices for the year ending September 30, 1860, to be forty-two.

Document H is an account current of expenditures incident to the survey of the public land in this district for the year ending June 30, 1860, showing the amount expended \$590 70, leaving amount in my hands to be accounted for of \$233 01.

Document I is an estimate of funds for the office of surveyor general, and for continuing the survey of the public lands in the district for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1862, amounting to \$7,700. Should the department persist in its views of not surveying the southern

portion of the peninsula, but a portion of the above amount will be required, depending on the time of closing this office.

Document K is an estimate for extra clerk hire for the year 1862, amounting to \$2,200. This amount will not be required should the department decide on closing the office by the 30th June or September, 1862, as suggested by me may be done, should the allowance for one clerk to assist in verifying unfinished records, &c., be made to this office during the present year.

Document L is an exhibit showing the public property of every description in charge of this office, specifying the receipts from all quarters, and the quantity on hand.

This office has had the verification of four swamp land lists received from the General Land Office, and one from the State agent. Three copies of the last were made and sent, one to the General Land Office, one to the local land office, and one for this office, all of which have been withdrawn since, owing to the change of instructions on the subject from the General Land Office of the 6th June, 1860.

From the preceding documents, a full and accurate view of the operations of this office may be derived, with the exception of the numerous calls made on it by private individuals for plats and information relative to the public and private surveys, which have been of such a nature as to render it inexpedient to keep an exact note of them.

In view of the late interpretation of the swamp land act of the 13th September, 1850, issued on the 6th June, 1860, it becomes still more important, in my opinion, that the public surveys should be extended to the country south of the Carlossahatchie river, on the southern peninsula of this State, as there is but little doubt there are large tracts in that section that do not come under the designation of swamp and overflowed lands according to the present interpretation of said act. There are still a number of private claims, Spanish and other grants outstanding, that have not been surveyed owing to the indefinite calls of said grants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS L. DANCY,

Surveyor General.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington City, D. C.

B.

Statement of contracts for the survey of the public lands not closed at the date of the last annual report from this office, dated September 30, 1859.

Name of contractor.	Date of contract.	Time allowed.	Rate per mile.	Miles retrnued.		Estimated am't of contract.	Amount returned and paid.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Ch. Lks.		1858.	1859.	1860.		
James D. Galbraith.....	Nov. 10, 1858	April 10, 1859, (extended to Apr. 10, 1860.)	\$4 00	122	1 38	Miles. 360	.....	.....	1860. \$488 07	.....	Two townships returned and paid for; the remainder not yet returned.
John Jackson.....	Nov. 5, 1858	April 1, 1859	6 00	314	7 47	450	.....	\$1,884 55	.....	.....	The balance of this contract included in contract dated November 1, 1859
William J. Reyes.....	Sept. 21, 1858	Feb. —, 1859	4 00	215	0 10	240	.....	860 01	.....	.....	Contract closed.
William J. Reyes.....	Nov. 28, 1855, (renewed by bond Sept. 9, 1858.)	April 1, 1856, to April 1859.	4 00	358	69 90	400	.....	1,432 55	.....	.....	Contract closed.
Samuel E. Hope.....	Jan. 15, 1859	June 1, 1859	4 00	311	46 83	450	.....	1,246 35	.....	.....	Contract closed.
John B. Kilgore.....	Jan. 8, 1859	May 15, 1859	4 00	{ 239 70 73	{ 191 23 21	450	.....	959 54	765 16	.....	Contract closed.
William S. Harris.....	March 4, 1859	July 1, 1859	6 00	{ 344 10 1	{ 146 3 37	469	.....	2,064 75	1,843 65	.....	Contract closed.
				{ 307 22 11			.....	876 25	.....	.....	Contract closed.
			.....	25,50	15 11		.....	9,324 00	3,096 88	12,420 88	

FRANCIS L. DANCY, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, Fla., September 30, 1860.

C.

Statement of contracts for the survey of the public lands in the State of Florida, entered into since September 30, 1859, the date of the last annual report from this office.

Date of contract.	Name of contractor.	Time allowed.	Rate per mile.	Estimated number of miles.
November 1, 1859.....	John Jackson	February 1, 1860.....	\$6 and \$7	340
October 28, 1859.....	John B. Kilgore.....	May 1, 1860.....		
November 28, 1859.....	Samuel E. Hope.....	April 1, 1860.....	\$4	370
			\$4	480

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, Fla., September 30, 1860

FRANCIS L. DANCY, Surveyor General.

D.

Statement showing the names of contractors, date of contract, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys undertaken since the date of the last annual report, including also those contracted for prior to, but not completed at that date, September 30, 1859.

Name of deputy and date of contract.	Character of work.	Locality, township, and range.	State.	Present condition.
James D. Galbraith, November 10, 1858.	Subdivision	Township 34, ranges 24 and 25; township 35, ranges 24 and 25; township 36, range 25; and township 37, range 25.	Florida...	Two townships approved; plats and field notes sent to commissioner, September 11, 1860; the balance of the work not yet received; deputy supposed to be in the field, time having been allowed him on account of good and sufficient reasons shown.
John Jackson, November 5, 1858.	Township lines.....	From township 35 south to 40, inclusive, range 23 to 33 east.	Florida...	314 miles 7 chains 47 links approved July 6, 1859; the remainder included in contract dated November 1, 1859; contract closed as far as the work was found to be practicable.
William J. Reyes, September 21, 1858.	Subdivision lines	Township 44 south, range 41 east; township 44 south, range 42 east; township 44 south, range 43 east.	Florida...	After examination, by special examiner, approved; sent to General Land Office, November 9, 1859, and contract closed.
William J. Reyes, November 28, 1855; renewed by bond September 9, 1858.	Subdivision and township lines.	Townships 41, 42, and 43 south, range 28 east; township 43 south, range 39 east; townships 41, 42, 43, and 44 south, and 42 south, ranges 37 and 39 east; townships 42 and 43 east, range 40 east; townships 42 and 43 south, range 42 east; and townships 42 and 43 south, range 43 east.	Florida...	After examination, by special examiner, and sent to General Land Office, November 9, 1859, approved, and contract closed.
Samuel E. Hope, January 15, 1859.	Subdivision lines.....	Township 34, range 28; township 34, range 29; township 34, range 30; township 34, range 31; township 35, range 30; township 35, range 31; township 38, ranges 24 and 25; and township 39, ranges 24 and 25.	Florida...	Work approved; contract closed,

D—Continued.

Name of deputy and date of contract.	Character of work.	Locality, township, and range.	State.	Present condition.
Samuel E. Hope, November 28, 1859.	Subdivision lines.....	Township 36, ranges 26, 27, and 28; township 38, range 26; township 39, range 26; and township 40, ranges 23, 24, and 25.	Florida...	Field notes approved; plats sent to commissioner August 3, 1860; contract closed.
John R. Kilgore, January 8, 1859.	Subdivision lines....	Townships 32, 33, and 34, range 27; townships 33, 34, and 35, range 26; and township 35, range 27.	Florida...	Contract closed; work sent up in 1859 and 1860.
John B. Kilgore, October 28, 1859.	Subdivision lines.....	Township 37, ranges 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30; and township 32, range 27.	Florida...	Township 37, range 27, and township 34, range 28, sent up in 1860; compelled to leave the field on account of sickness; will resume operations as soon as the season will permit.
John Jackson, November 1, 1859.	Township lines.....	From township 40 south, to the Carboosahatchie river, including contract of November 5, 1858.	.....	Plat returned to General Land Office; approved; and work finished as far as practicable, and contract closed.

FRANCIS L. DANCY, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, Fla., September 30, 1860.

E.

Statement showing the names, duties, &c., of persons employed in the Surveyor General's Office for the district of Florida during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Names.	Duty.	Whence appointed.	Term of service	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Francis L. Dancy..... Robert F. Dancy.....	Surveyor General..... Chief clerk.....	Florida..... Florida.....	Four years.... July 15, 1858	\$2,000 00 1,600 00	Copying correspondence, making plats, and assisting in comparing plats and field notes, and answering inquiries of persons visiting the office for information.
William S. Harris.... Edwin D. Foxhall....	Draughtsman..... Draughtsman.....	Florida..... Florida.....	Sept. 19, 1859 Jan. 21, 1860	1,300 00 1,300 00	Resigned, January 20, 1860. Preparing original township plats for surveyor general's office, Commissioner's and register's offices, and making plats of private claims, &c.
Martha M. Reid.....	Field note clerk.....	Florida.....	June 5, 1858	600 00	Copying field notes of surveys as returned to this office, and other incidental copying.
Edwin D. Foxhall.....	Clerk, preparing unfinished records, under act of Congress of 1840.	North Carolina....	July 15, 1858	1,200 00	Appointed draughtsman, January 21, 1860.
John S. Purviance....	Copying field notes for preservation at the seat of government, &c.	Florida.....	Nov. 10, 1859	1,000 00	Copying field notes, &c., for preservation at the seat of government; assisting in comparing and examining plats of swamp land selections, and transcribing condensed history of private claims, vol. 4.
Ramon Canova.....	Clerk, preparing unfinished records, &c.	Florida.....	Mar. 1, 1860	1,000 00	Comparing field notes and plats; bringing up the indexes and arranging correspondence, and making a synopsis of the same, and assisting in examining swamp land plats and private claim records for verification.
John.....	Messenger	Florida.....	Per quarter....	180 00	Cleaning office, carrying messages, &c,

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, Fla., August 31, 1860.

FRANCIS L. DANCY, Surveyor General.

F.

Statement of original plats, for commissioners and registers, made and copied, with the date of transmission to the general and district land offices, since the date of last annual report, September 30, 1859.

Township.	Range.	Land district.	State.	Original.	No. of copies.				No. of copies.
					Com'r.	When sent.	Reg'r.	When sent.	
No. 5 south	No. 13 east.....	Newnansville.....	Florida ...	1	1	Oct. 6, 1859	.....	.....	1
6 south	14 east.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	do.....	.....	.....	1
42 south	40 east.....	Tampa.....	do.....	3	1	Nov. 9, 1859	1	Sept. 10, 1860	3
42 south	42 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
42 south	43 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
43 south	40 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
43 south	42 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
43 south	43 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
44 south	41 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
44 south	42 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
44 south	43 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
38 south	24 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
34 south	28 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	Nov. 15, 1859	1	do.....	3
34 south	29 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	Not sent.	3
34 south	30 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
35 south	30 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
34 south	31 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
35 south	31 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
38 south	25 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
33 south	26 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	Nov. 25, 1859	1	do.....	3
34 south	26 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	Sept. 10, 1860	3
35 south	26 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	Not sent.	3
35 south	27 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	Sept. 10, 1860	3
23 south	36 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	Dec. 9, 1859	1	Mar. 19, 1860	3
24 south	36 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	do.....	3
23 south	37 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	Not sent.	3
24 south	37 east.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	do.....	1	Mar. 19, 1860	3

25 south	37 east	do	do	1	do	3
26 south	37 east	do	do	1	do	3
23 south	38 east	do	do	1	do	3
27 south	38 east	do	do	1	do	3
28 south	38 east	do	do	1	do	3
28 south	37 east	do	do	1	Dec. 30, 1859	3
29 south	39 east	do	do	1	do	3
30 south	39 east	do	do	1	do	3
31 south	39 east	do	do	1	do	3
30 south	38 east	do	do	1	do	3
32 south	40 east	do	do	1	do	3
33 south	40 east	do	do	1	do	3
34 south	40 east	do	do	1	do	3
Sub-diagram I south and east	31 west	Tallahassee	do	1	Mar. 3, 1860	3
Diagram of township boundaries	22 to range		do	1		
	34 east	Tampa	do	1	April 28, 1860	3
No. 18 south	35 east	do	do	1	May 15, 1850	3
21 south	36 east	do	do	1	do	3
22 south	36 east	do	do	1	do	3
21 south	37 east	do	do	1	do	3
22 south	37 east	do	do	1	do	3
22 south	38 east	do	do	1	do	3
32 south	27 east	do	do	1	June 6, 1860	3
33 south	27 east	do	do	1	do	3
34 south	27 east	do	do	1	do	3
37 south	27 east	do	do	1	do	3
34 south	28 east	do	do	1	do	3
40 south	23 east	do	do	1	Aug. 3, 1860	3
39 south	24 east	do	do	1	do	3
40 south	24 east	do	do	1	do	3
40 south	25 east	do	do	1	do	3
36 south	26 east	do	do	1	do	3
38 south	26 east	do	do	1	do	3
39 south	26 east	do	do	1	do	3
36 south	27 east	do	do	1	do	3
36 south	28 east	do	do	1	do	3
39 south	25 east	do	do	1	do	3
36 south	25 east	do	do	1	Sept. 11, 1860	2
37 south	25 east	do	do	1	do	2

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, Fla., September 30, 1860.

FRANCIS L. DANCY, Surveyor General.

G.

List of plats, and descriptive notes for each, prepared and transmitted to the local land office, for the year ending September 30, 1860.

Township south of the basis parallel.	Range east of the principal meridian.	Land districts.
Townships 23 and 24.....	36	Tampa.
Townships 24, 25, 26, and 28.....	37	Do.
Townships 23, 27, and 28.....	38	Do.
Townships 29, 30, and 31.....	39	Do.
Townships 32, 33, and 34.....	40	Do.
Township 38.....	24	Do.
Township 34.....	26	Do.
Townships 30, 31, 33, 34, and 35.....	27	Do.
Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33.....	28	Do.
Townships 32 and 33.....	30	Do.
Township 32.....	32	Do.
Townships 32, 36, and 37.....	34	Do.
Township 35.....	35	Do.
Townships 42 and 43.....	40	Do.
Township 44.....	41	Do.
Townships 42, 43, and 44.....	42	Do.
Townships 42, 43, and 44.....	43	Do.

FRANCIS L. DANCY,
Surveyor General

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Florida, September 16, 1860.

H.

The United States in account current with F. L. Dancy, Surveyor General of Florida, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

DR.		CR.			
Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Date.	Receipts.	Amount.
Sept. 30, 1859	By amount of disbursements for the quarter ending September 30, 1859	\$124 03	June 30, 1859	By amount due United States.....	\$173 71
Dec. 31, 1859	By amount of disbursements for the quarter ending December 31, 1859.....	141 84	Dec. 9, 1859	By amount of treasury draft No. 1,735.....	150 00
Mar. 31, 1860	By amount of disbursements for the quarter ending March 31, 1860.....	197 80	Mar. 9, 1860	By amount of treasury draft No. 1,994.....	250 00
June 30, 1860	By amount of disbursements for the quarter ending June 30, 1860	127 03	June 29, 1860	By amount of treasury draft	250 00
	By amount due United States June 30, 1860...	233 01			
		823 71			823 71

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1860.

FRANCIS L. DANCY, Surveyor General.

I.

Estimate of funds required for the office of surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for continuing the surveys of the public lands for the same period.

For salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
For salary of regular clerks, as now by law allowed.....	3,500
For contingent expenses, fuel, stationery, instruments, binding, &c.....	1,000
For scrap work on the Gulf coast, in townships 16, 17, 18, and 19 south, range 15 east, left unfinished by former deputies, from difficulties attending the survey, such as salt-water bayous, and dense hammock growth, estimated at 200 hundred miles, at six dollars per mile.....	1,200
	<u>7,700</u>

Several applications have been made to this office during the last year for the survey of these townships, by persons residing in the vicinity, who are desirous of purchasing them for the red-cedar timber growing on them, which I have been unable to comply with, from want of funds.

FRANCIS L. DANCY,
Surveyor General.

K.

Estimate of appropriations for extra clerk hire on account of the unfinished state of the records of the office, (under a former administration,) requiring examination and authentication before being delivered to the State authorities.

For one clerk in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, as per act of Congress	\$1,000
For one clerk in verifying unfinished records of public and private surveys, and diagrams of swamp and overflowed lands selected for the State.....	1,200
	<u>2,200</u>

The number of private claims, the duplicates of which were made under my predecessor, requiring examination and approval, is two hundred and fifty-seven.

The number of private claim plats to be made in connection with

the history of the claim, from its inception to its confirmation under this government, is seventy-nine.

The number of swamp land plats left unverified by my predecessor, is twelve hundred and thirty-four.

The number of descriptive notes to be made for the local land offices, is forty-five.

This work is all in addition to the regular work of making up the surveys, as they are returned to this office, the examination and verification of swamp land lists from the General Land Office, and the State selecting agents, and attending the numerous calls of private individuals on the office for information relative to the public lands and private land claims. Should the Commissioner decide that the last clerk named above, shall be continued this present year, the above appropriation will not be required for the next fiscal year, 1862.

FRANCIS L. DANCY,
Surveyor General.

L.—Return of public property appertaining to the office of the surveyor general of Florida, received and expended by Francis L. Dancy, surveyor general, in the year ending September 30, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.																
	Field notes.								Private land claims.							
	Field notes of surveys. No. of vols. bound.	Field notes of surveys. No. of vols. not bound.	Superseded field notes. Portfolios of.	Index to field notes. Vols. of.	Township plats of public and private surveys. Vols. of.	Township plats superseded. No. of vols.	Standard lines and State boundaries. No. of vols.	Loose diagrams. No. of vols.	Unbound plats. Portfolios. No. of.	Confirmation of private claims, and index to same. Vols. of.	Abstract of claims confirmed by court. Portfolios of.	Abstract from keeper of public archives. Vols. of.	Schedule of documents in public archives. Vols. of.	Abstract of public archives in West Florida. Portfolios of.	Private claims transferred to superintendent of private claims. Portfolios of.	
From whom received.	196	15	1	1	19	8	3	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	196	13	1	1	19	8	3	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	
Abstract of purchases.....																
From Commissioner.....		3														
From deputy surveyors.....																
Amount to be accounted for.....	196	13	1	1	19	8	3	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	
Expended in public service.....																
Total expended, &c.....																
Balance on hand.....	196	18	1	1	19	8	3	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.																
	Private land claims.										Swamp lands.				Miscellaneous.	
	Papers connected with private claims. Portfolios of.	Plats of surveys of private claims. Bound vols. of.	Plats of donation grants. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Index to private claims surveyed to 1856. Vols. of.	Condensed history of private land claims. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Claimants' receipts for plats. Portfolios of.	List of claims not surveyed. Portfolios of.	Unfinished map of the State of Florida and index.	Discarded plats of A. M. Randolph, not mentioned in contract. No. of.	Original and supplemental affidavits and index. Vols of.	Township plats and index. Vols. of.	Selections by surveyor general. 1 vol. and 1 portfolio of.	Combined lists. Vols. of.	Applications by registers. Vols. of.	Township plats and diagrams of deputy surveyors. Cases of.	
From whom received.																
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	22	7	3	2	4	1	1	1	31	21	17	2	8	2	4	
Abstract of purchases.....																
From Commissioner.....																
From deputy surveyors.....																
Amount to be accounted for	22	7	3	2	4	1	1	1	31	21	17	2	8	2	4	
Expended in public service.....																
Total expended, &c.....																
Balance on hand.....	22	7	3	2	4	1	1	1	31	21	17	2	8	2	4	

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.															
	Miscellaneous.										Books.				
	Records, contents, accounts, permits, &c. Cases of.	Letters from Commissioner and index. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Letters from Treasurer. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Letters from registers. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Letters from deputy surveyors. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Applications and recommendations for employment. Vols. of.	Miscellaneous letters to surveyors general. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Letters from surveyors general. Vols. of, and index.	Connective diagram of the State of Florida. No. of.	Printed township blanks.	American State Papers. Vols. of.	United States Statutes at Large. Vols. of.	Laws of the United States. Vols. of.	Land Laws. Vols. of.	Public Lands, Instructions and Decisions. Vols. of.
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	31	9	2	3	3	2	3	10	.....	.....	8	14	12	1	4
Abstract of purchases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Commissioner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
From deputy surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount to be accounted for	31	9	2	3	3	2	3	10	20	200	8	15	12	1	4
Expended in public service .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expended, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on hand.....	31	9	2	3	3	2	3	10	10	180	8	15	12	1	4

From whom received.

L—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.															
	Books.										Instruments.				
	Annual Reports of Commissioners. Vols. of.	Instructions to Deputy Surveyors in Oregon. Vols. of.	Reports of Land Commissioners. Vols. of.	Hasler's Tables. Vols. of.	Treatise on Surveying. Vols. of.	Diagram of Surveys. Vols. of.	Large map of the State of Florida. No. of.	Manual of Surveying Instructions. Vols. of.	United States Fiscal Department. Vols. of.	Almanac.	Solar compass and chains. No. of.	Protractors. No. of.	Scale of equal parts. No. of.	Quadrants. No. of.	Rulers. No. of.
From whom received.															
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	17	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	2	.....	1	3	1	1	1
Abstract of purchases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From Commissioner.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From deputy surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount to be accounted for	19	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	2	1	1	3	2	1	1
Expended in public service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expended, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on hand.....	19	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	2	1	1	3	2	1	1

L—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.															
	Miscellaneous.										Books.				
	Records, contents, accounts, permits, &c. Cases of.	Letters from Commissioner and index. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Letters from Treasurer. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Letters from registers. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Letters from deputy surveyors. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Applications and recommendations for employment. Vols. of.	Miscellaneous letters to surveyors general. Vols. of, bound and unbound.	Letters from surveyors general. Vols. of, and index.	Connective diagram of the State of Florida. No. of.	Printed township blanks.	American State Papers. Vols. of.	United States Statutes at Large. Vols. of.	Laws of the United States. Vols. of.	Land Laws. Vols. of.	Public Lands, Instructions and Decisions. Vols. of.
From whom received.															
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	31	9	2	3	3	2	3	10	.....	.....	8	14	12	1	4
Abstract of purchases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Commissioner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
From deputy surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount to be accounted for	31	9	2	3	3	2	3	10	20	200	8	15	12	1	4
Expended in public service .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expended, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on hand.....	31	9	2	3	3	2	3	10	10	180	8	15	12	1	4

L—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.															
	Books.										Instruments.				
	Annual Reports of Commissioners. Vols. of.	Instructions to Deputy Surveyors in Oregon. Vols. of.	Reports of Land Commissioners. Vols. of.	Hasler's Tables. Vols. of.	Treatise on Surveying. Vols. of.	Diagram of Surveys. Vols. of.	Large map of the State of Florida. No. of.	Manual of Surveying Instructions. Vols. of.	United States Fiscal Department. Vols. of.	Almanac.	Solar compass and chains. No. of.	Protractors. No. of.	Scale of equal parts. No. of.	Quadrants. No. of.	Rulers. No. of.
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	17	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	2	.....	1	3	1	1	1
Abstract of purchases	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From Commissioner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From deputy surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount to be accounted for	19	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	2	1	1	3	2	1	1
Expended in public service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expended, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on hand.....	19	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	2	1	1	3	2	1	1

From whom received.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Instruments.

Furniture.

	Pens. Gross of.	Hair pencils. Dozens of.	Lead pencils. Dozens of.	Magnifying glass. No. of.	Steel drawing pens. No. of.	Office knives. No. of.	Inkstands. No. of.	Pairs of scissors. No. of.	Black ink. Bottles of.	McCabe's computers. No. of.	Penholders. No. of dozens.	Sofas. No. of.	Brooms. No. of.	Desks. No. of.	Tables. No. of.
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	2	7
Abstract of purchases	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
From Commissioner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From deputy surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount to be accounted for.....	52 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	5	1	2	2	2	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	7
Expended in public service.....	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	.....	.....
Total expended, &c.....	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	.....	.....
Balance on hand.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2	7

From whom received.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

From whom received.	Furniture.						Stationery.								
	Candles. Pounds of.	Bolts and screws. Dozen of.	Tumblers. Dozen of.	Glass shades. No. of.	Flour. Pounds of.	Gum arabic. Pounds of.	Record books. No. of.	Letter paper. Reams of.	Red tape. Gross of.	Cap paper. Reams of.	Spalding's glue. Bottles of.	Double cap paper. Reams of.	Drawing paper. Reams of.	Large envelope paper. Quires of.	Large envelopes, (indorsed.) Packages of.
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	66	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	1	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	12	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Abstract of purchases.....															
From Commissioner.....															
From deputy surveyors.....															
Amount to be accounted for.....	66	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	1	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	12	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Expended in public service.....	60	1	$\frac{3}{12}$		3	1		3	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	6	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	20	10
Total expended, &c.....	60	1	$\frac{3}{12}$		3	1		3	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	6	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	20	10
Balance on hand.....	6		$\frac{3}{12}$	2			2	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	6			19 $\frac{1}{2}$	10

From whom received.

L—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Stationery.

From whom received.	Letter envelopes. Packages of.	Blank contracts. Quires of.	Surveyor general's instructions. Quires of.	Government envelopes. No. of packages.	Tracing paper. Quires of.	Water colors. Boxes of.	Glue pots. No. of.	Blank descriptive notes. No. of.	India rubber. Pieces of.	India ink. Cakes of.	Paint, (assorted colors.) Cakes of.	Saucers. No. of.	Isinglass. Pounds of.	Glue. Pounds of.	Soap. Pounds of.	Sealing-wax. Ounces of.
Balance on hand September 30, 1859.....	19	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	1	84	3	2	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abstract of purchases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1	16
From Commissioner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From deputy surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount to be accounted for.....	19	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	1	84	12	11	15	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	16
Expended in public service.....	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	45	6	6	10	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	8
Total expended, &c.....	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	45	6	6	10	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	8
Balance on hand.....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	39	6	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	8

L—VOUCHER No. 1.

Abstract of purchases for the office of surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

- 1 ivory chain scale.
- 2 McCabe's computers.
- 66 pounds of candles.
- 2 glass shades.
- 3 gross of Gillott's pens.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of isinglass.
- 1 candlestick.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of glue.
- 1 pound of soap.
- 4 dozen Faber's pencils.
- 1 pound of gum arabic.
- 2 reams of blue laid cap paper.
- 3 pounds flour.
- 44 cords of wood.
- 1 set bolts and screws.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen tumblers.
- 8 cakes of paints, (water colors.)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ gross red tape.
- 9 pieces of rubber.
- 1 dozen penholders.
- 9 pieces of India ink.
- 1 pound of sealingwax.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ ream of envelope paper.
- 6 reams of Congress cap.
- 1 dozen Spalding's glue.
- 2 brooms.
- 2 blank record books.
- 1 American Almanac.

FRANCIS L. DANCY,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1860.

L—VOUCHER No. 2.

Abstract of expenditures for the office of surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

- 3 gross of pens, used in office.
- 6 hair pencils, used in office.
- 3 dozen lead pencils, used in office.
- 1 steel drawing pen, worn out in office work.
- 1 office knife, worn out in office work.

- 4 bottles of black ink, used in office.
- 6 pen-holders, used in office.
- 1 broom, used in office.
- 3 chairs, broken accidentally.
- 1 brass candle-stick, broken accidentally.
- 40 cords of wood, used in office.
- 60 pounds of candles, used in office.
- 1 dozen bolts and screws, for fastening office doors.
- 3 tumblers, broken accidentally.
- 3 pounds of flour, used in office.
- 1 pound of gum-arabic, used in office.
- 3 reams of letter paper, used in office.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ gross of red tape, used in office.
- 8 reams of cap paper, used in office.
- $\frac{2}{8}$ reams of double cap paper, used in office.
- 1 ream of drawing paper, used in office.
- 20 quires of envelope paper, used in office.
- 10 packages of large envelopes, used in office.
- 15 packages of letter envelopes, used in office.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of blank contracts, used in office.
- 1 quire of surveyor general's instructions, distributed to deputies.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of surveyor general's circulars, distributed.
- 6 packages of government envelopes, used in office.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of tracing paper, used in office.
- 45 blank descriptive notes, making notes for local land office.
- 6 pieces of india rubber, used in office.
- 6 pieces of India ink, used in office.
- 10 cakes of assorted water colors, used in office.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of isinglass, used in office.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of glue, used in office.
- 1 pound of soap, used in office.
- 8 ounces of sealing wax, used in office.
- 6 bottles of Spalding's glue, used in office.
- 20 printed township blanks, used in office.

FRANCIS L. DANCY,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 30, 1860.

No. 13 E.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, Sept. 15, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the survey of the pueblos of Santo Domingo, San Felipe, and Sandia, and the town of Chilili, have been surveyed under the last appropriation, and which have not been reported as completed in the last annual report of the late surveyor general, William Pelham.

I find, by examination, that all of the surveys contracted for under

the appropriations for 1860, have been completed; the field notes, plats, &c., sent on to your office.

On the 5th instant, I contracted with deputy surveyors Pelham and Clements for the survey of certain confirmed grants, viz: Town of Las Vegas, Pino, or claim of Preston Beck, jr., town of Anton Chico, town of Mora, claims of E. W. Eaton, Alexander Vallé, Donaciana Vigil, and Hugh Stephenson; and, also, I have contracted with the above-named parties for the extension, east, of the second correction line south into the settlements of Fort Stanton, that the subdivisional work based upon said line shall embrace said settlements.

For more particular performance of these surveys, I have given Messrs. Pelham and Clements special instructions for their guidance.

The following private land claims have been acted on by the late surveyor general, William Pelham, since his last annual report, viz: Claim No. 70, José Serafin Ramirez, and that of Gervocia Noland, No. 9. Copies of these claims are herewith forwarded to your office.

The amount of work required to survey the private land claims already confirmed will be greatly augmented, and the anxiety of claimants, to have their lands separated from the public domain, is becoming very great. Applications to this office for the running and marking of the boundaries of private land claims is of daily occurrence, and I would most earnestly recommend that the appropriation for this branch of the surveys be increased, so as to meet the exigencies of the service.

The appropriation for the survey of the public lands for this year is very limited, and I would respectfully call the attention of your office to the necessity of a more liberal appropriation for this work.

In the northern portion of this Territory, much valuable land now lies unsurveyed, some of the same being occupied by permanent settlers. So it is in many other portions of the Territory.

The appropriation for this branch of the public service also should be increased, so that the public surveys could be kept up with the private land claims; thus enabling this office to keep both branches of the service going on, at the same time facilitating the connections between both, and rendering the surveys more complete, harmonious, and conjoined.

The number of private land claims now before this office, and likely to be taken up and acted upon, will increase the amount of labor to such a degree that the clerical force for the future will necessarily have to be increased.

The work on the plats of the pueblos and towns, which have already been confirmed, is now progressing very satisfactorily, and in the course of a short time I will be able to forward to your office the plats made after the samples sent to this office of those pueblos and towns, with the calculations of the amount of areas all in complete order.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit a map of the surveys executed in this Territory and reported to the General Land Office. I would respectfully suggest to your office, with the view that some action be taken by Congress, the separation from the surveyor general's office of the adjudication of private land claims in this Territory and the establishment of a board of commissioners to investigate these claims.

There are now on the docket-book over one thousand claims to be examined and decided on so soon as the surveyor general can take them up; and in all justice to the claimants those claims should be acted upon at the earliest moment, and by a vigorous prosecution of this branch of the business the surveyor general will have no time to devote to the surveys of claims and the public lands. The accumulation of labor since the survey of claims has commenced, in connection with the intricate investigation of land claims, is now becoming very great and entirely too laborious for one man—all of the mental portion of the labor falling on the surveyor general.

A press of claims will be urged before this office during the coming year, and these will have to be acted on, producing much labor—such as reading translations of old documents, taking testimony, summing up judgments, and writing opinions; then follows the labor in the surveying branch, which will be of a very varied and difficult character; all of which it will be impossible for the surveyor general to accomplish. With this view of the business going on in this office, I would most respectfully solicit your coöperation, and hope that you will recommend to Congress the establishment of a land board similar to that of California.

Estimate of surveys of private land claims, and public surveys for the fractional part of the fiscal years 1861 and 1862:

For private land claims already confirmed by Congress, and those to be acted upon hereafter.....	\$40,000
--	----------

For public surveys, containing the survey of meridian, base, township, and subdivisional lines in New Mexico	25,000
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Less than the above estimates will not meet the necessities of the service in this Territory, and I would most earnestly request that your office will sanction the above amounts.

Estimate for the surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862:

For Surveyor General Alexander P. Wilbar.....	3,000
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For Translator D. J. Miller.....	2,000
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For Chief Clerk Robert A. Mathews	2,000
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Thomas Means, computer and draughtsman.....	1,800
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Philip Smith and Juan C. Tapia, miscellaneous clerks, each \$1,600.....	3,200
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Felix Tapia, messenger.....	500
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Fuel, office rent, and stationery.....	3,000
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For the purchase of English and Spanish law books.....	500
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Total amount for surveys, salaries, office rent, &c.....	<u>81,000</u>
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I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. WILBAR,

Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 13 F.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, N. T., October 1, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, dated on the 28th day of June last, I herewith transmit this report, exhibiting in detail the results of the field operations in this surveying district during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Appended to this report are statements exhibiting in full the receipts and disbursements on account of rent and other incidental and contingent expenses of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounts paid for salary of surveyor general and compensation of clerks employed in his office during the same period, together with estimates for the amounts deemed necessary for the several services during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

During the year ending September 30, 1860, there were surveyed and reported to this office, of—

STANDARD LINES.

	Miles.	chs.	lks.
In Kansas.....	176	57	80
In Nebraska.....	363	15	61

TOWNSHIP LINES.

In Kansas.....	150	73	54
In Nebraska.....	291	45	22

SECTION LINES.

In Kansas.....	5,418	38	89
In Nebraska.....	2,964	14	68

Total during the year.....	9,365	5	74
Previously reported.....	77,317	43	74

Total number of miles in district.....	86,682	49	48
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SURVEYS CONTRACTED FOR.

Under the appropriation of June 25, 1860, I have contracted for the following standard, township, and section lines:

IN KANSAS.

	Miles.	chs.	lks.
Standard lines.....	4	0	0
Township lines.....	430	0	0
Section lines.....	3,175	0	0

IN NEBRASKA.

	Miles.
Standard lines.....	None
Township lines.....	350
Section lines.....	1,400

OFFICE EXPENSES.

The expenses of the office during the past year were as follows:

Salary of surveyor general and clerk hire.....	\$11,391 43
Rent and incidental expenses.....	2,348 46
Total.....	<u>13,739 89</u>

OFFICE WORK, ETC.

The average number of draughtsmen and clerks employed during the year has been nine, and I respectfully refer you to the following statement of the labor performed by them:

Field notes, folios transcribed.....	12,420
Instructions, folios recorded and copied.....	150
Descriptive lists prepared and sent to land offices.....	575
Township diagrams.....	213
Letters written and recorded	450
Letters received and registered	290
Accounts prepared in duplicate.....	238

In addition to the above, a large amount of labor has been performed in the preparing and registering of contracts, the registering of townships, surveyed areas, &c., the preparing and recording of reports, general and special, and some time has been given to the Osage and Cherokee boundary lines and the Pawnee and Wyandotte reserves.

BINDING.

After the surveys of the present fiscal year shall have been completed, the same party who bound the field notes last year will bind all that are then in the office, under the appropriation for binding of March 3, 1859.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF SURVEYS.

In the proposed extension of surveys I have been governed by the most reliable sources of information in the different portions of this surveying district more than from personal observation.

In Kansas, I have estimated for additional surveys in the vicinity of the Arkansas, upon the Little Arkansas and Cow creek, because I have been informed that many settlers have gone there, which information was confirmed by my having met parties going there in October and November last. Between the Saline and Smoky Hill forks, because of the description of the country given by those who have been over it, and the fact that the road from Leavenworth City to the Rocky Mountains, crossing at the mouth of Solomon's fork, passes through it, and has a large amount of travel upon it, that has already attracted settlers thither. Between Solomon's fork and the Republican, because it is reported that settlers have already gone there also, near the line of the road from St. Joseph and Atchison, westward.

In Nebraska, the tract of country now the most eligible for survey, (by reason of its present population, who have gone there without knowing it to be a military reserve, under the treaty with the Pawnees of the 6th day of August, 1848, and who were undisturbed, because the officers at Fort Kearney did not themselves know that it was a reserve,) is the Wood River valley, north of the Platte; bounded on the north by the line of the bluffs of the Platte valley; on the south by the south bank of the Platte, thereby including numerous islands of timber essential to the settlers of that fertile valley. This desirable country, including said valley, extends from the eastern boundary of Fort Kearney reserve, as designated upon the map, for sixty miles down the Platte river. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that, with the assent of the President and Secretary of War, Congress may be requested to pass an act to permit the Department to extend the public surveys over said reserve, and dispose of it as of other public lands. I am fully satisfied that the interests of the government, of the settlers, and of the immense emigration passing over the road, through the whole length of the reserve, would, by such a course, be best subserved.

Of equal importance is the survey of a portion of the country recently obtained from the Ponca Indians, between the Neobrara river, or Running Water, and the Missouri river; for although there are not as many settlers there at present as near the Platte, because of its recent acquisition, its vicinity to the navigable Missouri must soon attract many more.

In recommending surveys in the vicinity of the Platte river, and above Fort Kearney, I am governed by information received here of the extension of the settlements westward in the vicinity of that river, and who are well remunerated for their labor in cultivating feed and forage, and the necessities of life, for the increasing emigration to the west.

In advising the extension of some of the principal lines westward, in both Territories, not referred to in the above recommendation, I am mainly governed by this consideration, that additional information would be afforded of the character of that country in the vicinity of those remarkable streams—the Platte, Republican, Solomon, Saline, and Smoky Hill forks—which, taking their rise within or at the base of the Rocky Mountains, trail their immense lengths through the valley of the Platte, or the Kansas, to the Missouri at Omaha, Platts-

mouth, and Wyandotte. At many points where they have been visited and crossed by intelligent explorers and travelers, these rivers, with their branches, and the adjacent country, are said to abound in water, game, fish, and above all, that they possess a fair supply of timber, whilst the geological features of the country near their sources possess a peculiar interest.

Without indicating what my own views are in reference to the great and important project of constructing railroads through our vast domain, which shall eventually connect the interests of its inhabitants with the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, I feel that I cannot make too earnest an appeal to the department in favor of the extension of surveys in the valley of the Platte; for if the Pacific railroad should be constructed upon any other route than the Platte, the great populations of the north would have their connection with it along that well-defined valley. Already an immense emigration moves westward by that route from points upon the Missouri river, and settlements have been made almost the entire length of the Platte, from Omaha and Plattsmouth to the South Park, within the ranges of the Sierra Madre Rocky Mountains, that are encouraged and sustained by this extraordinary migration.

The presence of an industrious population occupying and improving their own lands, well defined by our surveys, would go very far to aid in accomplishing the purposes of those who shall work out the great problem of uniting the ocean boundaries of our continent by the iron rail.

If any portion of the Osage or Cherokee neutral lands east of the Arkansas river should come into the possession of the government, surveys should be made over them in preference to any of the surveys hereby recommended to be made in Kansas.

PROPOSED SURVEYS AT THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Not knowing the position that the Department would take in regard to the usufruct title of the Indians to the lands of the nomadic Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, &c., I have for two years urged you to make provisions for surveys in the vicinity of Cherry creek and the base of the Rocky Mountains.

In the hope that such title will be made extinct at an early day by the active energy of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I beg leave to call the attention of the government again to the great and growing importance of the commencement of such surveys as soon as treaties shall be made, and herewith renew the estimate embodied in my report of October 1, 1859, containing the amount required for the first year's survey. It will be found in the accompanying Statement No. 15.

The reports from the mining district are daily more and more promising to the agricultural as well as the mining interest; and the largely increased population—which must amount now to nearly 60,000, a large portion of whom will eventually make their homes there—presents the strongest argument in favor of the surveys I have heretofore so strenuously urged.

GEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, ETC.

I would not again refer to this subject, after what has transpired in relation to it, but for the fact that conversations with yourself and Commissioner Hendricks, before I entered upon my duties here, led me to give much attention to it and to induce Major Frederick Haun to incur expenses, with myself, which, under existing laws, cannot be reimbursed. I requested Major Haun, assistant to Professor Swallow, geologist of the State of Missouri and one of the active deputies of this office, especially to pursue the examinations he had made through the leisure of years, to their completion, and asked last year for the appropriation of \$3,000, to remunerate him as an able and public-spirited gentleman, to furnish the illustrations of our combined efforts. May I not be pardoned if I ask once more that that amount be recommended by the department for the purposes named in my last annual report, when I assure you that, from my knowledge of the information obtained, it will amply repay the people and the government to have it published, and add much general interest to the surveys of this interesting district. The vast region of mineral wealth in the western portion of this surveying district, which De Soto, in the sixteenth century, believed had existence, and in search of which he lost his valuable life, has from time to time, since that period, been traversed by intelligent travelers, many of whom have stated the indications that led them to believe of the existence of auriferous, argentiferous, and other deposits of value therein. Colonel William Gilpin informed me, in 1850, upon his return from the command of the expedition against the Navajo Indians, that he had at his leisure traced not only the existence of gold and silver in the Rocky Mountains and their vicinity, but that he had found what is so much required in mining operations—the sulphuret of mercury and rock salt in abundance. During my official residence here, as surveyor general, I have sought information from every source which I thought would have any bearing on the sale of the public lands in this surveying district.

I have induced my deputies to give more attention to the character of the “rock of the country” than was necessary to the development of its economical geology. To no one am I more indebted for useful and reliable information in this respect, than to Major Frederick Haun, deputy surveyor.

In letters dated in September, 1859, from Boulder City, Nebraska, and Gregory Diggins, Kansas Territory, he gave me (too late for the report of last year,) statements which more than confirm the truth of the information conveyed to the world by other travelers. In one of his letters from Boulder City he says, that “I have completed a geological section between this and the Missouri river. Your conclusions relative to these upper formations I find corroborated; and the result of my investigations will materially change and modify some of the popular geological maps of this region. The economical geology of the slope at the base of the mountains possesses far greater resources than I expected to find. The solid framework of this beautiful slope consists of sandstone, pyretiferous, and gypseus clays. These clays

abound in selenite, fragments of which are frequently found scattered over the surface. When it is known that this material is sulphate of lime, (an invaluable fertilizer,) it will be seen that, with proper atmospheric conditions, this soil should be in a high degree productive."

"Everywhere I found the remains of plants of last year's growth not renewed this year. Last year, for instance, I found in the valley of Solomon's fork the growth of a species of '*Helianthus*' seven feet in height, and so luxuriant that it was with much inconvenience that we extended the lines of the survey through them. This year the plant was not renewed. It is, then, probable that ordinarily the rains of this region are sufficient to render the soil capable of producing the staples of this climate.

"In this slope I find iron ore and a bed of mineral coal five feet or more in depth. The upper portion is thinly stratified, light, burns freely, and is remarkably free from impurities. It then passes down into a hard, brittle, and a lustrous black, and breaks into sharp angular fragments, and terminates in pure cannel coal. It dips under the surface, and I could not consequently trace it to its base for the want of proper tools. This article is admirably adapted for smithery purposes, as well as for generating steam."

In a subsequent letter he says, after discussing several points of scientific and practical bearing: "In conclusion I desire to remark that whatever theory may be adopted in relation to the gold formation, one thing is significant, and that is, these gold-bearing 'leads' traverse the mountains as extensively as the foot-prints of the float gold scattered broadcast would indicate."

From all the information in my possession, in relation to the geology of the Rocky Mountains, I am satisfied that although their mineral wealth will be more slowly developed than were the mineral resources of California, the metallic deposits will pay the industrious laborer and capitalist well, and aid much in building up an extensive agricultural interest, even though irrigation should be necessary to successful cultivation.

The discovery of coal for domestic consumption demonstrates at the same time that the great lines of railroad now proposed to be extended over the plains, may be fully supplied with the fuel required, and will furnish a motive power where it is so much required for manufacturing and other purposes.

In conclusion, I respectfully invite your attention to the accompanying tabular statements, which exhibit in detail matters of interest connected with the public service under my own immediate charge:

First. Statement showing the names and duties of persons employed in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Second. General statement of receipts and disbursements by the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, on account of rent and incidental expenses of office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and made under appropriation of March 3, 1859.

Third. Statement exhibiting total expenses of surveyor general's

office for Kansas and Nebraska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Fourth. Statement showing description of lands and area of same, for which township plats have been transmitted to the western land office, Kansas Territory, during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Fifth. Same for Osage land office, Kansas.

Sixth. Same for Dakota land office, Nebraska.

Seventh. Same for South Platte land office, Nebraska.

Eighth. Same for Nemaha, with recapitulation.

Ninth. Statement showing the extent of surveys made under contracts either canceled, as in excess of appropriation, or not recognized as valid by this office, under instructions from the General Land Office, but since received.

Tenth. Statement showing the estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveys in Kansas, and chargeable to the appropriation for such surveys of June 25, 1860.

Eleventh. Same for Nebraska.

Twelfth. Statement showing the amount paid deputies for balance of retained percentage, after deducting expenses incurred for examination in the field, year ending September 30, 1860.

Thirteenth. Statement showing the amount paid examiners of surveys for examination in the field during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Fourteenth. Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, including \$547 34 due surveyor general for expenses while at Washington.

Fifteenth. Estimate of sums required for the extension of public surveys during the same period.

Sixteenth. List of clerks to be employed in this office during the present fiscal year, under your instructions of July 22, 1859.

Seventeenth. General statement exhibiting the extent and cost of surveys executed during the year ending September 30, 1860, for Kansas.

Eighteenth. Same for Nebraska.

Nineteenth. Connected diagram showing the progress of public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska.

Twentieth. List of deputies employed.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WARD B. BURNETT,

Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Com'r General Land Office.

No. 1.

Statement showing the names and duties of persons employed in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Name.	Duty.	Whence appointed.	Term of Service.	Salary.
Ward B. Burnett.....	Surveyor general.....	New York.....	Entire year.....	\$2,000 00
Samuel S. Crowe.....	Chief clerk.....	Indiana.....	From October 1, to December 29, 1859.....	1,500 00
Addison R. Gillmore.....	Chief clerk.....	Nebraska Territory.....	From January 1, to August 7, 1860.....	1,500 00
George C. Vanzandt.....	Chief clerk.....	Kansas Territory.....	From August 8, to September 30, 1860.....	1,600 00
Wyllys C. Ransom.....	Accountant.....	Kansas Territory.....	From November 3, to December 31, 1859.....	1,300 00
Andrew W. Pentland.....	Accountant.....	Nebraska Territory.....	From July 1, to September 30, 1860.....	1,200 00
George M. Smith.....	Prin'al draughtsman...	Missouri.....	From October 1, 1859, to February 29, 1860...	1,200 00
Edgar E. Mason.....	Prin'al draughtsman...	Virginia.....	From July 1, to September 30, 1860.....	1,200 00
Edward Smith.....	Ass't draughtsman.....	Indiana.....	From October 1, 1859, to February 29, 1860...	1,100 00
Edgar E. Mason.....	Ass't draughtsman.....	Virginia.....	From October 1, 1859, to June 30, 1860.....	1,100 00
William M. Hill.....	Ass't draughtsman.....	Kansas Territory.....	From January 28, to August 31, 1860.....	1,100 00
E. Colden Whitman.....	Ass't draughtsman.....	Nebraska Territory...	From August 14, to September 30 1860.....	1,100 00
Noel B. Brooks.....	Clerk.....	Missouri.....	From October 15, to December 29, 1859.....	1,100 00
William W. Ivory.....	Clerk.....	Kansas Territory.....	From October 1, 1859, to April 7, 1860.....	1,100 00
Charles B. Ramsdell.....	Clerk.....	Indiana.....	Entire year.....	1,100 00
Henry W. Ramsdell.....	Clerk.....	Indiana.....	From October 1, to December 31, 1859.....	1,100 00
Albert Gaines.....	Clerk.....	Massachusetts.....	Entire year.....	1,100 00
Wilbur F. Fort.....	Clerk.....	Kansas Territory.....	From January 3, to January 24, 1860.....	\$3 per day.
Andrew W. Pentland.....	Clerk.....	Nebraska Territory....	From January 25, to June 30, 1860.....	1,100 00
John Melvin.....	Messenger & laborer...	New York.....	Entire year.....	600 00

No. 2.

General estimate of receipts and disbursements by the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska on account of rent and incidental expenses of office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and made upon the appropriation for such expenses of March 3, 1859.

DR.		
To cash from United States Treasurer first quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	\$850 00	
To cash from United States Treasurer, second quarter ending December 31, 1859.....	600 00	
To cash from United States Treasurer, third quarter.....	525 00	
To cash from United States Treasurer, fourth quarter.....	600 00	
		\$2,575 00
CR.		
By amount due from United States, June 30, 1859.....	143 03	
By amount expended first quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	565 08	
By amount second quarter ending December 31, 1859.....	746 30	
By amount third quarter ending March 31, 1860.....	414 95	
By amount fourth quarter ending June 30, 1860.....	479 10	
		2,348 46
Balance due United States June 30, 1860.....		226 54

No. 3.

Statement exhibiting total expenses of surveyor general's office of Kansas and Nebraska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Salary of surveyor general and compensation of clerks for quarter ending September 30, 1859.....	\$2,825 00
Same for quarter ending December 31, 1859.....	3,333 20
Same for quarter ending March 31, 1860.....	2,937 08
Same for quarter ending June 30, 1860.....	2,296 15
Rent of office and incidental expenses as per account rendered.....	2,348 46
Total expenses.....	13,739 89

No. 4.

Statement showing description of lands and area of same, for which township plats have been transmitted to the Western land office, Kansas Territory, during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Township.	Range.	Area.
21 south.....	1 east.....	22,820.75
22 south.....	1 east.....	22,913.52
8 south.....	2 east.....	22,728.42
21 south.....	2 east.....	22,841.25
22 south.....	2 east.....	23,076.08
8 south.....	3 east.....	22,515.20
21 south.....	3 east.....	22,910.00
22 south.....	3 east.....	23,071.15
8 south.....	4 east.....	22,944.60
8 south.....	5 east.....	22,867.91
9 south.....	8 east.....	25,337.10
10 south.....	8 east.....	24,075.98
Total forwarded during the year.....		278,101.96
Previously reported.....		4,975,237.44
Total in district.....		5,253,339.40

No. 5.

Statement showing the description of lands and area of same, for which township plats have been transmitted to the Osage land office, Kansas Territory, during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Township.	Range.	Area.
23 south.....	1 east.....	22,950.41
24 south.....	1 east.....	22,980.23
25 south.....	1 east.....	23,025.52
23 south.....	2 east.....	23,099.11
24 south.....	2 east.....	23,114.36
25 south.....	2 east.....	23,094.05
23 south.....	3 east.....	23,051.40
24 south.....	3 east.....	23,070.52
25 south.....	3 east.....	23,042.99
23 south.....	4 east.....	23,028.31
24 south.....	4 east.....	22,991.11
25 south.....	4 east.....	22,997.68
23 south.....	10 east.....	22,858.99
23 south.....	11 east.....	22,833.65
23 south.....	12 east.....	22,803.51
23 south.....	13 east.....	22,741.40
23 south.....	14 east.....	23,024.91
23 south.....	15 east.....	22,907.55
23 south.....	16 east.....	23,098.15
23 south.....	19 east.....	22,938.66
23 south.....	20 east.....	23,226.58
Total forwarded during the year.....		482,879.09
Previously reported.....		430,122.98
Total in district.....		913,002.07

No. 6.

Statement showing description of lands, and area of same, for which township plats have been transmitted to the Dakota land office, Nebraska Territory, during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Township.	Range.	Area.
23 north.....	1 east	22,921.17
24 north.....	1 east	22,902.22
25 north.....	1 east	23,007.87
26 north.....	1 east	22,904.24
33 north.....	1 east	16,777.54
23 north.....	2 east	22,939.86
24 north.....	2 east	22,815.96
25 north.....	2 east	23,047.28
26 north.....	2 east	23,008.27
23 north.....	3 east	23,086.84
24 north.....	3 east	23,037.80
25 north.....	3 east	23,021.00
26 north.....	3 east	23,067.52
26 north.....	4 east	23,048.39
32 north.....	4 east	9,106.20
24 north.....	5 east	16,598.74
26 north.....	5 east	15,400.22
25 north.....	1 west	23,046.21
26 north.....	1 west	23,029.34
25 north.....	2 west	22,979.91
26 north.....	2 west	22,953.32
29 north.....	2 west	23,079.70
30 north.....	2 west	23,121.42
25 north.....	3 west	22,991.14
26 north.....	3 west	22,996.04
30 north.....	3 west	23,029.05
Total forwarded during the year.....		563,917.05
Previously reported		1,755,467.09
Total in district.....		2,319,384.14

No. 7.

Statement showing description of lands, and area of same, for which township plats have been transmitted to the South Platte land office, Nebraska Territory, during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Township.	Range.	Area.
9 north.....	9 west.....	19,186.63
10 north.....	9 west.....	9,276.22
9 north.....	10 west.....	22,202.12
10 north.....	10 west.....	779.00
9 north.....	11 west.....	12,956.22
8 north.....	12 west.....	22,566.84
9 north.....	12 west.....	2,482.70
8 north.....	13 west.....	18,174.46
Total forwarded during the year.....		107,624.19
Previously reported.....		2,677,505.35
Total in district.....		2,785,129.54

No. 8.

Statement showing description of lands, and area of same, for which township plats have been transmitted to the Nemaha land office, Nebraska Territory, during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Township.	Range.	Area.
5 north.....	7 west.....	23,032 28
6 north.....	7 west.....	23,004 82
5 north.....	8 west.....	22,779 28
6 north.....	8 west.....	22,720 13
Total forwarded during the year.....		91,536 61
Previously reported.....		2,281,726 30
Total in district.....		2,373,262 91

RECAPITULATION.

Land Office.	Area reported.	Total.
<i>Kansas.</i>		
Western.....	5,253,339.40	
Osage.....	913,002.07	
Pawnee.....	3,541,366.14	
Delaware.....	2,378,608.39	
		12,086,316.00
<i>Nebraska.</i>		
Nemaha.....	2,373,262.91	
South Platte.....	2,785,129.54	
Omaha.....	1,937,899.05	
Dakota.....	2,319,384.14	
		9,415,675.64
Total area reported.....		21,501,991.64

No. 9.

Statement showing the extent of surveys made under contracts either canceled as in excess of appropriation, or not recognized as valid by this office, under instructions from the General Land Office, but since received.

By whom executed.	No. of townships.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
Diefendorf & Thompson....	18	\$5,400 29	Fowarded to General Land Of- fice, (actual cost.)
James A. Brown.....	8	2,400 00	Awaiting corrections in the field.
William T. Starr.....	7	2,100 00	" " "
Edward M. Kennedy.....	10	3,000 00	" " "
Thomas F. Campbell.....	10	3,000 00	" " "
Charles W. Pierce.....	11	2,500 00	Canceled contract of Mackey & Ludington.
Total.....	64	18,400 29	

No. 10.

Satement showing the character of work, number of miles, and estimated expense for which contracts have been entered into for surveys in Kansas, and chargeable to the appropriation for such surveys of June 25, 1860.

No.	Deputy.	Character of work.	No. of miles.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
281	James Withrow	Township lines....	430	3,058	Including four miles of standard lines.
283	Denman & McCarthy..	Subdivision lines..	1,125	5,625	On Indian account.
285	McKee, Hackbusch & Haun.	Subdivision lines..	950	4,750	" "
286	Hill & Stuck	Subdivision lines..	1,100	5,100	
	Total .....	.....	3,605	18,933	

In addition to the above are the establishment of the boundary lines of the Sax and Fox, and also of the Delaware "diminished" reservations, at a per diem compensation and chargeable, as well as the cost of surveys under contract 283 and 285, to Indian trust lands.

No. 11.

Statement showing the character of work, number of miles, and estimated expense for which contracts have been entered into for surveys in Nebraska, and chargeable to the appropriation for such surveys of June 25, 1860.

No.	Name of deputy.	Character of work.	No. of miles.	Estimated cost.
280	Nathan P. Cook.....	Township lines.....	350	\$2,450
282	Gaines & Clark.....	Subdivision lines.....	720	3,600
284	William L. Spaulding.....	Subdivision lines.....	500	2,500
Ins.	William L. Spaulding.....	Subdivision lines.....	180	900
Total .....		.....	1,750	9,450

No. 12.

Statement showing amount paid deputies for balance of retained percentage after deducting expenses incurred for examination in the field, for the year ending September 30, 1860.

No. of Contract.	Deputy.	Account adjusted.	Amount.
91	Charles Turner.....	November 3, 1859	\$27 95
70	John P. Cathcart.....	June 12, 1860	18 46
141	John P. Cathcart.....	June 12, 1860	9 32
Total .....		.....	55 73

No. 12—Continued.

In addition to the above, the following accounts have been forwarded either to the General Land Office, or to the deputy for his signature :

No.	Deputy.	Where sent.	Amount.	Remarks.
152	H. & J. H. Robertson...	Washington.....	\$6 53	
219	George A. Dunn.....	Washington.....	1 06	
172	Charles W. Pierce.....	Washington.....	6 91	
228	Isaac C. Stuck	Washington.....	3 41	
27	John P. Cathcart.....	Washington.....	19 49	
148	Chester Coburn	Washington.....	9 51	
147	John E. McMullan.....	Washington.....	1 89	
Ins.	William N. Byers.....	Washington.....	54 61	
30	James Withrow.....	Washington.....	43 52	
89	Jacob K. Starr.....	Washington.....	29 96	
16	Hugh Robertson	Washington.....	1 63	
17	Freeland & Keyes	Washington.....	1 45	
19	Parr & White.....	Washington.....	15 77	
20	Clifton L. Burge.....	Washington.....	1 69	
25	Martin M. Hall.....	Washington.....	4 42	
31	William Shields.....	Washington.....	3 03	
32	Joseph H. Wagner.....	Washington.....	5 66	
42	George W. Foster.....	Washington.....	81	
44	Alexander Oliphant.....	Washington.....	3 95	
55	Williamson G. Allen.....	Washington.....	28 49	
103	Williamson G. Allen.....	Washington.....	41 92	
113	George M. Tilford.....	Washington.....	8 50	
46	Horatio Waldo.....	To Deputy.....	3 86	
184	James A. Hutcheson.....	Washington.....	10 40	
28	George M. Tilford.....	Washington.....	3 45	
56	William S. Caldwell.....	Washington.....	75	
58	Charles E. Watson.....	Washington.....	40 64	
86	Williamson G. Allen.....	To Deputy.....	31 97	
93	Alexander Oliphant.....	To Deputy.....	26 55	
120	Crain & Doniphan.....	Washington.....	4 60	
132	Frederick Haun.....	Washington.....	19 16	
167	George W. Foster.....	Retained, awaiting adjustment of surveying account of Sam'l Stover.	3 37	{ The amount of Stover's examination accounts is largely in excess of the percentage retained.
97	George W. Foster.....		5 55	
97	George W. Foster.....		77	
122	Bates & Michell.....		7 47	
99	Bates & Mitchell.....		96	
99	Bates & Mitchell.....	Do.....	21 21	
	Total.....		474 82	

No. 13.

Statement showing amount paid examiners of surveys for examinations in the field, during the year ending September 30, 1860.

No.	Examiner.	Date of Instructions.	Date of Account.	Amount.	Total.
238	Ward B. Burnett.....	June 4, 1859	Oct. 7, 1859	\$514 00	\$1,208 00
237	Ward B. Burnett.....	June 4, 1859	Oct. 7, 1859	694 00	
270	Noel B. Brooks.....	Aug. 23, 1859	Oct. 22, 1859	355 25	1,249 51
272					
275					
221					
228	Noel B. Brooks.....	May 1, 1859	Oct. 4, 1859	183 75	
228	Noel B. Brooks.....	May 1, 1859	Oct. 4, 1859	226 63	
219	Noel B. Brooks.....	May 1, 1859	Oct. 4, 1859	122 50	
229	Noel B. Brooks.....	May 1, 1859	Oct. 4, 1859	116 38	
265	Noel B. Brooks.....	May 1, 1859	Oct. 4, 1859	245 00	
241	Thomas J. Mackey.....	Sept. 2, 1858	Aug. 15, 1859	118 21	
246	Thomas J. Mackey.....	Sept. 29, 1858	Dec. 22, 1859	80 12	814 84
235	Thomas J. Mackey.....	Sept. 29, 1858	Jan. 9, 1860	85 75	
239	Thomas J. Mackey.....	Sept. 29, 1858	Jan. 9, 1860	22 50	
240	Thomas J. Mackey.....	Sept. 29, 1858	Jan. 9, 1860	153 00	
245	Thomas J. Mackey.....	Sept. 29, 1858	Jan. 9, 1860	104 13	
263	Thomas J. Mackey.....	Sept. 29, 1858	Jan. 9, 1860	67 38	
Ins.	Thomas J. Mackey.....	Sept. 29, 1858	Jan. 9, 1860	183 75	
Ins.	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 20, 1860	367 50	
117	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	24 50	
115	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	24 50	
114	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	42 88	465 52
106	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	12 25	
105	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	30 63	
92	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	49 00	
121	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	30 63	
83	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	147 00	
93	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	12 25	
103	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	30 63	
104	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	24 50	
113	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	24 50	
116	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	30 63	659 17
122	William M. Hill.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	12 25	
24	William M. Hill.....	Dec. 1, 1859	Jan. 26, 1860	61 25	
2	Hugh McKee.....	Aug. 27, 1859	Aug. 24, 1860	470 37	
111	Hugh McKee.....	Aug. 27, 1859	Aug. 24, 1860	19 87	
160	Hugh McKee.....	Aug. 27, 1859	Aug. 24, 1860	92 75	
224	Hugh McKee.....	Aug. 27, 1859	Aug. 24, 1860	62 93	
Ins.	Hugh McKee.....	Aug. 27, 1859	Aug. 24, 1860	13 25	
Total.....					4,856 42

No. 14.

Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1,600
Salary of accountant.....	1,400
Salary of principal draughtsman and examiner.....	1,400
Salary of two draughtsmen, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400
Salary of four clerks, at \$1,100 each.....	4,400
Rent and incidental expenses, which includes the sum of \$547 34 due Surveyor General Ward B. Burnett, for clerk hire and sundry expenses incurred by him in connection with his official duties while in Washington in the winter and spring of 1860.....	3,500
Total.....	<u>16,700</u>

No. 15.

Estimate of sums required for the extension of the public surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

KANSAS.

For the extension of the first standard parallel south to the third guide meridian west—96 miles at \$12 per mile.....	\$1,152
For the extension of the second, third, fourth and fifth standard parallels south to the second guide meridian west—192 miles at \$12 per mile.....	2,304
For the extension of the second guide meridian west from the base line to the fifth standard parallel south—150 miles at \$12 per mile.....	1,800
For the extension of the third guide meridian west from the base line to the first standard parallel south—30 miles at \$12 per mile.....	360
For the extension of the first and second guide meridians west from the fifth standard parallel south to the north boundary of the Osage Indian lands—10 miles at \$12 per mile	120
For the extension of the north boundary of the Osage Indian lands, from the Arkansas river to the second guide meridian west—say 93 miles at \$12 per mile.....	1,116
Exterior lines between the base line and the first standard parallel south and between the first and second guide meridians west—402 miles at \$7 per mile.....	2,814

Exterior lines between third and fourth standard parallels south and between the sixth principal meridian and first guide meridian west—402 miles at \$7 per mile.....	\$2,814
Exterior lines between the fifth standard parallel south and the north boundary of the Osage Indian lands and between the sixth principal meridian and the first guide meridian west—say 35 miles at \$7 per mile.....	245
Exterior lines between the second and third standard parallels south and between the first and second guide meridians west—402 miles at \$7 per mile.....	2,814
Subdivision of ten townships between the first and second guide meridians west and between the base line and the first standard parallel south.....	3,000
Subdivision of 22 townships and meanders in same, between the first and second guide meridians west and second and third standard parallels south.....	7,500
Subdivision of twelve townships and meanders in same, between the sixth principal meridian and first guide meridian west and between the third and fourth standard parallels south	4,500
Subdivision of fourteen townships and meanders in same, between the sixth principal meridian and first guide meridian west and between the fourth and fifth standard parallels south	5,400
Total in Kansas.....	<u>35,939</u>

Should the government acquire a title to any portion of the Cherokee neutral or Osage Indian lands, the moneys that may be appropriated for surveys in Kansas should be expended upon said lands in preference to any of the localities named in my report.

NEBRASKA.

For the extension of the seventh and eighth standard parallels north to the second guide meridian west—96 miles at \$12 per mile.....	\$1,152
For the extension of the third standard parallel north to the third guide meridian west—96 miles at \$12 per mile.....	1,152
For the extension of the second guide meridian west from the second standard parallel to the Missouri river—say 168 miles at \$12 per mile.....	2,016
For the extension of the first and second standard parallels north to the third guide meridian west—96 miles at \$12 per mile.....	1,152
For the extension of the third guide meridian west from the base line to the third standard parallel north—72 miles at \$12 per mile.....	864
Exterior lines between the eighth standard parallel north and the Missouri river and between the first and second guide meridians west—say 234 miles at \$7 per mile.....	1,638

Exterior lines between seventh and eighth standard parallels north and between the first and second guide meridians west—312 miles at \$7 per mile.....	\$2,184
Exterior lines between the fourth and fifth standard parallels north and between the sixth principal meridian and the first guide meridian west—138 miles at \$7 per mile.....	966
Exterior lines between the third and fourth standard parallels north and between the sixth principal meridian and the first guide meridian west, and lying south of the Platte river—25 miles at \$7 per mile.....	175
Exterior lines between the first and second standard parallels north and between the second and third guide meridians west, about 16 townships—180 miles at \$7 per mile.....	1,260
Exterior lines between the base line and the first standard parallel north and between the first and second guide meridians west—312 miles at \$7 per mile.....	2,184
Subdivision of ten townships and meanders in same, between the eighth standard parallel north and the Missouri river and between the first and second guide meridians west.....	3,600
Subdivision of ten townships and meanders in same, between the seventh and eighth standard parallels north, and between the first and second guide meridians west.....	3,600
Subdivision of four townships between the fourth and fifth standard parallels north, and between the sixth principal meridian and the first guide meridian west.....	1,200
Subdivision of twelve townships and meanders in same, between the first and second standard parallels north, and between the second and third guide meridians west.....	4,800
Subdivision of eighteen townships and meanders in same, between the base line and the first standard parallel north, and between the first and second guide meridians west.....	5,400
Total in Nebraska.....	<u>33,343</u>

If the sixty-mile military reserve below Fort Kearney should be surveyed, there will be required, in addition to the above, for exterior lines, say twenty-four townships, 250 miles, at \$7 per mile.....	\$1,750
Subdivision of twenty-four townships and meanders in same.	7,200
Total	<u>8,950</u>

Should the government determine to commence surveying operations in the mining district, the following is again submitted as a reasonable estimate of sums requisite for such service in both Territories. Indeed no survey should be commenced under a less appropriation.

For running the eighth guide meridian west, from the second standard parallel south, to the second standard parallel north, 108 miles, at \$20 per mile.....	\$2,160
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For running the first and second standard parallels, north and south, from their intersection with the eighth guide meridian west, to the base of the mountains, say 100 miles, at \$20 per mile.....	\$2,000
Exterior lines, 450 miles, at \$15 per mile.....	8,100
Subdivision lines, 3,000 miles, at \$12 per mile.....	36,000
Total	<u>\$48,260</u>

No. 16.

List of clerks and draughtsmen to be employed in this office during the present fiscal year, or as many thereof as the appropriation will permit.

No.	Name.	Duty.	Salary.	
1	George C. Vanzandt.....	Chief clerk.....	\$1,600	
2	Andrew W. Pentland.....	Accountant.....	1,200	
3	Edgar E. Mason.....	{ Principal draughtsman and examiner. }	1,200	
4	C. Colden Whitman.....	Assistant draughtsman.	1,100	(Temporary.)
5	William M. Hill.....	Assistant draughtsman.	1,100	(Temporary.)
6	Albert Gaines.....	Clerk	1,100	
7	Charles B. Ramsdell.....	Clerk	1,100	

No. 17.—*Statement exhibiting the extent and cost of surveys executed in*

No.	Deputy.	Style of work.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Appropriation.	Date of contract or instructions.
			<i>Ms. ch. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. ch. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. ch. lks.</i>		
Ins. 266	Withrow & Todd	Base line....	172 54 52	.....	.....	Special	June 10, 1859
	George C. Vanzandt....	Standard and township.	4 3 28	58 12 27	.....	Mar. 3, 1859	April 28, 1859
267	Henry Gaines.....	Section lines	.....	.....	355 17 22	do.....	April 29, 1859
269	Elnathan Sweet.....	do.....	.....	.....	378 35 44	do.....	do.....
271	Hugh McKee	do.....	.....	.....	574 67 98	do.....	do.....
273	Wyllys C. Ransom.....	Town'p and sections.	.....	92 61 27	451 42 63	do.....	do.....
277	Henry Gaines.....	Section lines	.....	.....	479 76 84	do.....	Aug. 27, 1859
Ins.	H. C. F. Hackbusch....	do.....	.....	.....	218 31 81	do.....	Aug. 29, 1859
Ins.	Wyllys O. Ransom.....	Special.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Sept. 8, 1859
Ins.	George C. Vanzandt....	Meanders....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Oct. 15, 1859
Ins.	do.....	Special.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Aug. 10, 1859
Ins.	Henry Gaines.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Aug. 27, 1859
Ins.	Isaac C. Stuck.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	July 29 and Oct. 5, 1859
Ins.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	do.....
Ins.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	do.....
Ins.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	do.....
Ins.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	July 29, 1859
Ins.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Sept. 28, 1857
Ins.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	do.....
228	do.....	Section lines	.....	.....	920 11 42	June 12, 1858	July 13, 1858
256	Edward M. Kennedy....	do.....	.....	.....	539 53 41	Defi'cy, May 24, 1860.	July 12, 1858
257	James A. Brown.....	do.....	.....	.....	420 17 54	do.....	July 2, 1858
276	Diefendorf & Thompson	do.....	.....	.....	1,080 4 60	do.....	do.....
			176 57 80	150 73 54	5,418 38 89		

No. 18.—*Statement exhibiting the extent and cost of surveys executed in*

No.	Deputy.	Style of work.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Appropriation.	Date of contract or instructions.
			<i>Ms. ch. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. ch. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. ch. lks.</i>		
Ins.	Withrow & Todd.....	Base line....	172 54 52	.....	.....	Special appropriation.	June 10, 1859
270	Charles W. Pierce.....	Town'p lines.	.....	291 45 22	.....	Mar. 3, 1859	Apr. 29, 1859
272	Justus L. Cozard	Section lines.	.....	.....	554 22 17	do.....	do.....
274	Nathan P. Cook	Standard	190 41 9	.....	.....	.....do.....	do.....
275	Mackey & Ludington ..	Section lines.	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	do.....
Ins.	Nathan P. Cook	Special.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	do.....
Ins.	Charles W. Pierce.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	May 24, 1859
Ins.	Nathan P. Cook	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	Aug. 9, 1859
Ins.	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	do.....
	Charles D. Manners....	Section lines.	.....	.....	180 12 19	June 12, 1858	July 2, 1858
235	John K. Cook	do.....	.....	.....	93 67 64	do.....	do.....
237	James D. White	do.....	.....	.....	600 36 7	do.....	do.....
238	Mason Crouch.	do.....	.....	.....	539 34 9	do.....	do.....
265	Thomas W. Wheatley.	do.....	.....	.....	996 2 52	do.....	Apr. 26, 1859
Ins.	Charles A. Manners....	Resurvey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	June 27, 1859
Ins.	Bernard D. Holbrook...	Indian reservation.	.....	.....	.....	Special appropriation.	July 12, 1858
			363 15 61	291 45 22	2,964 14 68		

the Territory of Kansas during the year ending on September 30, 1860.

Rate.	Amount for mileage.	Per diem account.	Total.	Remarks.
\$30 00	\$5,180 45	.....	\$5,180 45	Cost of half the base line extension.
7 & 12	455 57	\$1,824 00	2,279 57	Including per diem for Indian boundaries.
5 00	1,776 07	.....	1,776 07	
5 00	1,892 22	.....	1,892 22	
5 00	2,874 05	.....	2,874 05	
5 & 7	2,907 02	.....	2,907 02	
5 00	2,399 80	.....	2,399 80	
5 00	1,091 99	.....	1,091 99	
.....	.....	23 00	23 00	Obliterating corners erroneously established by Wm. Spencer ; contract No. 107.
.....	.....	67 00	67 00	Of island in township 11 south, of range 16 east.
.....	.....	111 00	111 00	Establishing northwest corner of Sac and Fox reservation.
.....	.....	55 50	55 50	Retracing a portion of northern boundary of the Osage reserve.
.....	.....	134 00	134 00	Remeasuring lines and establishing corners in township 9 south, range 8 east.
.....	.....	167 50	167 50	Meandering Big Blue and remeasuring lines in township 10 south, range 8 east.
.....	.....	16 75	16 75	Resurvey of a portion of Wyandotte Float No. 7, in township 9 south, range 8 east.
.....	.....	16 75	16 75	Resurvey of southern and western boundaries of Wyandotte Float No. 3.
.....	.....	167 50	167 50	Resurvey of township 9 south, of range 8 east.
.....	.....	26 00	26 00	Closing the lines of the public surveys on floats Nos. 11 and 13.
.....	.....	78 00	78 00	Do. do. do.
5 00	4,600 72	.....	4,600 72	
5 00	2,563 42	.....	2,563 42	
5 00	2,101 10	.....	2,101 10	
5 00	5,400 29	.....	5,400 29	
	33,242 70	2,687 00	35,929 70	

the Territory of Nebraska during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Rate.	Amount for mileage.	Per diem account.	Total.	Remarks.
\$30 00	\$5,180 45	.....	\$5,180 45	Half extent and cost of base line extension.
7 00	2,040 96	.....	2,040 96	
5 00	2,771 39	.....	2,771 39	
12 00	2,286 16	.....	2,286 16	
5 00	.....	.....	.....	Canceled ; relet to Charles W. Pierce. Surveys completed in the field, but not yet returned.
.....	.....	\$556 75	556 75	
.....	.....	153 00	153 00	Retracing boundaries of Fort Kearney reserve.
.....	.....	137 50	137 50	Retracing Omaha reserve, and destroying erroneous corners.
.....	.....	437 06	437 06	
5 00	900 76	.....	900 76	
5 00	469 23	.....	469 23	
5 00	3,002 25	.....	3,002 25	
5 00	2,697 14	.....	2,697 14	
5 00	4,980 16	.....	4,980 16	
.....	.....	520 00	520 00	
.....	.....	1,079 50	1,079 50	
	24,328 50	2,883 81	27,212 31	

No. 20.

Statement showing the names of deputies employed in the field in executing contracts under the appropriation of June 25, 1860, or on Indian account.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Where employed.</i>
Nathan P. Cook.....	Nebraska Territory.
James Withrow.....	Kansas Territory.
Henry Gaines.....	Nebraska Territory.
William W. Clarke.....	Nebraska Territory.
Hampton B. Denman.....	Sac and Fox reservation.
John McCarthy.....	Sac and Fox reservation.
William L. Spalding.....	Nebraska Territory.
Hugh McKee.....	Delaware reservation.
Frederick Haun.....	Delaware reservation.
Henry C. F. Hackbusch.....	Delaware reservation.
William M. Hill.....	Kansas Territory.
Isaac C. Stuck.....	Kansas Territory.

No. 13 G.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, California, September 15, 1860.

SIR. In accordance with the instructions from your department, dated April 25, 1860, I herewith submit (in triplicate) the annual report of the condition of the business intrusted to my supervision in the surveying district of California for the past fiscal year, and estimates for the coming one of 1861-62, together with a complete map of the surveys thus far executed.

The statements annexed hereto, and marked "A to J," will show the operations of the office from the date of the last report.

The following are a portion of the multifarious duties devolving upon myself and the employés of this office:

The examination in person, in the field and office, of the locations of surveys of private land claims.

Making out the original and necessary copies of contracts, instructions, bonds, and accounts. Copying the correspondence of the office. The examination and calculation of plats of public surveys. The examination of field notes, plats, and calculations of the surveys of private land claims. Making sketches to accompany contracts of public surveys, surveys of private land claims, and examinations in the field. Keeping in order the records of plats, field notes, the Spanish and Mexican archives, and the records of the office, with the accompanying books. Noting all evidence taken before the surveyor general relating to disputed boundaries of private land claims, and making copies of the same for the General Land Office.

Preparing statements of conflicting claims of private grants with necessary exhibits; examining the location of the same when returned in office. Exhibiting the Spanish and Mexican archives and records of the office to parties interested; and making out in quadruplicate the annual synopsis and report, with accompanying maps and statements.

During the past year the following additional duties have, by instructions and congressional legislation, devolved on this office.

First. Abstracts and reports of swamp and overflowed lands.

Second. Examination and report for patent of all subdivision surveys, heretofore preëmpted or selected under the different acts of Congress relating thereto.

Third. Preparing advertisements of surveys of private land claims in two papers (one nearest the land) in each judicial district.

Fourth. Preparing plats of surveys of private land claims when ordered by the United States district courts, and furnishing all information from the records asked for by the officers of the United States.

The field of operation for the coming year will be, as near as practicable, in accordance with the views of the department, as follows, viz:

First. Surveys of confirmed private land claims.

Second. The lines of public surveys, connecting and adjoining the surveys of ranchos.

Instructions for the surveys of private land claims will be carefully drawn, in accordance with the regulations of the department, and as fully as the decree appertaining to each case will admit.

The surveys have kept pace with the appropriations.

Those reported as not returned are completed in the field, and will, in a few weeks, be returned for examination in this office.

The surveys made during the last year are—

First. Surveys of all private land claims, for which the proper decrees were filed during the year.

Second. Subdivision work connecting or adjoining the private land claims, or occupied by settlers, and of which immediate sale can be made.

The liabilities for surveys during my official connection with the office have been kept strictly within the appropriations therefor.

The account for moneys received and disbursed by me, on account of rent of office, stationery, and incidental expenses, shows a balance in favor of the United States of \$174 06.

My accounts, current and necessary vouchers have been promptly forwarded to the department, and, as will be seen by reference thereto, the disbursements have been kept within the appropriations therefor.

My reasons for asking for the appropriations for surveys are—

First. I am led to believe that most, if not all, of the private claims will be adjudicated in the coming year; and the policy of the government being to foster the settler, the lines of the public surveys should be run as soon as possible. A great body of the settlers are located adjoining to or upon land heretofore claimed by parties under grants from the former government, but which, upon examination, have been found worthless or destitute of merit, thus leaving a large body of valuable land open for settlement.

In California locations are sought for by the grape grower, the sheep raiser, and the lumber man, hitherto deemed worthless, but now found to be most valuable; the agriculturist plows not only the valleys, but to the very mountain top, obtaining a fine yield of cereals, sufficient not only to supply this State, but furnishing a large surplus for exportation.

A large quantity of wool is annually shipped from this State, and the wine business bids fair to equal, if not rival any country on the globe.

Owing to the insecurity of titles, the settler has placed mere temporary fences and improvements on his farm, nor can he become permanently settled, until his lines of demarkation are fixed. The settler only wishes to know where, with safety to his limited capital, he can build his house, raise his crops or vine, graze his stock, and hew his lumber. To him these are matters of great moment, and, as I before stated, the policy of the government should be to foster the settler, by giving him permanency and stability, and thus increase the wealth of the nation.

As a matter of revenue, I am satisfied that the body of land above referred to, would, when surveyed, in a great measure, pay for all the surveying expenses of this district.

These views have been my guide in surveying the public lands of California, and I can safely state that no worthless lands have been subdivided since my induction into office. In issuing contracts and instructions, I have been guided; first, by the actual wants of the settler, who should be cared for before all others; secondly, by the necessity of closing the public work, so as to leave none unsurveyed, for which increased mileage would hereafter be demanded by the deputy, on account of isolation, or difficulties connected therewith.

The legislature of this State, representing the various interests thereof, recognized the settlement of the surveys of the public lands as the paramount interest of the State, and through their senators and representatives, suggested that suitable appropriations should be made for this purpose.

I can only add, that experience has shown me the wisdom of the suggestion, and hope the department will, as a matter of justice to thousands of families in California, use all their influence to carry out this suggestion.

The office work is becoming more onerous and complicated every year.

The present force consists of—

- 1 chief clerk.
- 1 clerk in charge of public records.
- 2 general clerks.
- 1 keeper of archives.
- 1 archive clerk.
- 1 principal draughtsman.
- 3 assistant draughtsmen.

The force is, even now, inadequate to perform the necessary office duties required of them, and some portion of the public work must suffer.

In view of the demands made on this office for information by the officers of the United States and the public, together with a strict compliance with the instructions from the department, two additional assistants are required, but to keep within the appropriation, I shall be obliged to reduce the present force, before the close of the fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MANDEVILLE,

United States Surveyor General, California.

Hon. Jos. S. WILSON,

Com'r Gen'l Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing the number and present condition of the surveys
date of

No. of survey.	Name of rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Date of instructions.	By whom surveyed.
1	Las Animas.....	Widow and heirs of J. M. Sanchez.	April 13, 1858	J. Wallace.....
2	Los Guillicos	J. Wilson	April 26, 1858	C. C. Tracy.....
3	San Ramon (Amador).....	J. M. Amador	Nov. 17, 1857	J. La Croze
4	San Ramon (Norris).....	Leo Norris	do.....	do.....
5	Salsipuedes	Jas. Blair <i>et al.</i>	Dec. 7, 1857	A. S. Easton.....
6	Encinal de Buena Esperanza...	D. Spence	Dec. 21, 1857	H. Washington.....
7	Guadalupe	D. Olivera <i>et al.</i>	Jan. 13, 1858	B. M. Henry.....
8	Lomas de la Purificacion.....	A. Yansens.....	Jan. 23, 1858	R. W. Norris
9	Tequepis	A. Ma. Villar.....	do.....	do.....
10	Santa Ana	C. Ayala <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
11	San Antonio	D. and V. Peralta.....	Feb. 8, 1858	J. T. Stratton.....
12	Pala	Widow and heirs of C. White.	Feb. 10, 1858	J. Wallace.....
13	San Lorenzo.....	G. Castro.....	Feb. 18, 1858	J. La Croze.....
14	San Ysidro.....	M. C. Ortega	March 1, 1858	J. Wallace.....
15	Rancho de San Marcos.....	N. A. Den	March 12, 1858	R. W. Norris
16	San Ysidro.....	Q. Ortega	March 25, 1858	J. Wallace
17	Nacional.....	V. Cantua.....	March 29, 1858	H. Washington.....
18	San Pablo.....	J. Y. Castro.....	April 13, 1858	J. La Croze.....
19	Cañada de los Pimos.....	J. S. Alemany, Bishop, &c.	April 17, 1858	R. W. Norris
20	Mission Santa Ynez.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
21	Cañada de los Osos, y Pecho y Islay.	J. Wilson....	do.....	do.....
22	San Simeon.....	J. M. Gomez.....	April 27, 1858	B. M. Henry.....
23	Tinaquaic.....	William D. Foxon.....	April 28, 1858	R. W. Norris
24	Punta de Quentin	B. R. Buckelew.....	May 5, 1858	R. C. Matthewson.....
25	El Valle de San Jose.....	A. Bernal, J. Bernal, and A. Sunol.	May 18, 1858	J. La Croze.....
26	Laguna de los Palos Colorados.	J. Moraga	do.....	do.....
26	San Fran'co de las Llagas.....	J. Murphy <i>et al.</i>	May 28, 1858	J. Wallace.....
28	Punta de Reyes.....	A. Randall (Snook).....	do.....	R. C. Matthewson.....
29	do	A. Randall (Osio).....	do.....	do.....
30	Tomales y Baulinas	B. Phelps.....	do.....	do.....
31	Tzabaco	Heirs of J. G. Peña.....	March 5, 1858	C. C. Tracy

of private land claims for the fiscal year 1857-58 that were unsettled at last report.

Liabilities.			Area.	When sent to Washington.	Remarks.
Estimated.	Returned accounts.				
	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>		
\$420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	In district court.
	26 47 73	\$398 95	.....	.....	Do.
350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Completed in field.
160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	44 50 57	669 48	27,662.57	.....	
	9 6 55	136 23	.....	July 26, 1860	
	23 21 56	349 04	13,351.64	Jan. 19, 1860	
500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	21 11 30	317 11	.....	.....	
	16 26 86	245 04	.....	July 12, 1860	
	23 75 0	359 06	.....	.....	
	28 35 82	426 72	.....	.....	In district court.
	13 55 60	205 43	4,454.08	Feb. 4, 1860	
	28 60 41	431 33	26,717.40	.....	Do.
	11 76 80	179 40	4,438.70	.....	
	29 28 85	440 41	35,573.10	July 12, 1860	
	11 37 70	172 07	4,437.67	.....	
	15 8 90	226 67	6,633.29	June 20, 1860	
	41 59 10	626 08	19,394.40	.....	Do.
	31 36 50	471 84	.....	.....	
600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Withdrawn.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	In office.
200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	15 62 60	236 74	.....	.....	
	24 25 2	364 69	.....	.....	
400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
278 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey to be reformed.
	23 24 40	349 57	22,979.66	Jan. 4, 1860	
	15 55 18	235 35	8,877.68	Dec. 19, 1859	
	119 42 27	1,792 93	48,189.34	do.....	
	26 76 34	404 31	14,172.85	.....	
	22 77 98	344 62	15,439.32	Oct. 4, 1859	
2,908 00	.....	9,383 07	.....	.....	

B.—Statement showing the number and present condition of the surveys at date of

No. of survey.	Name of Rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Date of instructions.	By whom surveyed.
1	La Bolsa Chica.....	Joaquin Ruiz.....	Sept. 1, 1858	H. Hancock.....
2	Los Alamitos.....	A. Stearns.....	do.....	do.....
3	Cajon de Santa Anita.....	B. Forba.....	do.....	do.....
4	Paso de Bartolo.....	B. Guirado <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
5	Tajanta.....	E. Abila.....	do.....	do.....
6	Los Angeles (city lands).....	Mayor and City Council.....	do.....	do.....
7	La Habra.....	A. Pico <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
8	Sausal Redondo and Guaspita.....	A. Y. Abila.....	do.....	do.....
9	Portrero de Felipe Lugo.....	G. Morillo <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
10	Junepa.....	L. Robideau <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
11	Aguage de Centinella.....	B. Abila.....	do.....	do.....
12	San Francisco.....	J. Feliz <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
13	Los Cerritos.....	Juan Temple.....	do.....	do.....
14	Rancho La Merced.....	F. P. F. Temple <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
15	Los Palos Verdes.....	J. L. Sepulveda <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
16	Las Bolsas.....	R. Yorba <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
17	La Cienega.....	J. Abila.....	do.....	do.....
18	Azurza, (part).....	H. Dalton.....	do.....	do.....
19	do.....	A. Duaité.....	do.....	do.....
20	Los Felix.....	M. Y. Berdugo.....	do.....	do.....
21	La Cañada.....	J. R. Scott <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
22	Buenos Ayres.....	B. D. Wilson <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
23	Ex Mission San Fernando.....	E. Decelis.....	do.....	do.....
24	San Antonio.....	A. M. Lugo.....	do.....	do.....
25	San Antonio O Rodeo de las Agua.	M. R. Valdez.....	do.....	do.....
26	Lot near Mission San Gabriel..	J. P. de Courtney.....	do.....	do.....
27	do.....	D. Sexton.....	do.....	do.....
28	do.....	R. Falensuela <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
29	Santa Aña del Chino.....	M. M. Williams <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
30	Santa Aña del Chino, (addition)	M. M. Williams <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
31	Rincon de la Bred.....	G. Ybarra.....	do.....	do.....
32	El Rincon.....	B. Yorba.....	do.....	do.....
33	Cahuenga.....	D. W. Alexander.....	do.....	do.....
34	Cañada de los Nogales.....	J. M. Aguila.....	do.....	do.....
35	Tujunga.....	D. W. Alexander.....	do.....	do.....
36	Los Nogales.....	Mode J. Garcia.....	do.....	do.....
37	San Emedios.....	F. Dominguez.....	do.....	do.....
38	San Rafael.....	J. Berduga <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
39	Lomas de Santiago.....	T. Yorba.....	do.....	do.....
40	San José.....	R. Bejar.....	do.....	do.....
41	San Joaquin.....	J. Sepulveda.....	do.....	do.....
42	Niguel.....	J. Abila <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
43	San Justo.....	F. P. Pacheco.....	Sept. 6, 1858	J. E. Terrell.....
44	Tequesquito.....	F. Sanchez <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
45	Los Paicenes.....	A. Castro <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
46	La Natividad.....	R. Butron <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
47	Los Aromitas y Agua Caliente..	F. A. McDougall <i>et al.</i>	Sept. 11, 1858	do.....
48	Los Vergeles.....	Jas. Stokes.....	do.....	do.....
49	Los Carneros.....	F. A. McDougall <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
50	Alisal.....	M. T. de la G. Hartwell.....	do.....	do.....
51	Napa.....	O. H. Frank <i>et al.</i>	Sept. 13, 1858	C. C. Tracy.....
52	do.....	O. H. Frank.....	do.....	do.....
53	Mission San Juan Capistrano..	J. S. Alemany.....	Sept. 14, 1858	H. Hancock.....
54	Los Raulines.....	G. Briones.....	Sept. 23, 1858	R. C. Mathewson.....
55	Corte de Madera del Presidio...	Heirs of J. Reed.....	do.....	do.....
56	Rancho de Farwell.....	J. Williams <i>et al.</i>	Oct. 6, 1858	A. W. Von Schmidt....
57	do.....	Wm. Potter <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
58	do.....	Heirs of E. Farwell.....	do.....	do.....
59	do.....	J. Williams.....	do.....	do.....
60	Los Laureles.....	J. M. Bewnda <i>et al.</i>	Sept. 21, 1858	J. E. Terrell.....
61	San Vincente.....	C. Munrass <i>et al.</i>	Sept. 12, 1858	do.....
62	Tract near Monterey.....	Henry Cocks.....	do.....	do.....
63	El Piojo.....	Joaquin Soto.....	Sept. 11, 1858	do.....
64	El Sur.....	J. B. R. Cooper.....	Sept. 11, 1858	do.....
65	Mallacomes O'Moristul, y Plan de Agua Caliente.	J. S. Beneysa.....	Oct. 19, 1858	C. C. Tracy.....
66	Mission San Francisco de Solano.	J. S. Alemany.....	Oct. 1, 1858	do.....
67	Mallacomes, &c., (part).....	T. Knight <i>et al.</i>	Oct. 19, 1858	do.....
68	Cuyama.....	M. A. de la G. y Lataillade	Oct. 8, 1858	R. W. Norris.....
69	La Mission Viejo de la Purissima.	J. Carillo <i>et al.</i>	Sept. 24, 1858	do.....

of private land claims for the fiscal year 1858-59 that were unsettled last report.

Liabilities.			Area.	When sent to Washington.	Remarks.
Estimated.	Returned accounts.				
	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>		
\$450 00					In office.
510 00					In office.
330 00	28 8 69	\$421 63	13,328.53		Not returned ; withdrawn.
	10 54 84	160 28			
	22 45 37	338 50	17,172.37	Aug. 20, 1859	
	14 0 80	210 15		do.	
450 00					In office.
	9 3 90	135 73	2,042.81	Aug. 4, 1859	
120 00					Rejected.
	45 39 74	682 45			In office.
					Not returned ; withdrawn.
	11 10 19	166 91			
	32 72 80	493 65			
630 00					In office.
	10 58 88	161 04			
	45 54 18	685 16			
	14 68 81	222 90			
180 00					In office.
	17 7 60	256 43			
	11 8 41	166 58			
	61 15 32	917 87			
	30 53 39	460 01	29,514.13		
					Not returned ; withdrawn.
	1 27 15	20 09			Not returned ; withdrawn.
					Not returned ; withdrawn.
	30 25 80	454 84			In court.
	21 3 45	315 65	13,316.19	Aug. 20, 1859	In district court.
	11 71 90	178 48	4,452.59		
	13 43 18	203 10			
					Not returned ; withdrawn.
120 00					
	16 41 50	247 78	6,660.71	do.	
225 00					In court.
	25 20 35	378 82			
					Not returned ; withdrawn.
					Do.
					Do.
	52 61 87	791 60	48,803.16		Do.
	28 67 73	432 70	33,689.99	April 4, 1860	
	23 13 12	347 46	16,016.30	Mar. 20, 1859	
	15 38 38	232 20			
	16 15 54	342 91			
	14 14 20	212 66	8,659.69		In district court.
	17 24 92	259 67			
	6 76 50	104 34			
	12 39 73	187 45			
	30 73 48	463 78			
	37 54 56	565 23			
	2 21 51	34 03	44.40	July 12, 1860	
	22 26 16	334 90			In court.
	23 37 15	351 96	4,460.24		
	30 45 39	458 51	22,193.93	Oct. 19, 1859	
	8 12 30	122 31	1,703.61	do.	
	19 58 60	295 99	11,097.30	do.	
	24 13 3	362 44	9,393.02	do.	
	13 14 76	197 77	6,624.99	April 4, 1860	
	32 54 3	490 13			
	7 7 97	106 49			
	19 13 87	287 60			
	17 51 6	264 57	8,949.06	Nov. 4, 1859	
	22 44 79	338 40	12,540.22	Feb. 20, 1860	
	2 28 98	35 43	14.20	Oct. 19, 1859	
	19 38 28	292 18	8,528.85	Mar. 20, 1860	
	27 37 26	411 98			
	14 22 18	214 16			

No. of survey.	Name of rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Date of instructions.	By whom surveyed.
70	Lompoc.....	J. Carillo <i>et al.</i>	Sept. 24, 1858	R. W. Norris
71	Nojoqui.....	R. Carillo.....	do.....	do
72	Lot in San Luis Obispo	J. M. Bonillo.....	Oct. 8, 1858	B. M. Henry.....
73	Huasna.....	J. J. Sparks.....	Sept. 23, 1858	do
74	Bolsa de Chemisal	L. T. Burton	Oct. 18, 1858	do
75	Los Coches.....	M. J. Soberanes.....	Oct. 26, 1858	J. E. Terrell.....
76	Land near San Juan.....	P. Breen.....	Oct. 18, 1858	do
77	Orestimba	S. Nunez.....	do	do
78	San Luis Gonzaga	J. P. Pacheco.....	do	do
79	Tres Ojos de Agua	N. Dodero.....	Oct. 7, 1859	J. Wallace
80	Refugio.....	F. and J. Bolcoff.....	Oct. 8, 1858	do
81	Arroyo del Rodeo	J. Humes <i>et al.</i>	Oct. 7, 1858	do
82	Zayanta	J. Graham <i>et al.</i>	Oct. 18, 1858	do
83	Tomales y Baulines	R. Garcia.....	Oct. 19, 1858	R. C. Mathewson
84	Corte de Madera de Novato.....	Juan Martin.....	do	do
85	Agua Caliente, (part)	C. P. Stone.....	Oct. 8, 1858	C. C. Tracy....
86	do	T. M. Levenworth.....	do	do
87	do	J. Hooker.....	do	do
88	Las Putas.....	M. A. H. de Beneyesa <i>et al.</i>	do	do
89	Napa, (part)	L. W. Boggs.....	do	do
90	Cabeza de Sta Rosa, (part).....	Ide J. Mallagh.....	do	do
91	do.....	J. Carillo.....	do	do
92	do.....	J. Eldridge.....	do	do
93	do.....	J. Hendley.....	do	do
94	do.....	J. R. Meyer <i>et al.</i>	do	do
95	Cabeza de Sta Rosa, (whole)....	J. Carillo <i>et al.</i>	do	do
96	Temecula.....	L. Vignes.....	Nov. 25, 1858	J. C. Hays.....
97	Pauba	do	do	do
98	Jonata.....	J. Carillo <i>et al.</i>	Oct. 8, 1858	R. W. Norris
99	Jesus Maria.....	L. T. Benton <i>et al.</i>	do	do
100	Llano de Sta Rosa.....	J. Carillo.....	do	C. C. Tracy
101	San Julian.....	Ide la Guerray Noriega	Oct. 7, 1858	R. W. Norris
102	Ex Mission Soledad.....	F. Soberanes.....	Oct. 19, 1858	J. E. Terrell.....
103	Los Carneros.....	D. Littlejohn	Dec. 19, 1858	do
104	San Miguelito.....	M. Gonzalez.....	March 1, 1859	do
105	Los Ojitos.....	M. Soberanez.....	do	do
106	Rincon de las Salinas.....	R. Estrada.....	March 26, 1859	do
107	Posolmi.....	L. Yuigo <i>et al.</i>	May 18, 1859	C. T. Healy.....
108	Posolmi, (part).....	R. Walkinshaw.....	do	do
109	do.....	T. Campbell.....	do	do
110	Quito.....	M. Alvisu <i>et al.</i>	May 2, 1859	C. C. Tracy.....
111	Campo de los Franceses.....	C. M. Weber.....	May 20, 1859	D. Beaumont.....
112	Juristac.....	A. and F. German.....	May 23, 1859	J. Wallace
113	Rincon de Los Esteros.....	F. Beneyesa <i>et al.</i>	do	do
114	do.....	R. Alvisu <i>et al.</i>	do	do
115	Boga.....	T. O. Larkin	do	J. L. Trask.....
116	Bolsa de San Cayetano	Ide J. Vallejo.....	June 1, 1859	J. E. Terrell.....
117	Arroyo Chico.....	J. Bidwell.....	June 3, 1859	A. W. Von Schmidt
118	Llano Seco.....	C. J. Brenham <i>et al.</i>	June 4, 1859	do
119	Tulucaz	C. Inares.....	April 1, 1859	C. C. Tracy.....
120	La Laguna	A. Stearns.....	June 1, 1859	J. C. Hays.....
121	San Lorenzo.....	F. Soberanes	May 10, 1859	J. J. Cloud
122	Esquon.....	Samuel Neal.....	May 15, 1859	J. L. Trask.....
123	Yajome.....	S. Vallejo.....	Jan. 25, 1859	C. C. Tracy.....
124	Olompali.....	C. Ynitia.....	June 25, 1859	R. C. Mathewson
125	San Jose.....	Y. Pacheco.....	do	do
126	Nicasio.....	H. W. Halleck <i>et al.</i>	do	do
127	do.. (part).....	H. W. Halleck.....	do	do
128	do.....	Frink & Reynolds.....	do	do
129	do.....	J. Black.....	do	do
130	Soulajulle, (part).....	G. W. Cornwall.....	do	do
131	do.....	M. F. Gormley.....	do	do
132	do.....	P. J. Vasquez	do	do
133	do.....	L. D. Watkins.....	do	do
134	do.....	J. S. Brackett.....	do	do
135	Soulajulle, (whole).....	J. S. Brackett <i>et al.</i>	do	do
136	San Llandro.....	J. J. Estudillo.....	June 11, 1859	J. La Croze.....
137	Arroyo Grande	F. Branch.....	June 25, 1859	B. M. Henry.....
138	San Pedro.....	F. Sanchez.....	June 25, 1859,	W. J. Lewis....
	First survey (amended by court,) as above.		and Aug. 22.	
139	Corral de Tierra.....	Heirs F. J. Palormares.....	June 25, 1859	do

Continued.

Liabilities.			Area.	When sent to Washington.	Remarks.
Estimated.	Returned accounts.				
	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>		
.....	32 29 94	\$485 61	.....	.....	Withdrawn.
.....	22 34 39	336 45	.....	.....	
.....	29 29 0	440 44	.....	.....	
\$500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	15 9 98	226 87	.....	.....	
.....	3 13 49	47 53	401.25	Mar. 20, 1860	
.....	38 0 21	570 04	.....	.....	
.....	40 33 6	606 20	48,821.43	do.....	
.....	2 21 93	34 11	.....	.....	
.....	17 52 51	264 84	12,147.12	Nov. 14, 1859	
170 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	10 50 40	159 45	2,514.64	.....	Survey reviewed; still pending in dis't court, In district court.
.....	21 53 92	325 11	.....	.....	
.....	15 63 65	236 91	8,878.82	Feb. 14, 1860	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Withdrawn.
.....	3 44 47	53 39	.....	.....	
.....	4 12 19	62 29	.....	.....	
.....	42 10 33	631 91	35,515.82	Dec. 19, 1859	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Withdrawn.
.....	4 42 57	67 98	.....	.....	
.....	14 8 17	211 53	4,500.42	Dec. 19, 1859	
.....	7 30 83	110 78	.....	.....	
.....	4 65 25	72 23	640.14	April 4, 1860	
.....	6 29 95	95 62	1,484.82	Jan. 19, 1860	
.....	16 9 74	241 82	.....	.....	
.....	28 5 43	421 02	26,608.94	Nov. 19, 1859	
.....	33 72 36	508 57	26,597.96	Nov. 19, 1859	
.....	26 35 22	396 60	.....	.....	
.....	33 23 94	499 49	.....	.....	
.....	21 66 19	327 41	.....	.....	
.....	37 60 0	566 25	.....	.....	
.....	16 63 15	251 84	.....	.....	
.....	17 17 58	258 29	4,482.38	Dec. 3, 1859	
.....	30 57 55	460 79	22,135.89	.....	
.....	20 16 85	303 16	8,900.17	.....	
290 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey to be reviewed.
.....	6 38 50	97 22	.....	.....	
.....	1 52 75	24 89	.....	.....	
.....	1 46 49	23 72	.....	.....	
.....	21 27 61	320 18	13,309.85	.....	
.....	26 45 59	398 55	.....	.....	
.....	14 69 53	223 04	4,482.41	.....	
.....	23 27 86	350 22	.....	.....	
.....	12 24 78	184 65	.....	.....	In district court. Do. Do.
.....	39 41 01	592 69	22,150.71	Oct. 4, 1859	
.....	21 37 70	322 07	8,866.43	.....	
.....	37 18 5	558 38	22,214.47	Oct. 19, 1859	
.....	26 56 29	400 55	17,767.17	Jan. 4, 1860	
.....	22 69 77	343 08	8,865.58	Sept. 19, 1859	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rejected.
.....	30 53 50	460 03	21,884.38	.....	
.....	20 4 50	300 84	22,193.78	Dec. 4, 1859	
.....	10 77 53	164 53	6,652.58	July 5, 1859	In district court.
.....	20 55 17	310 34	8,877.40	Feb. 4, 1860	
.....	18 59 15	281 09	6,659.25	April 4, 1860	
.....	95 46 81	1,433 78	56,621.04	.....	
.....	15 23 92	229 49	.....	.....	
.....	3 35 70	51 69	.....	.....	
.....	2 26 30	34 93	.....	.....	
.....	0 70 0	13 13	.....	.....	
.....	5 13 57	77 54	.....	.....	
.....	3 6 60	46 24	.....	.....	
.....	6 30 0	95 63	.....	.....	
.....	4 0 0	60 00	.....	.....	
.....	25 30 64	380 75	.....	.....	
.....	15 56 89	235 67	.....	.....	In district court.
.....	11 6 0	166 13	4,437.58	.....	
.....	9 11 61	137 18	8,926.46	May 4, 1860	
.....	13 40 93	202 67	.....	.....	
.....	14 70 71	223 26	7,766.35	Apr. 20, 1860	
3,975 00	.....	33,735 59	.....	.....	

C.—Statement showing the number and present condition of the surveys
year

No. of survey.	Name of rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Date of instructions.	By whom surveyed.
1	Buena Vista	M. Malarin	July 1, 1859	J. E. Terrell.....
2	Rancho del Puerto.....	S. G. Reed and R. S. Wade.	do.....	do.....
3	El Potrero de San Carlos.....	J. Gutierrez <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
4	San Francisquito.....	J. Abrego.....	do.....	do.....
5	Bolsa de los Escorpinos.....	S. Espinosa.....	do.....	do.....
6	Cañada de la Carpenteria.....	Heirs of J. Soto.....	do.....	do.....
7	Los Tularcitos.....	Heirs of F. Gomez	do.....	do.....
8	San Lorenzo.....	Elizabeth T. Randall.....	do.....	do.....
9	Novato	Heirs of B. Simmons.....	do.....	R. C. Matthewson.....
10	San Jose del Valle.....	J. J. Warner.....	July 10, 1859	J. C. Hays
11	Muniz	M. Tones.....	July 16, 1859	R. C. Matthewson
12	La Polka.....	J. M. C. Murphy.....	July 23, 1859	J. Wallace
13	Nipoma.....	W. G. Dana.....	July 25, 1859	B. M. Henry.....
14	Corral de Piedra.....	J. M. Villavicencio	do.....	do.....
15	Paso de Robles.....	P. Rios.....	do.....	do.....
16	Potrero San Luis Obispo.....	M. C. Beundo	do.....	do.....
17	Santa Manuela.....	F. Branch.....	do.....	do.....
18	New Helvetia.....	J. A. Sutter.....	do.....	A. W. Von Schmidt ...
19	Chimiles	Gordon & Coombs.....	Aug. 1, 1859	C. C. Tracy.....
20	Arroyo Seco	A. Pico.....	Aug. 9, 1859	A. W. Von Schmidt ...
21	Corral de Tierra.....	T. Vasquez.....	Aug. 22, 1859	W. J. Lewis.....
22	Cañada de San Vicente.....	D. Yorba.....	Oct. 4, 1859	J. C. Hays.....
23	Rio de los Americanos.....	J. L. Folsom <i>et al.</i>	Oct. 15, 1859	A. W. Von Schmidt ...
24	Honcut (eastern boundary).....	C. Covillard, <i>et al.</i>	Nov. 1, 1859	do.....
25	San Pedro, (southern bound- ary,) amend by court as above.	F. Sanchez.....	June 25, 1859	W. J. Lewis.....
26	Colus.....	do.....	Aug. 22, 1859	do.....
27	San Juan Bautista.....	C. D. Semple.....	Dec. 1, 1859	do.....
28	Miramontes.....	A. Navarez.....	Jan. 7, 1860	S. B. Healy.....
29	Mission Santa Barbara.....	C. Miramontes.....	Jan. 23, 1860	T. J. Arnold.....
30	Mission Santa Ynez.....	J. S. Alemany.....	Feb. 2, 1860	J. E. Terrell.....
31	Mission San Buenaventura	do.....	do.....	do.....
32	Los Corralitos.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1860	do.....
33	Mission La Purisima	Heirs of J. Amesti.....	Dec. 24, 1859	do.....
34	Cañada Verde, y Arroyo de la Purisima.	J. R. Malo.....	Feb. 1, 1860	do.....
35	Bennett tracts.....	J. A. Alviso	May 14, 1860	R. C. Matthewson
36	Cañada del Hambre	Mary S. Bennett.....	do.....	W. J. Lewis.....
37	El Pinole	T. Soto.....	Dec. 1, 1859	A. W. Von Schmidt ...
38	Las Juntas.....	M. A. M. de Richardson, <i>et al.</i>	do.....	do.....
39	Petaluma.....	Administrators of estate of William Welch.	do.....	do.....
		M. G. Vallejo.....	Oct. 1, 1859	C. C. Tracy.....

of private land claims under instructions from this office during the fiscal 1859-60.

Liabilities.			Area.	When sent to Washington.	Remarks.
Estimated.	Returned accounts.				
	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>		
.....	18 71 50	\$283 41	7,725.56	.....	
.....	30 34 11	456 40	13,340.39	Mar. 19, 1860	
.....	12 48 31	189 06	4,306.98	Apr. 4, 1860	
.....	16 79 69	254 94	8,813.50	do.....	
.....	19 22 29	289 18	.....	.....	
.....	7 42 52	112 98	.....	.....	
.....	27 22 50	409 22	26,581.34	Apr. 4, 1860	
.....	27 69 36	418 00	22,264.47	do.....	
.....	31 77 69	479 57	8,870.62	.....	
.....	36 69 95	553 12	26,629.88	Apr. 19, 1860	
.....	37 0 67	555 13	17,760.75	Dec. 3, 1859	
.....	13 12 84	197 41	4,166.78	Jan. 19, 1860	
\$300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Completed in field.
400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	37 19 97	558 74	25,993.18	.....	Do.
100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	178 23 11	2,674 33	.....	.....	In district court.
.....	29 43 88	443 22	17,762.44	Oct. 18, 1859	
.....	36 45 35	548 50	48,857.52	.....	Do.
.....	11 72 53	178 81	4,436.18	Apr. 19, 1860	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not returned ; withdrawn.
.....	32 25 23	484 73	35,496.47	.....	In district court.
.....	10 27 43	154 14	.....	.....	Do.
.....	9 11 61	137 18	8,926.46	May 4, 1860	
.....	13 40 93	202 67	.....	.....	Do.
.....	19 18 79	288 52	8,876.02	.....	In office.
200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12 19 41	183 64	4,424.12	Apr. 19, 1860	
30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deputy in field.
30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	23 62 78	356 77	15,440.02	.....	In court.
30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deputy in field.
300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	In office.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not returned ; withdrawn.
.....	9 61 17	146 47	13,312.70	.....	In district court.
.....	22 42 52	337 97	17,786.49	.....	Do.
.....	9 50 50	144 47	13,324.39	.....	Do.
.....	60 36 58	906 86	.....	.....	In office.
1,820 00	.....	11,945 44	.....	.....	

D.

Statement of the number of miles surveyed and returned, with the aggregate number of acres, in the year 1858-59, in the State of California, to September 15, 1860.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

	Base.	Meridian.	Standard.	Traverse.	Township.	Section.
	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Mls. chs. lks.</i>
Per last report.....	322 54 71	670 72 79	3,806 64 42	2,425 39 37	18,588 07 29	68,550 12 25
Returned contracts, 1857-58.....	.....	.....	35 40 23	21 38 15	73 53 36	216 0 56
Returned contracts, 1858-59.....	.....	15 0 0	52 6 50	16 79 73	889 10 66	1,556 78 41
Returned contracts, 1859-60.....	.....	.....	23 56 22	43 54 9	112 34 32	1,319 51 0
Total.....	322 54 71	685 72 79	3,918 7 37	2,507 51 34	19,663 25 63	71,642 62 22

Number of acres surveyed this year, 865,669.17.

E.

Statement of number of transcripts of field notes of public surveys forwarded to the General Land Office at Washington, to September 15, 1860.

FIELD NOTE DEPARTMENT.

	Field notes sent to Washington.		
	Miles.		Townships.
	<i>Mls.</i>	<i>chs.</i>	<i>lks.</i>
Meridian lines.....	15	0	0
Standard lines.....	111	22	95
Traverse lines	82	11	97
Township exteriors.....	1,075	18	34
Township subdivisions.....	3,092	49	97
			84
Total.....	4,376	23	23
			84

F.

Statement of number of transcripts of field notes of private land claims forwarded to the General Land Office at Washington, to September 15, 1860.

Descriptive notes sent to Washington.....	68
Decrees, &c., sent to Washington.....	68
Copies for office.....	68
Total.....	204

G.

Statements of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for California for the year ending September 15, 1860.

DRAUGHTING DEPARTMENT.

Plats of—	Where sent.					Total.
	Originals in office.	Sent to Washington.	District land offices.	District courts.	Tracings to Washington.	
Private land claims.....	141	68	.....	61	46	316
Township exteriors.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	22
Township subdivisions.....	71	78	41	.....	.....	190
Indian reservation.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
General map.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	225	159	41	61	46	532

I.

Estimate of expenses incidental to the survey of public lands and private land claims in the State of California, for the fiscal year 1861-62.

Salary of surveyor general.....	\$4,500
Salaries of regular clerks and draughtsmen in the office of surveyor general.....	11,000
Extra clerks, getting up and transmitting field notes and reports required by instructions.....	11,800
For rent of office, wages of messengers, purchase of instruments, stationery, fuel, and incidental expenses, advertising, &c.....	8,000
For surveying public lands and private land claims.....	200,000
Total.....	<u>235,300</u>

J.

List of persons connected with the public service employed in the surveyor general's office at San Francisco, California, September 30, 1860.

Name and office.	Where employed.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
J. W. Mandeville, surveyor general.....	San Francisco.	New York.....	California...	\$4,500 00
E. Conway, chief clerk.....	do	do	do	2,000 00
R. C. Hopkins, keeper of archives	do	Virginia	do	2,000 00
E. B. Drake, archive clerk	do	North Carolina..	do	1,800 00
Willam M. Smith, principal clerk records.....	do	Ohio	do	2,000 00
Charles E. Gliddon, clerk	do	Massachusetts ..	do	2,000 00
Theodore Snell, clerk	do	New York.....	do	2,000 00
C. Belawski, principal draughtsman	do	Poland.....	do	2,000 00
Joseph H. Wildes, draughtsman.....	do	Massachusetts...	do	1,800 00
R. W. Fishbourne, draughtsman	do	Ireland.....	do	1,800 00
George F. Allardt, draughtsman.....	do	Prussia	do	2,000 00
Patrick Magee, messenger.....	do	Ireland.....	do	900 00

No. 13 H.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Oregon, Eugene City, September 30, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to "instructions" and the usage of this office, I have the honor of submitting the annual report of the surveying service in this district during the year ending the 30th June, 1860.

The corrected map herewith transmitted will exhibit the amount of work completed, as well as that proposed for future appropriations.

A more detailed statement of the condition of surveying contracts, numbering from 79 to 84 inclusive, not closed August 30, 1859, will be found under letter A.

But one of those, that of D. P. Thompson, No. 79, for the extension of the base line east of the Cascade mountains, is yet open for further action. The result of the several measurements is, that there is a corresponding error throughout its whole length; but in accordance with the views contained in yours of June 15, 1860, not sufficient to require a resurvey, only subjecting it to intermediate corrections. So far, therefore, as this office is advised, the contract referred to may be closed by the payment of his account; covered by the late appropriation for payment of deficiencies, subject, however, as it is supposed, to such deduction as may be deemed proper, to cover expenses which have been and may be incurred in the correction.

By statement B, it will appear that the work under contracts Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89, let since the date of last annual report, have been completed, the field notes returned and approved, and the accounts transmitted to the General Land Office for adjustment.

One other contract, No. 90, of the 7th of June last, by H. P. C. Averil, the last under the appropriation of 1859, was for a very inconsiderable amount of work, (being only ten miles, to include some settler's claims at the base of the mountain.) The notes have not been returned, but may be expected in a few days.

Under letter C, may be found a statement of original plats, made of exterior and subdivisional lines, and copies thereof transmitted to the proper local and the General Land Office since August 30, 1859.

The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to defray the expense of prosecuting the work under the contracts before referred to; and by statement D it will appear that the amount of liabilities incurred under that appropriation was \$20,212 09.

Statement E exhibits the amount of liabilities incurred under the appropriation for salary of surveyor general and pay of clerks in his office for the year ending June 30, 1860.

In the statement under letter F will be seen the amount expended for office rent, incidental expenses, &c., for the last year.

EXTENSION OF THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Since the last annual report so little change has taken place in relation to the extension of public surveys east of the Cascade mountains that I beg leave, respectfully, to refer to that report upon this

subject. The reasons therein assigned for extending those surveys still exist, only with greater force, commending the subject respectfully, but earnestly, to your consideration.

DONATION CLAIMS.

By the last annual report you were informed of the measures proposed for closing up the business of the office connected with and growing out of the survey of donation claims; they had the desired effect, and there now remains to be surveyed not exceeding a half dozen claims west of the Cascade mountains. They are isolated and in detached settlements, rendering it difficult to obtain the services of a deputy to execute the work.

A very large share of the time of the office has been occupied in this branch of the service, in removing obstacles which seem to have resisted its efforts for years. It was thought they might be speedily overcome, but experience has proven to the contrary, and the difficulties have been found more varied and numerous than it was possible to have conceived of. Most of the claims not surveyed at the date of the last report had been omitted, because of these obstacles. They lay interspersed amongst claims surveyed under nearly a hundred different contracts.

It had been the practice for a number of years to regard the approved plat as an approval of the notes. In many such instances protracted surveys of claims differ from the notes. Many of these discrepancies cannot fail to present themselves in completing the surveys and closing up the township map, and forces an examination of such work to determine to some extent whether the errors are in the last or first surveys. If in the first, to correct them under the circumstances, present difficulties not easy to overcome.

Errors of this kind are found, not only in surveys platted, and thus approved, but they frequently occur in cases wherein the patents have issued. In some cases, where corrections in the field might remove some of the difficulties, the deputies have died or left the country. Their bonds might be put in suit, but that would not, as it is believed, afford a remedy within any reasonable time, if ever.

Under the present mode no claim is regarded as surveyed, so as to issue a special or general plat, until the field notes are critically examined, and their correctness certified over the signature of the surveyor general.

Since the 30th of August, 1859, the practice of issuing special plats, upon which to base patent certificates, has been wholly abandoned, and every surveyed claim in each township is protracted upon the township plat, exhibiting its proper location, connections, and intersections, and so reported to the proper land office for patent certificates.

BOUNDARY LINE OF THE STATE.

Prior to the last annual report, in pursuance of your instructions that plats of townships No. 41 south, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 east, and township No. 41 south, range 13 west, had been withdrawn,

because they were closed upon a supposed line between Oregon and California, no further disposition has been made in the matter. In the last report it was suggested that Congress be asked to authorize the running of the line. This office has frequently been called upon to replace those maps.

Very little progress has been made in preparing for the survey of the line between Oregon and Washington. On the 29th day of August last, I addressed a communication to Surveyor General Tilton; but, not having an answer on the 17th instant, I dispatched the office messenger with another communication. Soon after his return it is expected we shall be able to report according to instructions.

Statement G will exhibit the surveying and office estimates, which is hoped will meet your approbation.

Statement H will show that, from the organization of the office till the 30th of August, 1859, there had been closed fifty-six township maps of donation claims, and the required copies made and transmitted. Since that date there has been the field notes of 407 claims examined and approved, and the claim maps of eighty-five townships have been made and transmitted, embracing 1,314 claims, making, in the aggregate, about 140 township maps of donation claims now closed, areas calculated, and the public lands therein, so far as pertains to this office, ready for market, leaving, in this branch of the service yet to be closed, about 150 townships.

No progress has been made in recording the field notes of these claims. It is not likely that the force allowed the office will permit entering upon that duty until either the surveys are all protracted upon the township maps, or an appropriation for that special purpose shall have been made, which last alternative I respectfully urge upon your consideration, as time and use are making visible impressions upon the field books, many of which at best are not very substantial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Surveyor General of Oregon.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner of General Land Office.

A.

Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts not closed August 30, 1859.

No.	Date.	Contractors' names.	Description of lines.	Estimate.	Miles run.	Price.	Gross amount.	Cost of examination.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Mls. chs. lks.				
79	July 26, 1858	David P. Thompson.....	Extension of base line east from southeast corner of section 32; township 1 north, range 8 east, to southeast corner; township 1 north, range 32 east, Willamette meridian.	148	148 0 0	\$25	\$2,960 00	\$921 25	In error. Acc't suspended.
80	July 8, 1859	Sewall Truax.....	Rechainning 9th standard parallel south, through range 1 east; the exterior lines of townships 39 south, ranges 2 and 3 east; subdivisions of addenda to townships 39 south, ranges 1 and 3 east; exterior and subdivisional lines of township 38 south, range 3 east; exterior and subdivisional lines of township 39 south, range 4 east; subdivisions of township 38 south, range 4 east, and township 39 south, range 1 west.	432	200 0 93	12	2,400 00	.....	Contract closed. Account transmitted and reported for payment.
81	do.....	David P. Thompson.....	Guide meridian north, from southeast corner of township 1 north, range 30 east, to the northeast corner of township 5 north, range 30 east, Willamette meridian.	25	30 0 0	20	600 00		Contract closed August 20.
82	July 22, 1859	Daniel Murphy	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 1 north, ranges 12 and 14 east; exterior lines, subdivisions, and meanders of township 1 north, range 13 east, and townships 2 north, ranges 12, 13, and 14 east.	276	327 79 2	12	3,935 85		Closed in due time. Account transmitted and reported for payment.
83	do.....	David P. Thompson.....	Exterior lines of townships 1 north, ranges 28, 29, and 30 east; exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 2 north, ranges 28, 29, and 30 east.	252	253 8 36	12	3,037 25	\$225 50	Do.
84	do.....	N. H. Gates	Exterior lines of township 3 north, range 30 east; exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 3 north, ranges 28 and 29 east.	144	156 37 51	12	1,877 62		Do.

B.

Statement showing the contracts made for surveys of public lands since August 30, 1859.

No.	Date.	Contractors' names.	Description of lines.	Estimate.	Price.	Gross amount.	Remarks.
				<i>Miles.</i>			
85	Nov. 8, 1859	R. V. Short.....	Exterior and subdivisonal lines and meanders of townships No. 1 north, ranges 5 and 6 east; townships No. 2 north, ranges 6, 7, and 8 east; township No. 3 north, range 8 east.	70	\$12 00	\$670 48	Contract closed. Account transmitted.
86	Nov. 16, 1859	L. F. Cartee.....	Subdivisonal lines and meanders of township 3 north, range 12 east; exterior lines, subdivisions, and meanders of townships 2 and 3 north, ranges 10 and 11 east; exterior lines, subdivisions, and meanders of township 3 north, range 9 east; and meanders of township 2 north, range 9 east.	500	12 00	1,827 36	Do.
87	Nov. 18, 1859	Daniel S. Herren	Exterior and subdivisonal lines of township 17 south, range 7 west.	72	12 00	708 11	Do.
88	May 11, 1860	L. F. Cartee.....	Subdivisonal lines of townships 1 north, ranges 28 and 29 east.	120	12 00	1,444 96	Do.
89	May 12, 1860	Josiah A. Burnett.....	Exterior and subdivisonal lines of townships 2 and 3 south, range 5 east.	144	12 00	1,678 16	Do.
90	June 7, 1860	Henry J. C. Averill	Addenda subdivisions of township 14 south, range 1 east ...	10	12 00	.....	No return made.

C.

Statement of original plats of exterior and subdivisional lines of townships, and copies transmitted from this office to the General Land Office, and to registers, since August 30, 1859.

Contractors' names.	Number of contract.	Date of contract.	Date of voucher.	Lines.	Townships.	Ranges.	District.	Original.	Sent to commissioner.	Sent to register.	Total.
Sewall Truax.....	80	July 8, 1859	Dec. 23, 1859	Exterior.....	39 south.....	2 east.....	Unpqua.....	1	1	...	2
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	39 south.....	3 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	38 south.....	3 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	39 south.....	4 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	Subdivisions.....	39 south.....	1 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	39 south.....	3 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	38 south.....	3 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	39 south.....	4 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	38 south.....	4 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	39 south.....	1 west.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	80	do.....	do.....	do.....	1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 north.	30 east.....	Willamette.....	1	1	...	2
David P. Thompson.....	81	do.....	Aug. 20, 1859	Guide merid'n, thro'	1 north.....	12 east.....	do.....				
Daniel Murphy.....	82	July 22, 1859	Feb. 4, 1860	Exterior.....	2 north.....	12 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	13 east.....	do.....	1	1	...	2
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	13 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	14 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	14 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	14 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	Subdivisions.....	2 north.....	12 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	12 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	13 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	13 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	14 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	82	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	14 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	Exterior.....	1 north.....	30 east.....	do.....				
David P. Thompson.....	83	do.....	Jan. 31, 1860	do.....	1 north.....	29 east.....	do.....	1	1	...	2
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	28 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	30 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	29 east.....	do.....				
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	28 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	Subdivisions.....	2 north.....	30 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	29 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	28 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	29 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	83	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	28 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3

N. H. Gates.....	84	do.....	Exterior.....	3 north.....	28 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	84	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	29 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	84	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	30 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	84	do.....	Subdivisions.....	3 north.....	28 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
Do.....	84	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	29 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	3
R. V. Short.....	85	Nov. 8, 1859	Exterior.....	1 north.....	5 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	6 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	6 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	7 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	8 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	8 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	Subdivisions.....	1 north.....	5 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	6 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	6 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	7 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	8 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	85	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	8 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
L. F. Cartee.....	86	Nov. 16, 1859	Exterior.....	2 north.....	11 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	11 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	10 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	10 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	9 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	Subdivisions.....	2 north.....	9 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	10 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	2 north.....	11 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	9 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	10 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	11 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	10 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	11 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	12 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	86	do.....	do.....	3 north.....	7 west.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Daniel S. Herren.....	87	Nov. 18, 1859	Exterior.....	17 south.....	7 west.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	87	do.....	Subdivisions.....	17 south.....	7 west.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
L. F. Cartee.....	88	May 11, 1860	do.....	1 north.....	28 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	88	do.....	do.....	1 north.....	29 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Josiah A. Burnett.....	89	May 12, 1860	Exterior.....	2 south.....	5 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	89	do.....	do.....	3 south.....	5 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	89	do.....	Subdivisions.....	2 south.....	5 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2
Do.....	89	do.....	do.....	3 south.....	5 east.....	do.....	1	1	1	2

D.

Statement of the appropriation and liabilities incurred for public surveys in Oregon for the year ending June 30, 1860.

Appropriation.....		\$20,000 00
Liabilities incurred, viz :		
Sewall Truax, under contract No. 80.....	\$2,400 00	
D. P. Thompson, under contract No. 81.....	600 00	
Daniel Murphy, under contract No. 82.....	3,985 85	
D. P. Thompson, under contract No. 83.....	3,037 25	
N. H. Gates, under contract No. 84.....	1,877 62	
R. V. Short, under contract No. 85.....	670 48	
L. F. Cartee, under contract No. 86.....	1,827 36	
D. S. Herren, under contract No. 87.....	708 11	
L. F. Cartee, under contract No. 88.....	1,444 96	
J. A. Burnett, under contract No. 89.....	1,678 16	
H. J. C. Averill, under contract No. 90, (estimate).....	120 00	
A. W. Patterson, examiner of contracts No. 81, 82, 83, and 84...	225 50	
Thomas Chapman, examiner of contracts No. 86 and 88.....	406 80	
Surveyor general's traveling and examination account	180 00	
Surveyor general's traveling and examination account.....	69 25	
Surveyor general's traveling and examination account.....	59 50	
*J. A. Burnett, examiner of contract No. 79.....	921 25	
Excess of liabilities.....		212 09
Total	20,212 09	20,212 09

* It is thought that this sum should follow the contract and be charged to the deficiency appropriation.

E.

Statement of liabilities incurred under appropriation for salary of surveyor general and clerks in his office, and under sums apportioned, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1860.

1859. Third quarter.	1859. Fourth quarter.	1860. First quarter.	1860. Second quarter.	Total.
\$2,734 78	\$2,932 60	\$3,662 08	\$3,054 39	\$12,383 85

F.

Statement of liabilities incurred under appropriation for office rent, fuel, books, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1860.

1859. Third quarter.	1859. Fourth quarter.	1860. First quarter.	1860. Second quarter.	Total.
\$558 56	\$745 53	\$689 80	\$549 46	\$2,543 35

G.

Estimate of surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

Compensation of surveyor general and regular clerks in his office.....	\$7,500 00
For transcribing field notes to be transmitted to the Department.....	3,100 00
For recording field notes for preservation at the seat of government.....	3,000 00
For pay of two clerks for recording and indexing field notes of the surveys of private land claims, (under the donation law,) for transmission and preservation at the seat of government, at \$1,500 per annum each.....	3,000 00
For office rent and incidental expenses, pay of messenger, &c.....	3,000 00
For surveying 100 miles of guide meridian, at \$20 per mile.....	2,000 00
For extending 100 miles of base line, at \$25 per mile.....	2,500 00
For extending standard parallels 75 miles, at \$20 per mile.....	1,500 00
For running 6,000 miles of exterior and subdivisional lines, at \$12 per mile.....	72,000 00

H.

Statement showing the condition of townships in which the claim surveys have been completed and the maps transmitted.

Townships in which the private surveys have been completed, plats closed, and transmitted, since August 30, 1859.	No. of surveyed claims.	No. of acres embraced in claims.	No. of acres remaining subject to legal subdivision claims, preëmptions, and public purposes.
Township 9 south, range 1 west	12	3,590.01	18,964.66
18 south, range 1 west	9	1,556.25	6,172.89
19 south, range 1 west	27	6,212.07	11,745.09
21 south, range 1 west	1	160.59	514.00
9 south, range 2 west	28	13,552.04	9,545.72
16 south, range 2 west	11	2,722.38	3,199.39
19 south, range 2 west	35	8,014.72	15,156.72
36 south, range 2 west	33	5,947.79	16,835.82
38 south, range 2 west	16	3,053.76	6,551.53
39 south, range 2 west	1	31.49	14,875.29
1 south, range 3 west	20	7,545.52	15,534.72
5 south, range 3 west	39	14,981.81	6,966.19
11 south, range 3 west	35	11,570.46	11,254.41
12 south, range 3 west	25	6,873.74	16,201.71
14 south, range 3 west	16	5,872.86	17,311.52
15 south, range 3 west	28	8,772.01	14,257.09
16 south, range 3 west	29	9,821.11	13,222.19
17 south, range 3 west	47	12,810.34	9,438.95
20 south, range 3 west	38	10,725.98	12,311.55
21 south, range 3 west	26	5,824.16	17,259.96
38 south, range 3 west	7	1,509.77	12,570.04
39 south, range 3 west	2	424.58	11,748.05
3 south, range 4 west	53	20,933.98	2,201.79

H—Continued.

Townships in which the private surveys have been completed, plats closed, and transmitted, since August 30, 1859.			No. of surveyed claims.	No. of acres embraced in claims.	No. of acres remaining subject to legal subdivision claims, preëmptions, and public purposes.
Township					
9 south, range	4 west	.....	34	13,376.81	9,056.05
10 south, range	4 west	.....	35	13,367.03	9,453.32
12 south, range	4 west	.....	39	14,431.29	8,145.94
16 south, range	4 west	.....	22	7,443.72	15,004.41
17 south, range	4 west	.....	22	7,118.95	15,855.39
18 south, range	4 west	.....	6	1,940.17	21,518.42
19 south, range	4 west	.....	5	1,095.83	22,009.87
20 south, range	4 west	.....	12	2,574.74	20,462.82
21 south, range	4 west	.....	2	427.18	22,660.17
22 south, range	4 west	.....	6	1,762.94	12,195.15
24 south, range	4 west	.....	11	2,726.41	12,500.79
27 south, range	4 west	.....	17	11,751.74	11,246.04
36 south, range	4 west	.....	6	1,205.12	15,228.68
37 south, range	4 west	.....	3	274.08	22,834.58
38 south, range	4 west	.....	3	522.10	11,045.31
1 south, range	5 west	.....	2	782.94	22,289.61
2 south, range	5 west	.....	10	4,107.82	18,942.44
3 south, range	5 west	.....	18	6,897.20	16,204.71
8 south, range	5 west	.....	39	14,705.57	8,345.60
9 south, range	5 west	.....	37	17,038.90	5,967.53
10 south, range	5 west	.....	21	8,155.29	9,269.57
11 south, range	5 west	.....	31	11,924.79	11,097.88
12 south, range	5 west	.....	41	16,043.07	6,315.74
15 south, range	5 west	.....	8	2,143.62	20,977.83
18 south, range	5 west	.....	19	6,620.25	16,939.57
19 south, range	5 west	.....	15	3,997.41	19,036.64
20 south, range	5 west	.....	14	3,559.69	19,530.16
24 south, range	5 west	.....	6	1,772.23	21,273.48
26 south, range	5 west	.....	15	5,108.97	17,771.99
27 south, range	5 west	.....	15	3,960.90	19,431.21
32 south, range	5 west	.....	4	1,010.72	7,190.32
37 south, range	5 west	.....	4	395.53	20,188.22
38 south, range	5 west	.....	5	715.52	15,958.78
15 south, range	6 west	.....	3	687.80	9,533.41
16 south, range	6 west	.....	3	756.82	13,671.36
24 south, range	6 west	.....	6	1,728.23	11,071.75
27 south, range	6 west	.....	26	6,334.08	16,215.52
28 south, range	6 west	.....	19	6,007.74	17,068.64
32 south, range	6 west	.....	3	587.91	5,227.05
10 south, range	7 west	.....	1	140.60	15,946.14
25 south, range	7 west	.....	13	2,885.05	8,319.66
36 south, range	7 west	.....	2	427.39	8,250.76
39 south, range	7 west	.....	1	245.86	7,476.76
22 south, range	8 west	.....	22	6,162.11	5,675.54
23 south, range	8 west	.....	4	1,238.26	1,687.26
29 south, range	9 west	.....	4	524.07	8,433.82
40 south, range	9 west	.....	1	17.56	6,862.94
32 south, range	15 west	.....	4	1,040.62	10,614.24
33 south, range	15 west	.....	1	237.20	2,651.60
3 south, range	1 east	.....	21	8,112.60	14,067.35
4 south, range	1 east	.....	13	5,164.28	17,934.20
5 south, range	1 east	.....	5	1,035.45	22,143.26
8 south, range	1 east	.....	16	4,277.10	8,234.68
11 south, range	1 east	.....	8	1,513.99	6,880.87
19 south, range	1 east	.....	2	314.33	9,759.71
1 north, range	2 east	.....	16	6,178.51	11,460.56
3 south, range	2 east	.....	20	8,739.72	14,213.20
4 south, range	2 east	.....	11	4,138.33	18,874.53
2 south, range	4 east	.....	7	1,614.76	21,362.21

No. 13 I.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 20, 1860.

SIR: In conformity with custom, I proceed to make my annual report of the surveying district under my charge.

Papers marked A, B, and C, and the accompanying maps, all in triplicate, are herewith forwarded, and exhibit the progress and present condition of the field work.

The field work for the past year has been satisfactorily and faithfully performed, and the office work kept fully up with the surveys.

Closings upon the work of former years demonstrate the general accuracy of former surveys, and, with a single exception, the ability and honorable dealing of the gentlemen employed as deputies.

Eleven surveying parties have been employed upon the extension of the public surveys during the past year, and all the work which was reported as under contract at the date of my last annual report, with the exception of four townships, has been finished, and the plats, field notes, and accounts forwarded to your office.

The difficult and tedious work of surveying the private lands claimed under the donation laws has been going steadily on. There are claim surveyors, commissioned and instructed by this office, in all parts of the Territory, to which the public surveys have been extended.

The public surveys executed during the past year include seven townships south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, near the northern boundary of the Territory and on the eastern shore of Puget's Sound; seven townships on the eastern shore of the sound, between Bellingham bay and the sixth standard parallel; all the settled lands on the large and fertile island of Whidby; the whole of Camano Island; most of the lands lying between the Olympic range of mountains and the western shores of Puget's Sound that are now settled; also, fertile lands lying upon Chehalis river and Gray's harbor.

Surveys have been commenced in that part of the Territory lying east of the Cascade range of mountains; about 460 miles of guide meridian and standard parallel lines have been run, as preliminary to the subdivision of the country lying upon the Upper Columbia and between the Cascade and Blue mountains and north of the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, or the southern boundary of that part of the Territory.

Three efficient parties of approved surveyors are now at work, under contracts for the subdivision of fourteen townships, in the desirable valleys of the Walla-Walla and Clickatat.

Some six hundred preëmption settlers have taken claims in that region, and emigration from the Atlantic States, now rapidly coming in to that part of the Territory, together with the certainty of good gold-bearing country on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, and along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, renders it imperative that there should be a large amount of subdivisional surveying in the country east of the Cascades at as early a season as possible.

There will be, at least, one thousand preëmtors upon unsurveyed lands in that region, by the last of November.

I have contracted for the whole of the small appropriation made for this year, and could have employed four or five more surveying parties with signal advantage to the preëmtors, if the amount appropriated had been sufficient.

I beg to reiterate the urgent request of former years, that the department decide upon the vast body of land claimed by the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. These lands have now upon them some four hundred American settlers, and justice to them requires their title to be settled, as they are making valuable farms, and a flourishing town, Steilacoom, is springing up thereon.

The principal body of land in the claim is prairie, lying south of and adjacent to a fertile but densely-timbered tract, including the valleys of Puyallup, White, Green, and Dwamish rivers. Upon these bottom lands there are two hundred settlers, including many old donation claimants, also the important town of Seattle.

I have long endeavored to contract for the survey of these lands, but the exceeding difficulty of the work, the denseness of the forests, and luxuriance of the undergrowth has prevented any deputy surveyor from encountering the almost certain pecuniary loss he would incur, but could I attach to the contract the prairies now claimed by the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, it would, as a whole, afford a reasonable compensation.

With regard to the *status* of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company's lands, I beg to refer you to the report, with accompanying diagrams, &c., which I had the honor to make and forward to your office on the 8th of December, 1859, and which I hereby make a part of this annual report.

In accordance with your orders dated September 29, 1859, I have, to the great satisfaction of the settlers, subdivided the land (about 33,000 acres) claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, on the lower Columbia, which included the town of Vancouver, Fort Vancouver, and some sixty or seventy donation claims.

Last May, in accordance with your orders, I proceeded to Vancouver to hear and determine some contested land claims, viz: the town site of Vancouver, the military reservation, a donation claim, and that of the Catholic Mission of St. Joseph. I have not been able to make a report as yet, for the reason that some papers, material to the points at issue, have to be obtained from the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and from the records of the Hudson's Bay Company's Board of Directors in London. By arrangement with the counsel representing the mission, town, and others, I adjourned the further hearing of the testimony until these documents arrive.

I am in communication with Colonel W. W. Chapman, surveyor general of Oregon, relative to the survey and marking of that part of the boundary line between the State of Oregon and this Territory, as provided for by act of the last session of Congress, and have no doubt we will be able to have an efficient astronomical and surveying party upon the work as early in the ensuing spring as the season will permit.

The vast region lying east of the Cascade mountains, including the

fertile valleys of the Bitter Root and St. Mary's is now opened by the Northern Pacific wagon road between the Missouri and the Upper Columbia. I am much indebted to Lieutenant John Mullen, United States Army, the efficient and zealous superintendent of this important work, for much valuable topographical information of this interesting region, which is now filling up with settlers, and has this year been traversed by United States troops, recruits from the Eastern States, who have arrived here *via* the Missouri river.

The maps accompanying this report not only exhibit the progress of the surveys, but compiled as it is from the most authentic sources as a topographical map, forms the most complete map of the Territory yet made. I am under many obligations to the United States Army officers stationed at various points, and commanding the detachments making marches and roads; also, to the Indian service and the north-west boundary surveys, for much valuable and authentic information.

I recommend that several hundred copies of these maps be sent me for distribution here.

I purpose this winter to prepare complete township claim maps, exhibiting the areas of all claims on surveyed townships, and the quantities of public lands made fractional by the township and sectional lines, and the donation claims.

In conclusion, I would offer my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of my office for the efficient and faithful manner in which they have discharged their multifarious duties during the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES TILTON,

Surveyor General Washington Territory.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner.

A.

Statement showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
29	April 6, 1858	H. N. Stearns.....	Township 17 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, west.	Contract closed.
31	do.....	H. S. Gill.....	Townships 9 and 10 north, range 10 west; 9, 10, 11, and 12 west, range 11 west; and exterior of 9 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, and 9 west; and 11 and 12 north, range 10 west.	Contract closed.
35	April 16, 1858	A. C. Smith.....	Guide meridian from fourth standard parallel north, 24 miles north, between ranges 10 and 11 west.	Contract closed.
36	do.....	do.....	Township 17 north, range 12 west; and 18 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 west.	Complete and transmitted, except township 18 north, range 8 west
37	April 19, 1858	Lewis Van Vleet and John New- som.	Subdivision of townships 9 and 10 north, ranges 1 and 2 west.	Contract closed.
38	June 9, 1858	A. G. Henry.....	Townships 19 north, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13 west; and 20 north, 11, 12, and 13 west.	Townships 19 and 20 north, range 11 west, transmitted.
43	April 15, 1859	John Trutch	Townships 26, 27, and 28 north, ranges 1 and 2 east; 25, 26, and 27 north, range 1 west; and 25 north, range 2 west.	Contract closed.
44	April 20, 1859	W. H. Carlton.....	Exteriors 26 north, range 5 east; exterior subdivisions of townships 26 north, ranges 3 and 4 east; 31 and 32 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, on Camano island; 30 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, on Whidby and Camano islands.	Contract closed.
45	April 21, 1859	Isaac W. Smith and Jared S. Hurd.	Puget's Sound guide meridian from seventh standard parallel north, by offsets north, to forty-nine degrees north latitude; eighth standard parallel, northwest to Whidby's Island; ninth standard parallel north, 6 miles east and west, across Lummic Island; tenth standard parallel west, across Point Roberts.	Contract closed.

46	do.....	Isaac W. Smith and Jared S. Hurd.	Townships 27, 28, and 30 north, range 3 east; 27, 28, 29, and 30 north, range 4 east; 37 north, ranges 2 and 3 east; 38 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 east; 39 north, range 1 east and 1 west; 40 and 41 north, range 1 west; fractional 37 north, range 1 east, and Point Roberts; exteriors of 39 north, range 2 east; 27, 28, 29, and 30 north, range 5 east.	Contract closed. Township 41 north, range 1 west, cannot be surveyed, the "northwest boundary" line not being established
47	April 23, 1859	Lewis Van Vleet and John New-som.	Townships 1 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 east; and 2 north, 5 and 7 east.	Contract closed.

B.

Statement showing the amount, character, and present condition of the public surveys contracted for since the date of the last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Surveys embraced in the contract.	Estimate number of miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.						
49	1859. December 31	Lewis Van Vleet	Subdivision of townships No. 2 north, range 1 east; the unsurveyed portions of townships 3 north, range 1 east; 2 north, range 2 east; and 2, 3, and 4 north, range 1 west.	100	\$12	\$1,200	Field work completed; partial return made.
50	1860. February 2	H. J. G. Maxon and J. S. Hurd.	The Columbia guide meridian, from township 5 north, between ranges 30 and 31 east, north to Columbia river; first standard parallel west, from guide meridian to west side of Clickatat valley; second standard parallel west, from Columbia guide meridian, west, to Cascade Mountains, and east 60 miles; and third standard parallel, from the same guide meridian east, 60 miles.	414	20	8,280	Contract closed.
51	July 2	H. N. Stearns...	Meanders of Chehalis river, in township 14 north, range, 2 west.	12	12	144	Contract closed.
52	August 29	N. G. Terrill....	Exterior 17 and 18 north, range 4 west; and subdivisions 19, 20, and 21 north, range 4 west.	107	12	2,040	Deputy in the field.
53	September 1	Wm. H. Carlton	Townships 8 north, range 36 east; 7, 8, and 9 north, range 37 east; and 9 north, range 38 east.	320	12	3,840	Deputy in the field.
54	September 3	J. S. Hurd and James Lodge	Townships 7, 8, and 9 north, range 35 east; and 7 and 9 north, range 36 east.	378	12	4,536	Deputy in the field.
55	September 5	Lewis Van Vleet	Townships 3 and 4 north, ranges 15 and 16 east.....	280	12	3,360	Deputy in the field.
56	September 11	Wm. Strong	Townships 9 north, ranges 5 and 6 west.....	110	12	1,320	Deputy will commence soon.

C.

Statement of original plats made, and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and district office, since the date of last annual report.

Description of plats.	No. of copies.				Where transmitted.
	Original.	General Land Office.	District office.	Total.	
Township—					
No. 10 north, range No. 11 west.....	1	1	1	3	Oct. 19, 1859
9...do..... 2 west.....	1	1	1	3	Nov. 5, 1859
10...do..... 2 west.....	1	1	1	3	Nov. 5, 1859
Puget's Sound guide meridian, from ninth to tenth } standard parallels north; ninth standard parallel } north, ranges 2 and 3 east, and tenth standard paral- } lel north, ranges 1 and 2 east, and 1, 2 and 3, west. }	1	1	.....	2	Nov. 22, 1859
Township—					
No. 30 north, range No. 2 west.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 22, 1859
31...do..... 2 west.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 22, 1859
32...do..... 2 west.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 22, 1859
26...do..... 3 west.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 22, 1859
30...do..... 3 west.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 22, 1859
31...do..... 3 west.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 22, 1859
32...do..... 3 west.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 22, 1859
26...do..... 4 west.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 22, 1859
Exterior lines of township No. 26 north, range No. 5 east.	1	1	.....	2	Dec. 22, 1859
Township—					
No. 17 north, range No. 12 west.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 5, 1860
18...do..... 12 west.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 5, 1860
18...do..... 10 west.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 5, 1860
Coast guide meridian, from fourth to fifth standard paral- lels north	1	1	.....	2	Jan. 5, 1860
Township—					
No. 19 north, range No. 11 west.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 4, 1860
20...do..... 11 west.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 4, 1860
37...do..... 2 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
38...do..... 2 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
37...do..... 1 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
38...do..... 1 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
39...do... .. 1 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
30...do..... 3 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
38...do..... 3 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
27...do..... 4 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
29...do..... 1 west.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
40...do..... 1 west.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
40...do..... 3 west.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1860
Exterior lines—					
Township No. 39 north, range No. 2 east.....	1	1	.....	2	Feb. 21, 1860
27, 28, 29 and 30, north, range 5 east....	1	1	.....	2	Feb. 21, 1860
11 and 12 north, range 10 west.....	1	1	.....	2	Feb. 23, 1860
Township—					
No. 1 north, range No. 5 east.....	1	1	1	3	Apr. 16, 1860
2...do..... 5 east.....	1	1	1	3	Apr. 16, 1860
1...do..... 6 east.....	1	1	1	3	Apr. 16, 1860
2...do..... 6 east.....	1	1	1	3	Apr. 16, 1860

C.—Continued.

Description of plats.	No. of copies.				Where trans- mitted.
	Original.	General Land Office.	District office.	Total.	
Township—					
No. 2 north, range No. 7 east.....	1	1	1	3	Apr. 16, 1860
25...do..... 1 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
26...do..... 1 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
27...do..... 1 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
25...do..... 2 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
26...do..... 1 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
27...do..... 1 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
28...do..... 1 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
26...do..... 2 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
27...do..... 2 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
28...do..... 2 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
26...do..... 3 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1860
18...do..... 7 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 24, 1860
18...do..... 9 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 24, 1860
18...do..... 11 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 24, 1860
27...do..... 3 east.....	1	1	1	3	June 18, 1860
28...do..... 4 east.....	1	1	1	3	June 18, 1860
Columbia guide meridian.....	1	1	.....	2	July 7, 1860
Second standard parallel east, from ranges 14 to 30, inclusive.....	1	1	.....	2	July 7, 1860
Township—					
No. 17 north, range No. 9 west.....	1	1	1	3	July 22, 1860
17...do..... 10 west.....	1	1	1	3	July 22, 1860
17...do..... 11 west.....	1	1	1	3	July 22, 1860
Meanders of Chehalis river, township 14 north, 2 west....	1	1	1	3	Aug. 21, 1860
First standard parallel north, ranges 12 to 30 east, inclusive	1	1	.....	2	Aug. 24, 1860
Second standard parallel north, ranges 31 to 39 east, inclusive.....	1	1	.....	2	Aug. 24, 1860
Third standard parallel north, ranges 31 to 40 east, inclusive.....	1	1	.....	2	Aug. 24, 1860
Township—					
No. 17 north, range No. 7 west.....	1	1	1	3	Sept. 10, 1860
17 do..... 8 west.....	1	1	1	3	Sept. 10, 1860

D.

Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in the Territory of Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

For salary of surveyor general.....	\$3,000
For salary of chief clerk.....	2,200
For salary of draughtsman.....	1,800
For compensation of clerks to be employed according to the exigencies of the public service, and for transcribing field notes of the public surveys for preservation at seat of government, platting and recording field notes of private land claims, &c.....	4,000
For rent of office, wages of messenger, purchase and repairs of instruments, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.....	3,000
For 300 miles meridian and standard parallel lines, at \$20 per mile.....	6,000
For 4,000 miles township and subdivisional lines, at \$12 per mile.....	48,000

JAMES TILTON,

Surveyor General Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Olympia, W. T., September 20, 1860.

D.

Statement of expenses incurred in the survey of the public lands in the Territory of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

\$1,000	For salary of surveyor general.....
2,800	For salary of chief clerk.....
1,800	For salary of draughtsman.....
	For compensation of clerks to be employed according to the exigencies of the public service, and for traveling field notes of the public survey for preservation at cost of government, printing and recording field notes of private land claims, etc.....
1,000	For rent of office, wages of messengers, purchase and repairs of instruments, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.....
3,000	For 100 miles needed and standard section line, at \$30 per mile.....
8,000	For 4,000 miles township and subdivision lines, at \$2 per mile.....
18,000	

JAMES T. TUNN
 Surveyor General, Washington Territory
 Governor General's Office,
 Olympia, W. T., September 30, 1907.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 30, 1860.

SIR: The accompanying documents from superintendents, agents, and teachers, indicate the present condition and prospects of the Indian tribes within our limits.

In general, our Indians have enjoyed, during the year, uninterrupted health. With here and there an exception, peace has prevailed within our borders. Plenteousness has generally rewarded the industry of the Indian agriculturist, except where the excessive drought has blighted his crops, and rendered his labors fruitless.

There has been remitted for payment to various tribes, in compliance with treaty obligations, during the present calendar year, in money, goods, and provisions, \$2,924,069 65. There is now in the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$2,381,194 52, applicable to the Indian service for the balance of the fiscal year, terminating June 30, 1861. The estimates for the fiscal year 1861-62, based on treaty promises, special provisions of law, and the legitimate incidental expenses arising therefrom, amount to \$2,114,635 38. The sum of \$3,396,241 has been invested in stocks of the United States and in several of the individual States, the annual interest accruing thereupon (\$159,609 50) being applied in the fulfillment of treaty stipulations. The amount which has reverted to the Treasury as a surplus fund, during the calendar year, the objects for which the appropriations were originally made having, in the judgment of the office, been accomplished, is \$161,237 99.

Since March 4, 1857, eleven treaties have been negotiated with various Indian tribes, which treaties, with the exception of the one with the Tonawanda band of Senecas of New York, designed to settle certain claims growing out of former stipulations,—may be properly separated into two distinct classes: first, treaties of acquisition, for the purpose of concentrating the Indians within suitable reservations; and second, treaties of cession in trust to the general government, with a view to the sale of lands for the benefit of the tribes, in order to secure to the individual members of each tribe permanent homes on separate tracts, where their tribal character can be gradually abolished, and where they will be subject to the ameliorating influences of civilization. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties, which now constitutes a part of the public domain, is thirty million two hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and eighty acres, for which the government has agreed to pay the aggregate consideration of \$3,726,880. There have also been ceded by said treaties six hun-

dred and thirty-two thousand four hundred acres of land, to be sold in trust for the benefit of the respective tribes. Ten of these treaties have been ratified, and one—the Winnebago treaty—is now before the Senate for its consideration; and I would respectfully suggest that the attention of that body be again called to the subject, in view of the importance of securing to this tribe a permanent home, as they have become greatly dissatisfied and discouraged by frequent removals from point to point, merely to accommodate white citizens who were anxious to possess their lands.

Under the various acts of Congress granting bounty land to Indians, there have been 1,490 applications transmitted from this bureau to the Pension Office since March 4, 1857, upon which 1,113 warrants have been issued, leaving 377 claims suspended for additional evidence. During the same period 1,976 warrants have been issued upon applications made prior to that date, making in the aggregate 3,089 warrants which have emanated in favor of Indians subsequent to the time first specified, and these warrants have all been transmitted to the respective agents for delivery to the Indians entitled thereto.

The Indians within the limits of the State of New York have not deteriorated from the favorable condition in which the report of last year placed them. The settlement of the difficulties of the Tonawanda band of Senecas seems to have given a new impulse to their exertions, which is manifested by the marked improvement of their village, and the increased quantity of land brought under culture.

The Indians of Michigan, concentrated on small reservations, have been successful in their improvement.

In the report of last year it was stated that the Oneidas in Wisconsin were anxious to have their land surveyed, limited portions allotted to them in severalty, and the residue sold for their benefit. Subsequently it has been represented that the band are divided upon the subject; and, as a consequence, no steps have been taken in the premises.

The Stockbridges and Munsees, in Wisconsin, do not appear to give any satisfactory evidence of improvement. The members of these tribes are properly responsible for their present unfavorable condition, arising from the petty jealousies among the more prominent of them for place and power. With your approbation, measures have been recently adopted to execute the stipulations of the treaty of February 11, 1856, respecting the emanation of patents to the respective parties entitled thereto.

The Menomonees, during the past year, have manifested a spirit of insubordination to the requirements of their local agent, based on orders from this office. The charges made by them against him, which were regarded by some of our prominent citizens as impeaching his honesty and integrity, became the subject of a special investigation. An agent was, with your approbation, dispatched to their reservation, with directions to investigate the subject critically. The peculiar friends of the Indians were informed of the intention of the department, and authorized, if they thought proper, to procure the services of an attorney for the Indians, to be present during the investigation. In the opinion of the department, the report of the special agent ex-

culpated that officer from all the charges which had been preferred against him. A copy of the report of the special agent, with the accompanying papers, will be transmitted to you, to be laid before the House of Representatives, as required by resolution, which was not received here until after the close of the last session of Congress.

In my report of last year I dwelt at considerable length upon the improving prospects of the Sioux Indians of Minnesota by having adopted the policy of the government in restricting them to small reservations, and of dividing their lands among them in severalty; that they were "rapidly putting aside their barbaric costumes and ornaments, and adopting the dress as well as the habits and pursuits of civilized life;" that "it is stated that among those who have so changed are many of the chiefs and numbers of the most influential men of the tribe; that two hundred men with their families, making together seven hundred persons, have done so within the last year; that five hundred more are now preparing for it, and that the confident expectation is that at the end of three years the blanket Indians will number less than did those who wore civilized costume two years since, before the new movement commenced." Upon representations made to this bureau, that a portion of these Indians who were averse to abandoning their tribal costume and habits had intimidated those of the tribe who had practically applied themselves to agriculture, and with a view to protect the latter in their laudable efforts for improvement, the War Department was requested to place a company of United States troops at the agency at Yellow Medicine for the assistance of the agent in protecting the "*farmers*" in their vocations. This request was promptly acceded to, and the presence of the troops has resulted in affording the requisite protection. The disaffected individuals of the tribe exhibited their hostility to the "agriculturists," and their opposition to the peaceful pursuits of civilization by leaving the reservation on war and hunting excursions. As a consequence, a portion of the annuities to which they would have been entitled, had they been present at the annual payment, was divided among the "farmer Indians." A report just received from the agent conveys the gratifying intelligence that, with the exceptions above referred to, one after another these Indians have abandoned the chase, the dress, the feasts, even the superstitions of their fathers, and now occupy their position, recognize the obligations, and perform the duties of law-abiding, sober, and industrious members of the community. Your special attention is invited to the interesting report from Agent Brown in respect to these Indians.

The Winnebagoes continue steadily on the march of improvement. The greatest obstacle with which their agent has to contend is the nefarious traffic, in the immediate vicinity of their reservation, in whisky, which remark is applicable to all Indians within our borders. The endeavor of their agent, aided by the reflecting Indians of the tribe, in prescribing laws for the punishment of offenders merits commendation.

The Chippewas on Lake Superior, as well as those in Minnesota, parties to the treaties of 1854 and 1855, are reported as manifesting a disposition to avail themselves of the beneficial provisions made therein for their advancement in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The assignment of lands to Indians in severalty, and the consequent reduction of the area of large reservations in conformity with treaty stipulations, made it obligatory upon the general government to sell the surplus lands in trust for the benefit of the respective tribes, and since the 4th of March, 1857, there have been 348,810.54 acres of Delaware trust lands disposed of for the sum of \$587,337 35; Iowa trust land 78,602.16 acres for \$184,437 85; Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw and Wea trust land 207,758.85 acres, for \$346,671 09, making in the aggregate 635,171.55 acres of land thus disposed of, yielding \$1,118,446 29, the greater portion of which aggregate sum has been invested in safe and profitable stocks at an interest of five per centum per annum for the benefit of those tribes.

Since the above period, lands have been allotted in severalty to, and patented in favor of, 557 Wyandottes, 720 Shawnees, 230 Miamies, and 73 members of the confederate bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas. The Wyandottes possess a fee simple title to the lands assigned to them, and the other tribes specified have authority to dispose of their lands under the provisions of the eleventh section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1859, subject to the regulations of the department, of December 19, 1859, which require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to vest a complete title in the purchaser. Thus patents have emanated in favor of 1,580 Indians, and in addition thereto, lands have been assigned to 389 Indians of mixed blood, under the provisions of the tenth article of the treaty of Prairie-du-Chien, of July 15, 1830, for which it is understood that patents will be issued at an early day. Lands have also been allotted to thirty-two New York Indians, and eighty-four members of the united bands of Swan Creek and Black river Chippewas, and Christian or Munsee Indians of Kansas, who have no power of alienation, but merely hold the lands by certificates of allotment issued by this bureau, making in the aggregate 2,085 Indians to whom lands have been assigned, in severalty, during this administration.

In connection with this subject, I would remark that the claims of certain Sioux half-breeds, under the ninth article of the treaty of Prairie-du-Chien, of July 15, 1830, have been finally settled by the emanation of scrip in favor of thirty-eight additional claimants, by which each is authorized to locate 360 acres of land, making in all 678 claims to land within the Lake Pepin tract, in Minnesota, which have been adjudicated by the department as a final and satisfactory disposition of this subject, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of July 17, 1854.

The Munsee or Christian Indians who were confederated with the Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewas in Kansas, under the stipulations of the treaty of July 16, 1859, are now provided with comfortable homes, and by ordinary industry, they will soon occupy as enviable a position as that of their brethren, the Chippewas, who, in the arts of civilization, are in advance of all other bands or tribes of Indians in Kansas, with the exception of the Wyandottes and Shawnees.

The superintendent for the central superintendency, communicates gratifying intelligence in relation to Indian affairs under his super-

vision. The impressions derived by that officer, from a visit made to several of the reservations the past year, justify the conclusion that the system adopted by the government, tending to the civilization of the Indians, continues to operate successfully. Material improvement in their general condition is manifest, and many of them, particularly those who have for several years been living upon reserves, already appreciating the meliorating effects which the pursuits of civilized life produce, are reported as having expressed a desire to be afforded the opportunity of realizing the advantages of education and instruction in the mechanic arts.

The extreme severity of the drought in Kansas, is referred to by the superintendent as having been most disastrous to the tribes in that Territory and those in South Nebraska, while the Indians located on reservations in Northern Nebraska are reported as having made abundant crops, which, with the annuities they receive under the treaty stipulations, are deemed sufficient to meet all their wants through the winter.

Disaffection towards the government and its agents exists among the Sioux of the Upper Missouri agency, arising from the impression prevailing among them that the lands they claimed to own have been ceded and disposed of by other tribes, having no right or interest in the country; and which tribes, they allege, are receiving the benefits which they should enjoy. The consequence is, frequent violations by the Sioux of their treaty stipulations, which they justify on the ground that they have been wrongfully divested of their lands.

It is recommended that new treaties be negotiated with these bands of Sioux of the Upper Missouri, otherwise it is believed that their observance of the stipulations of their present treaty can only be enforced by resort to military influence.

J. L. Gillis, United States agent for the Pawnees, in his annual report, dated October, 1860, bears testimony to the general good conduct of those Indians towards the whites bordering their reservation.

With the advice and consent of the Indians under his charge, he has organized and uniformed a police force of six from each of the four bands. The police take great pride in keeping order in their camp, and have rendered good service in surrendering to the agent stolen horses, &c.

The agent states that the country from the Missouri river to Pike's Peak is infested with organized bands of desperate horse thieves, from whose depredations the Pawnees have not been exempt.

No war party of the Pawnees has gone into the Sioux country, though such parties from the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes have, by their presence on their reservations, kept the Pawnees as well as the white employés constantly on the alert. In the attacks of these war parties, they have killed thirteen Indians, wounded many others, and carried off more than thirty horses, and burned, on the reservation, more than sixty lodges. Two attacks have been made since the arrival of the United States troops.

The Pawnees, in a council with the agent and Captain Sully, United States Army, expressed a wish to make peace with the Indians named, and, at their request, Captain Sully ordered an officer from Fort Kearney, to proceed to these bands and make a proposition to them to meet the Pawnees in council.

A grist and saw mill has been completed and is in a successful operation. This, as well as other work on the reservation, has been retarded by the incursions of the Sioux, the workmen, on two occasions, having been plundered of their tools.

The treaties with the Sacs and Foxes, Delawares and Kansas Indians, were ratified by the Senate at its last session; the first without amendment, and the last two with certain amendments which have been since assented to by the proper authorities of the respective tribes, and the necessary steps have been taken for the survey of their lands, which will soon be subject to disposition under the stipulations of said treaties.

The difficulty growing out of trespasses or intrusions by white citizens upon the lands of the Miamis, Osages and Cherokees, seemed to demand prompt action in order to protect the rights of these Indians in accordance with the obligations of treaty stipulations; and especially in regard to the Cherokee neutral track, it became necessary to employ a military force to remove the intruders who refused to abandon these lands after due notification. Representations were made in behalf of said intruders that they were misled into the belief that they were settling upon the New York Indian lands, and that they were deceived by the map prepared by the former surveyor general of Kansas. In reply to these representations, they were advised by this bureau that the error was not made by actual survey, but by an incorrect protraction upon said map; and they were informed that a disregard of law and treaty stipulations had induced Congress to pass the act of June 12, 1858, which required the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove all persons from any tribal Indian reserves, who should be found thereon in violation of law; consequently, this office had no other alternative than to enforce the imperative provisions of law, when the milder means of persuasion and notification had failed to induce them to abandon the Indian lands.

Notice to the intruders upon the Cherokee lands was given as early as the winter of 1859, requiring them to abandon the lands by the first of April, 1860. No attention was paid to the notice, but the settlers went on and planted their crops as usual; the newly appointed agent for the Cherokees, failing to reach his agency until May, he went upon the reservation in August, and again notified the settlers to abandon the reservation within thirty-five days. To this notice they paid no attention, and on the 10th of October last, the agent accompanied by fifty dragoons, under the command of Captain Sturgis, went upon the reservation and again insisted that they should go off without further trouble; they refused, whereupon the agent on the third day after his arrival, commenced the burning of a few cabins. Subsequently, the settlers convened and proposed to the agent if he would desist, they would quietly abandon the lands by the 25th of November, unless they could prevail upon the department to allow them to remain during the coming winter. The agent ceased his operations, and the department, upon application of the settlers, through their agents, agreed that they should remain during the coming winter. From the report of the agent, to which I respectfully refer you, it appears that the only reason the settlers gave for not heeding the

notice, was that they had been often notified before to quit the reservation, and no steps having been taken to enforce obedience, they supposed they would be allowed to remain with like security in this instance. It is surprising to see the growing disposition on the part of our citizens to wholly disregard our treaty obligations with Indian tribes, within our borders; and it is to be hoped that in future their rights will be held more sacred, or that the government will, in every instance, promptly see that they are observed and respected.

In the annual report of the superintendent of Indian affairs, (southern superintendency,) that officer refers to the accompanying reports of the agents of the several tribes under his jurisdiction for the past year, for detailed information respecting their condition, improvement, and wants.

Much excitement is reported to exist among the Cherokees, and, during the past year, many murders and other crimes and outrages have been perpetrated. A secret association has been formed by the full blood members of the tribe, and the cause of all the present existing difficulties is attributable, it is alleged, to the missionaries among them who are charged with interfering with the institution of slavery in the Cherokee nation.

The Creeks are an agricultural people, and are reported as peaceable and steadily advancing in civilization. Recent important changes have been made in their form of government. A new system has been inaugurated by the adoption of a new constitution by the general council, which, among other measures, provides for a division of the nation into four districts, and the selection of chiefs by the people; it also increases the power of their police force, "the light horse," and requires an enforcement of the law demanding the destruction of all spirituous liquors brought into the nation. They have given evidence of their ability for self-government and manifest contentment with the change in their national organization.

All the Seminoles have not yet removed to their new country. The Creeks have extended their laws over that tribe, which, in consequence of their ignorance of the existence and nature thereof, have operated oppressively. It is, however, believed that the action of the Creeks will prove effective to constrain the Seminoles to join those members of the tribe who have already settled on the lands set apart for them.

The difficulties hitherto existing between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, in consequence of a division of sentiment among them respecting a constitution for their government, have been reconciled by a vote of the people of the nation, and all parties have submitted to and agreed to abide by the result of the ballot.

They are, however, annoyed by "self-constituted teachers and guardians," who assume to protect their interests with jealous care, and thus have obtained influence and popularity among the more credulous and ignorant of their people; otherwise, their constitutional government has been a successful experiment.

The Indians from Texas and the Wichitas and other bands affiliated with them, removed last year to the country leased from the Choctaws and Chickasaws, on the "False Washita river." They are

reported as doing well, although they have been in constant alarm, occasioned by the continual threats and excitement of the citizens on the frontier of Texas, who erroneously charge them with committing depredations. The superintendent asserts, positively, that not one of these Indians has ever left the reserve.

In this "leased country" there is a roving band of Kickapoo Indians, who pretend to live by hunting. They also are accused by the citizens of Texas of the commission of depredations upon the frontier of that State. As to the correctness of this charge the superintendent is in doubt. It is recommended, however, that this band of Kickapoos be removed to a reservation to be selected for them near the other bands of Indians, and compelled to settle upon and cultivate the land.

In consequence of the unprecedented heat and long continued drought of the last summer, which caused almost a total failure of their crops, a bill to provide for indigent Choctaws, and for other purposes, was passed by the general council of their nation. This action was had with a view to avert the horrors of famine with which they are menaced.

The agent of the Choctaws, in transmitting a copy of the act of the council referred to, expresses the opinion that, without the aid of the government of the United States, many of that tribe and of the Chickasaws will suffer, and in his report upon the subject urges prompt action in regard to an appropriation out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw funds for their immediate relief.

The general and excessive drought the past season has been most severely felt throughout the extent of the southern superintendency, and has utterly destroyed crops which in the spring of the year indicated a most abundant harvest. In consequence of this calamity great distress and suffering already prevail among the various tribes, and the government is invoked to furnish food to supply their wants for another year, and thus avert the dangers of famine with which they are now threatened.

Loss of their crops from any cause cannot reasonably be anticipated by Indians, and as many of the tribes depend for a subsistence entirely upon the products of their labor in the cultivation of the soil, a total failure to realize any return for their toil soon reduces them to a condition of comparative if not absolute poverty.

To prevent starvation among the suffering Indians during the approaching winter the assistance of government should be rendered; and I have the honor to suggest that a recommendation be made to Congress at an early day for an appropriation sufficient to meet their immediate and pressing demands and to supply them with food to relieve their future wants.

The importance of establishing a military post within or near the limits of the Cherokee country cannot be too strongly urged. The condition of affairs among that tribe is such as to demand the immediate attention of government, and action should be had without delay, with a view to the maintenance of the authority of the United States and the enforcement of law and order within the limits of that country.

I concur with the superintendent in the opinion that a military post should be located at "Frozen Rock," on the Arkansas river, and have the honor to call your attention to the reports of that officer upon the subject, containing urgent and forcible reasons to sustain his recommendation.

The condition of Indian affairs in the Territory of New Mexico has not materially improved during the past year.

The Navajos are in open hostility to the United States, and are defiant. Notwithstanding the assurances of protection from the government, the lives and property of the citizens, even in the settlements, have no immunity from the forays of these hostile Indians, who, emboldened by the success of their predatory excursions, make almost daily incursions to the villages.

The aggressions of this tribe have continued since the war of 1858, and the attempts hitherto made to chastise them have proved ineffectual. They invade the settlements and commit daring depredations, almost within sight of the capitol of the Territory, without fear of punishment.

The United States troops have recently been joined by Mexican citizens, Pueblo and Utah Indians, in a campaign against the Navajos, the result of which it is proposed to await before determining what course to adopt respecting the future management of that tribe.

The Jicarilla, Apaches, and the bands of Utah Indians known as Tabawaches, Mohuaches, and Capotes, inhabit the northern border of the Territory, and are favorably reported to the department. The Jicarillas, and the few Muscalero Apaches living with them, manufacture a species of potters' ware, from the sale of which, together with the rations supplied by the government, they realize a subsistence. They are addicted to the vices of intemperance, which result from their proximity to the settlements; and until they are removed from the evil influences that now surround them, and encouraged to rely upon the products of their labor for support, no improvement of their condition can be anticipated. They have not been benefited by the present policy of the government in making them presents, for it is asserted that two thirds of the articles given to them passed into the hands of the whisky dealers, who infest the country, within three days after they were issued.

The agent of the Gila Apaches has been authorized by the department to remove those Indians, and others under his charge, to a reserve to be selected for their use; and I concur in the suggestion of the superintendent, that the Jicarilla, Muscalero, and other cognate bands, be united with them; thus bringing together the entire Apache tribe in a district of country well adapted for their future and permanent home. It is believed that these bands, from their inclination to labor, can be colonized and taught to maintain themselves with less trouble than any others within the superintendency.

The accompanying report of the agent for the Indians in the Territory of Arizona is referred to for information respecting the condition and prospects of the tribes in that Territory.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are reported as continuing to be quiet and industrious as usual. The establishment of schools among these people is urgently recommended. Being excellent farmers, the

advantages of education would soon render them useful and worthy citizens.

The appointment of an agent among the Comanches, now occupying the country upon the Canadian, is suggested, with a view to prevent outrages by them upon the people, which are reported to be of frequent occurrence.

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Utah, and the so recent appointment of a superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory, the department is in possession of but little information of a satisfactory character from that distant region of country. The accompanying report of Agent Humphreys, relating to the Indians under his immediate charge, is regarded as representing the general condition of all the various tribes within the superintendency.

The Indians in Utah are located upon reservations known as Indian farms. Those in cultivation the past year are represented as having yielded fair crops, which, with proper economy, are deemed sufficient for their wants during the winter. The aid of the government will only be required to supply the Indians with beef and some clothing. It is proper, however, to remark that the Indians who were settled near Pyramid lake were driven off at a time when they were usually engaged in supplying themselves with fish, and may also need some assistance from the government, which would not have been necessary had they been permitted to remain.

The farms are cultivated mostly by white labor at great cost to the government; and it is believed that were the different tribes furnished with the necessary agricultural implements, they would, with proper encouragement and instruction, soon become successful tillers of the soil, and by the products of their labor sustain themselves. The adoption of this policy would be less expensive to the government, and tend to develop habits of industry which would result in the material improvement of their condition.

The tribes in Utah are reported as being peaceable and subservient, and not addicted to habits of vice. Notwithstanding their utter destitution, the greater portion of the past year no depredations have been committed by them. They have on one or two occasions, when impelled by the pangs of hunger, made peremptory demands upon the citizens of the Territory for food.

The act of June 19, 1860, making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1861, authorized a reorganization of Indian affairs in California, investing the Secretary of the Interior with the discretionary power of dividing the State into two districts, and conferring upon the President the authority to appoint certain agents and other employés therefor.

The Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of this discretion so vested in him, decided to divide the State into two districts, to be designated respectfully, "the Northern and Southern Indian Districts" of California; the northern district to include all that portion of California north of the southern boundary of the counties of Marion, Sonoma, Solano, Sacramento, and El Dorado, to the eastern boundary of the State; the southern district to include the remaining portion of the State south of the boundary above designated.

The President having appointed the two superintending agents authorized by the act cited, instructions have been given to them to report to the department the condition of the service and the progress made in the initiation of the new system adopted. No reports have been as yet received from these officers to justify the expression of any opinion as to the results of the change of system above referred to. No doubts are entertained of the favorable working of the system contemplated by the provisions of the law referred to, if the services of faithful agents can be secured, who will take the least pains to induce the Indians to remain upon the reservations and labor for their own support.

The report of the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory contains a graphic and interesting history of Indian affairs within his superintendency during the past year.

Ten treaties were negotiated with various Indian tribes in 1854 and 1855, but not ratified until March and April, 1859; and for fulfilling these, appropriations were only made during the last session of Congress. This delay occasioned discontent and doubt in the minds of the Indians, and the fear that the country occupied by them would be taken possession of by the whites without their obtaining the consideration specified in the treaties, created such excitement among them that the peace of the country was threatened, and the danger only averted by the conciliatory conduct of the several agents, and the presence of a military force in that region.

The action already taken to carry out the stipulations of the treaties referred to, will, it is believed, reassure the various tribes of the friendship of the government, and tend to restore and continue the amicable relations which have been interrupted in consequence of the delay in the ratification of those treaties.

The Indians in this superintendency are estimated at 38,000 souls; of these 7,000 are in Oregon and 31,000 in Washington Territory.

There are 3,000 Indians upon the Coast reservation in Oregon; of these 1,134 are provided for by treaty stipulations, and 1,866 are unprovided for. These latter were collected at Fort Umpqua during the troubles of 1855-56, where they were clothed and fed by government appropriations for two years. These appropriations having been withheld, the superintendent is without the means of supplying their necessities.

The Indians at the Grande Ronde and Siletz agencies can be subsisted with but little assistance from the government, as the crops at those points are reported to have yielded abundant harvests.

The Cooses and Umpquas, recently removed to the "Alcea"—in pursuance of instructions from this office—are reported to be in a suffering condition, owing to a total failure of the crops at that point. To relieve their present necessities and to provide for their wants during the winter, the superintendent was prompted by humane considerations to authorize the local agents to purchase supplies, and suggests that an appropriation be made by Congress, at an early day, to reimburse the amount thus expended.

The reports of Agents Miller and Newcomb, and Sub-Agent Sykes,

contain information in detail respecting the management of Indian affairs on the Coast reservation the past year.

The Warm Springs reservation, selected for the use of the Indians of Middle Oregon, parties to the treaty of June 25, 1855, has been occupied since 1856. Buildings have been erected and other improvements made, and success has rewarded the efforts of the Indians to cultivate the soil. They were embarrassed by delay in the ratification of their treaty, and their failure to receive the protection of the troops that had been frequently applied for.

The Snake Indians, their hereditary enemies, are continually depredating upon them, and by their frequent incursions they are kept in constant apprehension. During the absence of the reserve Indians, on a hunt, the Snakes made a descent upon the agency, drove off the cattle and horses belonging to the government and the Indians; killed or captured the few women and children remaining at home; plundered the agency, and compelled the agent and employés to flee for safety.

Directions were subsequently given the agent to establish his headquarters at this reserve. This being done, the Indians were induced to return and resume their work in the cultivation of the fields. Their confidence was partially restored, but the Snakes continuing their annoyances, the superintendent, in June last, attempted to discover their rendezvous, and, if possible, hold a council with them, with a view to induce them to cease their continual warfare upon the tribes who are in amity with the United States. He was unable to find them after reconnoitering nineteen days with a military force, and returned home, leaving the military in the field engaged in opening an emigrant wagon road through the Willamette valley. Two days after the superintendent left the military were attacked by a large body of Snakes, who, owing to the rugged character of the country, were enabled to escape with little punishment. Following close upon the returning troops, these adroit and daring savages made a sudden attack upon the Warm Springs reservation, and drove off all the stock found there.

The superintendent reports that these repeated disasters on this reservation leave no alternative to its abandonment but the establishment of a permanent military post for its protection.

These Indians, though known as "Snakes," must not be confounded with the "Sho-sho-nees" and "Bannacks," or "Snakes of the Rocky Mountains." The latter are well mounted, and procure a subsistence by hunting the buffalo on the headwaters of the Yellowstone; while the former are a miserable race, who subsist upon roots and insects, except when successful thieving expeditions furnish them better food.

The Indians with whom the treaty of June 15, 1855, was concluded are reported as being very tractable in their disposition. The remote distance at which they are located from evil influences, and the aptitude evinced by them in the adoption of the dress and forms of civilized life, encourage the hope that they will make rapid improvement. The protection of the government should not longer be withheld from them.

The Umatilla reservation is described as being most admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was selected. Being well watered, containing timber and much fertile land, and excellent natural pas-

turage, ample for grazing large herds of cattle and sheep, it is regarded as possessing superior advantages, and would soon become self-sustaining. It borders upon the white settlements, which, as well as the reservation, would seem to require military protection against the Snake Indians, who inhabit the adjacent country beyond the "Blue Mountains."

The Nez Percés are located upon a reservation of immense area and great natural resources, embracing extensive pastures and agricultural tracts, abundance of game and fish, while forests of pine, cedar, and larch, found along the course of the "Clear Water" river, with the timber of the mountains, would yield a permanent income to the tribe, the stream being adapted to rafting, and navigable for batteaux.

The Nez Percés are reported as having generally adopted civilized dress, and a considerable number profess Christianity and are exemplary in their conduct, although for thirteen years they have been without any white teacher of religion.

The various tribes confederated under the name of the Yakima nation are on a reservation east of the Cascade mountains, having an area of about eight hundred square miles, of which the Simcoe valley is the chief habitable part, and where the Indians are located.

These Indians, parties to the treaty of June 9, 1855, were all among the hostiles during the late Indian war. The survivors are said to be fully sensible of their folly, and appreciate the advantages of peace. They are considered as entirely subdued, and are subservient. Although inferior to other interior tribes in their physical and mental powers, it is believed that marked success will attend the efforts to carry out the policy of the government in relation to them.

The continual incursions of the Indians residing beyond our territorial limits are referred to by the superintendent, who reports that constant collisions occur between them and the Indians of the reservations, and that the lives and property of the white settlers are jeopardized.

The employment of a small, swift war steamer is again recommended for service against these "outside barbarians" of Puget's Sound.

In consequence of the failure of Congress to provide for the employment of additional agents in Washington Territory, the different tribes with whom we have treaty stipulations, and for whom the additional agents were intended, have been transferred to another reservation, with other bands not embraced in any treaty.

It is important that all the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, not provided for by existing treaties, should be negotiated with at an early day, and confederated with those bands and tribes already removed to and supported upon the reservations now established; and appropriations should be made by Congress to meet the expenses incident to such negotiations.

The act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1861, approved June 19, 1860, appropriated \$35,000 "for the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Arrapahos and Cheyenne Indians

south of the Platte, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the Arkansas river."

By your instructions of the 11th August last, I was charged with the duty of carrying out the intention of Congress in making the appropriation; and on the 15th of that month, I left this city and proceeded as expeditiously as practicable to Bent's Fort, on the Upper Arkansas, about six hundred miles from Kansas City, Missouri, at which point I had directed that the two tribes should meet me. I arrived there on the 8th September, and found only the Arrapahoes encamped. To the absent Cheyennes runners had been dispatched, and, a few days before I left, two principal chiefs and a few head men came to my camp and informed me that their bands could not reach me for twenty days. These Cheyenne chiefs and the chiefs of the Arrapahoes were convened by me and informed of the object of my visit to them. They readily assented to the propositions which I was authorized to make to them respecting the reduction of their present reservation, and the design of the government to concentrate them upon a smaller tract of fertile country where they were permanently to remain, and they agreed to consummate the arrangement as soon as their bands returned from the hunt in which they were engaged.

I left the matter in charge of a special agent, not being able to remain longer at that point; and it is believed that articles of agreement, prepared by me, to be executed by these Indians, will be concluded with them by said special agent, or by the recently appointed agent for these tribes. A detailed report of the proceedings with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, dated the 25th October last, is herewith, to which you are respectfully referred.

It may be proper to remark, that notwithstanding the open hostility manifested by the Kiowas and Camanches, I passed through the country over which they roam, without molestation; nor did I see any of either tribe on my way; and I did not avail of the order of the War Department upon commanding officers of military posts for an escort, either going or returning across the plains.

The act above quoted also contained a provision appropriating \$10,000 "For the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Red Lake and Red River Chippewas in the State of Minnesota, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State: *Provided*, That the goods purchased in 1858 for the Yanctonnais band of Sioux, the reception of which was declined by them, may be used in the negotiations with the said Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River."

To carry into effect the object contemplated by Congress in making this appropriation, commissioners were appointed, with your approbation, and, in accordance with instructions from this office of the 28th July last, they proceeded to the Red River of the North and held a council with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River, to whom they made the propositions as authorized by the department for a cession of their lands.

The commissioners failed to conclude articles of agreement and convention with these bands, by reason of the absence of the Indians from Rainy lake and Lake of the Woods, and in consequence of the

delegates from Red lake being embarrassed by promises they had given to the members of the band who remained at home.

A copy of the report of the commissioners is herewith transmitted, in which they state that, from information that has reached them, it is believed negotiations could be resumed with reasonable prospect of success.

After the return of the Chippewas to their homes, the chiefs of the Red lake band, after consultation with their people, communicated to their agent the conclusion to which they had arrived, and asked that they might be afforded another opportunity for negotiating a treaty. Information has reached this office that the Pembina Indians—those of Red river—had made a similar request and had agreed to conclude articles of agreement and convention for a cession of their lands.

The attention of the department was called to this subject in a letter addressed to you by the Hon. Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, dated September 29, 1860, who expressed the opinion that “the principal objection to a treaty” had been removed, and invoked the aid of the government to effect the object contemplated by Congress.

The importance of negotiating with the Red Lake and Red River Chippewas, and the advantages to be secured by entering into treaty stipulations with them, are set forth in my last annual report.

I therefore recommend that steps may be taken, at an early day, for the purpose of effecting a treaty with these tribes.

As early as the year 1849 it was contended by the office of Indian affairs that the capability of the Indian for self-government was no longer a problem; that although, with some tribes, all efforts for their civilization had proved unavailing, yet, with others, the fostering care of the government accomplished the main design of substituting the pursuits of civilized for those of savage life, and impressed their minds with elevated modes of thought which gave them a proper appreciation of moral responsibility; and the future to them was promising.

Again, in 1851, it was insisted that history furnished abundant proof that the Indian possessed all the elements essential to his elevation to all the powers and sympathies which appertain to his white brother, and which only need proper development to enable him to tread with equal step and dignity the walks of civilized life. But the direction to be taken for that development was a question which had never received a satisfactory answer. The magnitude of the subject and the difficulties connected with it seemed to have bewildered the minds of those who had attempted its investigation; and then, perhaps, for the first time, the idea was entertained that any plan of civilization would be defective if it did not provide in some efficient manner for their concentration and domestication.

Upon that suggestion my predecessors have acted, and it has become the policy to locate a tribe within such limits as would not at first, or too suddenly, change the modes and manners of hunter life for purely agricultural, yet, at the same time, compel the members to labor in part for subsistence; and, as they become habituated to labor, gradually to restrict their possessions and finally to divide their reservations in severalty, giving to each a distinct and separate farm, and

securing to them the comforts of life from the results of their own industry.

The reports from the several agencies confirm the wisdom of this policy; and although much distrust has been manifested in the system by others, I am confident of its ultimate success. The Dacotah, or Sioux, of Minnesota furnish a laudable example. With them, the practice of colonization was inaugurated as late as 1858, and most of the pioneers in improvement are now in a prosperous condition, although they have had to contend with many adverse influences, in opposition to all preconceived opinions. During the past year, more than 100 of this tribe have been constantly engaged in agriculture, have cultivated over 2,000 acres of land, inclosed their fields with good fences, and materially aided in the construction of comfortable dwellings. They have abandoned Indian customs, and as frugal, industrious, and successful farmers, will compare favorably with the same number of white citizens in any part of Minnesota.

If such improvement has been effected in the course of two brief years, with a tribe so wild and barbarous as the Dacotah, how eminently encouraging to perseverance, although there have been, with some others, partial failures and much disappointment.

Before closing this report I deem it an imperative duty to suggest for your consideration the propriety of calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of making an appropriation, for which a special estimate can hereafter be made, with a view to prevent suffering and starvation among many of our Indian tribes, consequent upon the failure of their crops by reason of the great drought in certain portions of the country during the past summer. The destitute condition of many of the Indians under the fostering care of the government, renders it absolutely necessary that a fund adequate to the accomplishment of this object should be placed at the disposal of this bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. I regard it unnecessary to present any argument in support of this suggestion, as it appeals to the common sympathies of our nature, and will no doubt receive the general coöperation of Congress at an early period in the approaching session. It may be proper, however, to refer to some legislative precedents upon the subject, and I would here specify two instances where appropriations have been made under similar circumstances.

First. By the third section of the Indian appropriation bill, approved May 31, 1832, the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of being expended under the discretion of the Secretary of War, in the purchase and delivery of corn, and other provisions for the use of the Seminole Indians, who were likely to suffer on account of the failure of their crops from a severe drought.

Second. By the last provision of the Indian appropriation bill, approved July 7, 1838, the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the purpose of affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi, who by reason of their emigration, or the territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public

domain west of the Mississippi, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of that river, as were unable to subsist themselves.

The applicability of this latter precedent to this subject is obviously strengthened by the fact that the reasons which induced that appropriation in the absence of any allegation of the failure of crops or scarcity of provisions, are not so forcible as those now suggested by the indigent and suffering condition of those Indians, who have made reasonable efforts to secure the ordinary means of subsistence; yet whose prospects have been blasted by an agency beyond their control,

For the condition of the Indian trust fund, I respectfully refer you to the annual statement of Godard Bailey, disbursing clerk, from which it will be seen that but few changes have been made since the last report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

List of documents accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1860.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

- No. 1.—Report of Bela H. Colegrove, agent for the Indians in the State of New York.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

- No. 2.—Report of A. M. Fitch, agent for the Indians in the State of Michigan.

AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS IN THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY.

- No. 3.—Report of A. D. Bonesteel, agent for the Indians in that vicinity.
No. 4.—Report of E. A. Goodnough, teacher to the first Christian party of Oneidas.
No. 5.—Report of David Lewis, teacher to the Oneidas.
No. 6.—Report of Jeremiah Slingerland, teacher to the Stockbridges and Munsees.
No. 7.—Report of Sarah J. Slingerland, teacher to the Stockbridges and Munsees.
No. 8.—Report of Rosalie Dousman, teacher to the Menomonees.
No. 9.—Report of Jane Dousman, teacher to the Menomonees.
No. 10.—Report of L. Goldstucker, teacher to the Menomonees.
No. 11.—Report of Frederick Haas, farmer to the Menomonees.
No. 12.—Report of Samuel T. Litch, miller to the Menomonees.
No. 13.—Report of Harvey Field, blacksmith to the Menomonees.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 14.—Report of W. J. Cullen, superintendent.
No. 15.—Report of J. W. Lynde, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 16.—Report of John D. Wren, physician to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 17.—Report of C. K. Drew, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
No. 18.—Report of Joseph R. Brown, agent for the Sioux of the Mississippi.
No. 19.—Report of S. Brown, superintendent of schools for the Upper and Lower Sioux.
No. 20.—Report of Jane S. Williamson, teacher to the Sioux.
No. 21.—Report of T. W. Cullen, superintendent of farms to the Lower Sioux.
No. 22.—Report of John Nairn, carpenter for the Upper and Lower Sioux.
No. 23.—Report of Michael Iton, blacksmith to the Lower Sioux.
No. 24.—Report of William Allen, blacksmith to the Upper Sioux.
No. 25.—Report of Charles H. Mix, agent for the Winnebagoes.
No. 26.—Report of A. Coleman, physician to the Winnebagoes.
No. 27.—Report of W. E. Cullen, superintendent of the Winnebago Manual Labor School.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 28.—Report of A. M. Robinson, superintendent.
No. 29.—Report of A. J. Vaughan, agent for the Blackfeet.
No. 30.—Report of Daniel F. Paris, farmer to the Blackfeet.
No. 31.—Report of A. H. Redfield, agent for the Yancton Sioux.
No. 32.—Report of G. B. Graff, agent for the Omahas.
No. 33.—Report of J. L. Gillis, agent for the Pawnees.
No. 34.—Report of R. B. Gillis, farmer to the Pawnees.
No. 35.—Report of W. W. Dennison, agent for the Ottoes and Missourias.
No. 36.—Report of Daniel Vanderslice, agent for the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.
No. 37.—Report of W. P. Badger, agent for the Kickapoos.
No. 38.—Report of Thomas B. Sykes, agent for the Delawares.
No. 39.—Report of John G. Pratt, superintendent of Delaware Baptist Mission School.
No. 40.—Report of B. J. Newsom, agent for the Shawnees and Wyandottes.
No. 41.—Report of Wm. E. Murphy, agent for the Pottawatomies.
No. 42.—Report of Perry Fuller, agent for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Ottowas and Chippewas.
No. 43.—Report of M. C. Dickey, agent for the "Kaws," or Kansas Indians.

- No. 44.—Report of Seth Clover, agent for the Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias, and Miamies.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 45.—Report of Elias Rector, superintendent.
No. 46.—Report of Andrew J. Dorn, agent for the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees and Senecas.
No. 47.—Report of John C. Schoenmakers, superintendent of the Osage Manual Labor School.
No. 48.—Report of James J. Killebrew, farmer to the Quapaws.
No. 49.—Report of W. H. Garrett, agent for the Creeks.
No. 50.—Report of R. M. Loughridge, missionary to the Creeks, and superintendent of the Tallahassee Manual Labor School.
No. 51.—Report of Samuel M. Rutherford, agent for the Seminoles.
No. 52.—Report of Douglas H. Cooper, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.
No. 53.—Report of Rev. O. P. Stark, missionary to the Choctaws.
No. 54.—Report of Rev. C. C. Copeland, missionary to the Choctaws.
No. 55.—Report of Rev. Wm. Cass, Simon Hancock, and Lewis Cass, native Choctaw missionaries.
No. 56.—Report of Rev. Allen Wright, missionary to the Choctaws.
No. 57.—Report of Rev. Cyrus Byington, missionary to the Choctaws.
No. 58.—Report of C. Kingsbury, superintendent of the Chuala Boarding School.
No. 59.—Report of George Ainslie, superintendent of Koonsha Seminary.
No. 60.—Report of John Edwards of Wheelock, superintendent female Seminary.
No. 61.—Report of John Edwards of Wheelock, superintendent female Seminary.
No. 62.—Report of W. R. Baker, superintendent of Armstrong Academy.
No. 63.—Report of F. M. Paine, superintendent of Fort Coffee and New Hope Academies.
No. 64.—Report of F. M. Paine, superintendent of Fort Coffee and New Hope Academies.
No. 65.—Report of Alexander Reid, superintendent of Spencer Academy.
No. 66.—Report of Joseph Dukes, school trustee.
No. 67.—Report of H. Balentine, superintendent of Wapanucka Institute.
No. 68.—Report of J. C. Robinson, superintendent of Chickasaw Manual Labor School.
No. 69.—Report of J. C. Robinson, superintendent of Chickasaw Manual Labor School.
No. 70.—Report of J. H. Carr, superintendent of Bloomfield Academy.
No. 71.—Report of M. Leeper, agent for the Wichita and neighboring tribes.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 72.—Report of J. L. Collins, superintendent.
No. 73.—Report of C. Carson, agent for the Indians within the Taos agency.
No. 74.—Report of Silas F. Kendrick, agent for the Pueblos.
No. 75.—Report of John Walker, agent for the Indians within the Tucson agency.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 76.—Report of A. Humphreys, agent for the Indians within the "Utah" agency.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 77.—Report of E. R. Geary, superintendent.
No. 78.—Report of M. T. Simmons, agent for the Indians of Puget's Sound district.
No. 79.—Report of W. B. Gosnell, agent for the Squaksin, Nisqually, and Puyallup Indians.
No. 80.—Report of W. B. Kimball, physician to Squaksin reserve.
No. 81.—Report of C. C. Pagett, teacher upon Squaksin reserve.
No. 82.—Report of D. M. Mounts, Nisqually farmer.
No. 83.—Report of John L. Perkins, carpenter upon Puyallup reserve.
No. 84.—Report of R. H. Lansdale, agent for the Klickitat, Wisham, Columbia river, Yakima, and Winatcha Indians.
No. 85.—Report of A. J. Cain, agent for the Cayuse, Walla-Walla, Palouse, Nez Percé, and Spokane Indians.
No. 86.—Report of Daniel Newcomb, agent for the Indians within the "Siletz" agency.
No. 87.—Report of E. B. Ball, teacher at Siletz.
No. 88.—Report of J. B. Sykes, sub-agent at Yaquina bay.
No. 89.—Report of John F. Miller, agent at Grand Ronde.
No. 90.—Report of G. H. Abbott, sub-agent for the Indians of the Eastern district of Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- No. 91.—Office letter to Agent Butler, of November 29, 1859, relative to the intruders upon the Cherokee neutral land.
No. 92.—Office letter to Charles W. Blair, Esq., of March 13, 1860, relative to said intruders.
No. 93.—Office letter to Superintendent Rector, of April 21, 1860, relative to said intruders.
No. 94.—Office letter, of June 4, 1860, to Secretary of Interior relative to said intruders.
No. 95.—Office letter, of same date, to Elias Rector, relative to said intruders.

- No. 96.—Letter of Agent Cowart, of November 5, 1860, in regard to his proceedings against said intruders.
- No. 97.—Letter of ditto, of November 9, 1860.
- No. 98.—Office circular to agents, requiring prompt rendition of their accounts.
- No. 99.—Special report of Commissioner Greenwood relative to his visit to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.
- No. 100.—Official instructions to the newly appointed supervising agents of California.
- No. 101.—Office letter appointing John A. Dreibelbes one of said supervising agents.
- No. 102.—Office letter appointing J. Y. McDuffie the other supervising agent.
- No. 103.—Statement showing action of office relative to applications of Indians for bounty land.
- No. 104.—Report of G. Bailey, disbursing clerk, upon the Indian trust fund.

No. 1.

U. S. AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
Buffalo, September 29, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report I have visited the various bands of the Six Nations of Indians within this State in the discharge of my official duties.

I believe that all of them are making some progress in the scale of civilization.

The Senecas, at Tonawanda reservation, encouraged by a sense of security consequent upon the settlement of their difficulties with the Ogden Company, and by the generous promise of J. H. Martindale to bestow \$100 in premiums upon such of the band as should excel in their husbandry, have sown and planted more acres than heretofore, and have made manifest improvement in the tillage of their land. There is reason to believe that this band will hereafter make much better relative progress.

The past year has been very healthy, and the births exceed the deaths by a considerable number.

There has been no change in the number or denominational character of the missionary establishments during the year.

The State of New York has maintained among the various tribes twenty-three schools, at the expense \$4,742 88, for the last fiscal year. There are a number of native teachers so useful and efficient as to demonstrate the wisdom of the policy of the department in making allowances for the educational expenses of Indian youth.

The Thomas Asylum, for orphan and destitute Indian children, is entirely successful in all things pertaining to the care and education of the children intrusted to it. But its pecuniary wants are but poorly supplied. The State of New York helps it but little; and the trustees have a grateful appreciation of the allowance of \$500 which they

receive from the United States appropriation for the civilization of Indians. The average number of children in the institution for the last fiscal year was $51\frac{8}{10}$. So an allowance of less than \$10 each helped to support in a situation most favorable to their civilization and culture more than fifty Indian children from the various bands in this State, who, but for the asylum, would either perish or grow up amid influences which would rarely fail to make them as barbarous as their ancestors were fifty years ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BELA H. COLEGROVE,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 2.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,

Detroit, November 15, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians in this agency, and in doing so, it is but justice to myself to say, that at the time required by the department for the presentation of this report, I was in the midst of my payments, in the most distant parts of the agency.

In addition to the usual work of distributing annuities, I have devoted myself during the past year in perfecting the work of locating the Indians upon their reservations, and the furtherance of their educational interests, as provided for in the treaties with them.

There are seventeen reservations in this agency, and seventeen places where annuities are distributed, including the Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, and Pottawatomies of Huron, who have not participated in any treaty assigning them lands.

I have deemed it for the best interests of the Indians to make a change in the places for the distribution of annuities, from villages where they had been accustomed to receive them, to their reservations, where most of them are now residing.

I have also felt it my duty, in view of the difficulties and expense of attending the payments, often consuming the entire amount of their annuities, to increase the number of places at which these annuities are distributed. Consequent upon these changes, incurring as it does a greater amount of travel, an increased distance for the transportation of supplies, and more time demanded in order to reach the points, and distribute them, is a very material increase in the expense of the agency. I, however, congratulate myself, that upon these changes a great benefit has been conferred upon the Indians, not only in the danger, difficulties, and expense in attending the payments, but they are now relieved to a considerable extent from those destructive influences that have been so long attendant upon Indian payments, which, in my judgment, more than compensates for the increased labor and expense bestowed upon them.

There are persons yet, who for the merest pittance, deal out to them intoxicating drinks, and the friends of the Indians, who would be active in protecting them from these direful influences, will be subject to continued annoyances and even insults from the whisky venders, their abettors and libertines.

Nothing less than the most strenuous and persevering resistance to the vices among them, and the faithful inculcation of the moral truths of Christianity, can be hoped for as the means for their elevation and usefulness in the world; and here I may be allowed to bear testimony to the good effects of the teachings of the Gospel by the faithful missionaries appointed to labor among them.

The Indians, generally, are well pleased with their reservations, and a greater portion of them enter upon the work of clearing up their lands, and tilling the soil with commendable zeal, and profitable results, whilst a lesser portion from their roving dispositions, and a want of appreciation of the benefits of possessing lands, and from their intolerable laziness, render it extremely difficult, if not impossible to locate and settle them.

The good faith of the government with these people is often called in question by designing white men, which at times produces great discontent in reference to their titles to the lands, with an evident design on the part of some to possess themselves of the lands as soon as possible, for a very trifling amount.

The provisions of the government are wise and beneficent, and the policy of withholding from them the power of alienating their lands, should ever be maintained, and not without the most urgent necessity, should they, in a single instance, be allowed to part with the lands granted to them under treaty stipulations.

There are two bands of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, viz: Wegicks and Weggesies, numbering two hundred and four souls, that reside in the State of Wisconsin, near Post Lake, in the county of Oconto, and known as belonging to the Wisconsin bands, found in the third article of the treaty of September, 1854, and for whom reservations were to be provided.

These Indians have been paid at their own request with their brethren at L'Ause, on Lake Superior, distant from their residence about two hundred and fifty miles, which is the nearest point where any of the Chippewas of Lake Superior are now paid.

They have expressed a great desire for the reservation promised them, and have designated the locality, all of which has been communicated to the department under date of July last.

Much counseling has been had with that portion of this tribe residing on Lake Superior in reference to their reservations, they claiming and insisting that they were given clearly and distinctly to understand at the time the treaty was made that the entire reservation was given, not merely from which to select their lots, but after the selections were made, the balance to be owned by them in common, and they stoutly demur to any construction of the treaty by which any part of the reservation shall, at any time, revert back to the government.

Of the five bands of the Ottawas and Chippewas residing near Sault Ste. Marie, four are upon their reservations, tilling the soil with good

success. The fifth, which is O-shaw-wan-nos, the head chief, still reside at or near the Sault, and it is yet uncertain what course they will pursue in reference to moving on their reservation, as it is unfitted for agricultural purposes.

I refer the department to my letter on this subject of October 2, 1858. In a clause of the first article of the treaty with the Ottawas and Chippewas, in 1855, provision is made upon certain conditions for the purchase of certain lands owned by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which matter has been under consideration for some time past, and it is now being perfected with a view to its submission to the department, which arrangement, if consummated, will convey to the government, for the benefit of the Indians, about eleven hundred acres of land. Much inconvenience is experienced by some of the Indians in the location of the smith shops provided for them; they have been established at those points where the greatest number are settled, but several of the reservations are so remote as to preclude the possibility of the full advantages to be conferred on all.

I have found it necessary, in view of the limited state of the fund, to discontinue the shop formerly located at Mackinac.

The mills erected for the benefit of the Chippewas of Saginaw, in Isabella county, are now in good condition and doing good business. In the erection of these mills, the foundations were insecurely laid, as was also that of the mill-dam, in consequence of which several breaks have occurred in the dam and the mills had become damaged until it became necessary to place a new foundation for the mills, reconstruct a portion of the machinery, and strengthen the dam, all of which has been thoroughly performed; and it may now be hoped, with judicious management, that it will not only prove a great convenience, but a source of some revenue to those for whom it was built.

That portion of this tribe residing on Saginaw bay are now selecting their lands with an intention of moving on to them in the spring.

No material change has taken place with the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, parties to the treaty of July 29, 1829, and the Pottawatomies of Huron, in the treaty of November 17, 1807, since the date of my last annual report. They still implore the government to make a treaty with them and provide them with homes and schools, as they have to all the rest of their brethren in the State.

The past year has been one of general and unusual prosperity among the Indians of this agency. Their crops have been abundant. A bountiful harvest has encouraged them to renewed diligence in clearing the land, and relying more upon tilling the soil for a subsistence; and it may be reasonably expected, under the facilities afforded by the present treaty, that, with its expiration, under the blessings of a bountiful providence, they will be in a condition to take care of themselves.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. FITCH,
Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

AGENCY OF THE INDIANS RESIDING IN
THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY, WIS.,
Fond-du-Lac, October 25, 1860.

SIR: The reports of the employés of this agency, for the past year, are quite full and correct, relieving me from the necessity of any very extended detail. The more so, and I take pleasure in the statement, since they emanate from intelligent, faithful, and industrious persons.

It is a matter of deep regret that the condition of the Menomonees, as also that of their neighbors, the Stockbridges and Munsees, is so unfavorable. The disastrous failure of their crops, for the two years preceding this, obliging them, in a great degree, to depend upon the chase for subsistence, and discouraging them from exertion in advance of the present propitious season, is doubtless the chief reason that I am obliged to report at this time little or no improvement. Besides, for some years, before and since my connection with this office, the Menomonees have been filled, by designing and wicked persons in their neighborhood, with alarming stories of mismanagement, if not fraudulent misapplication of their funds, inducing weekly secret councils, and keeping these Indians, in their credulity, constantly restless and uneasy. I am glad to say, however, that the result of the recent thorough examination, instituted at their request, and for the most part conducted in their presence, has had a salutary effect—certain it is, their whole manner has changed, their deportment is better, and their habits of thrift and industry have altogether improved. It is my apprehension, however, that it may become necessary to grant them some relief for subsistence during the coming winter.

The report of the farmer, and my own observation, would certainly indicate that necessity.

I have great attachment for these Indians. While very credulous, they are honest; and as a tribe are rapidly inquiring intelligence and fondness for industrial pursuits. They should have *individual* encouragement and protection. Hence, I earnestly renew the expression of my opinion, as contained in my letter of the 26th September, 1859, as well as in my last annual report, that so much of their reserve as is necessary should be surveyed into forty or eighty acre tracts, allotments made to each, and that the balance be sold or bought by the government, and the proceeds turned into an individual improvement fund, for the benefit of those who are industrious.

I have also to state, that Mr. Haas, who has been their faithful farmer for several years, has resigned, which I regret very much, as it will be very difficult to find another that would be as devoted to the interest of the Menomonee tribe of Indians as he has always been. And perhaps the most serious loss that is to result from the insane conduct of this unfortunate tribe, will be that of Mrs. Rosalie Dousman, the preceptress of their female school. Having been insulted and reviled in the house, and in the very presence of their missionary priest, and her dwelling assailed with violence at midnight under the direction of his chief, by his brutal emissary, she has declared her

determination to abandon them. With no impelling motive other than her Christian benevolence, she has been, for thirty-two years, their faithful, self-sacrificing benefactress, whom they had long loved and revered, under the endearing name of their mother—a title, by long and patient endurance, by unremitting, unrewarded devotion to their temporal, intellectual, moral, and religious welfare, most hardly earned; the instructress of their children, the nurse of their sick, the providence of their destitute, the consoler of their dying, their priestess at the altar, the sole, gratuitous interpreter of the religious teachings of all their Christian missionaries, from whose lips alone the lessons of Divine truth had ever reached their ears.

Most of the observations within are applicable to the Stockbridges and Munsees. Their tract of land is by no means desirable, and the failure of crops has certainly discouraged them very much. They are anxious to sell and remove to some more genial climate. This subject I have had the honor to present fully to you heretofore.

The crops of the Oneidas have been good this year, and I am glad to give a favorable report of them in all things. It would be very desirable to change, by some means, their existing form of government. The present hereditary chiefs, David Bread, and others, by advice and example, exercise salutary influence. But they are old, and their successors, I am fearful, may be very different men. Whilst that change, if necessary, should be brought about by themselves, or through indirect or direct action of the government, is respectfully but earnestly submitted to your consideration. It gives me pleasure to commend highly the conduct of the teachers of all the schools, and particularly the Rev. Mr. Slingerland and Goodnough.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. D. BONESTEEL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 4.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ONEIDA INDIAN MISSION,
Oneida, Wisconsin, September 18, 1860.

SIR: The school of the first Christian party of Oneidas, of which I am teacher, commenced on the 7th November, 1859, in the new school house, (built by contributions from various members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the East,) and continued in session until the 4th of July, 1860.

There is considerable irregularity in the attendance of the children, but the attendance has been better for the past year than heretofore, and I have hopes that it will be better next year and thereafter. The children have learned very fast considering the disadvantages under which they labor.

The studies have been reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and simple questions in natural science.

The greatest difficulty that I have to contend with is the irregularity of attendance. There being no reward for a regular attendance, and no punishment for an irregular one, the children do not take the interest in the school which they otherwise would.

So I am obliged to teach each child separately, it being impossible to keep classes formed, and this takes up my time to such a degree that I cannot drill them as much as necessary.

Had I the means to give each child a prize or present in proportion to his or her good behavior and regularity of attendance, I might have double the number of students, and the school would be the means of doing ten times as much good. The whole number of days the school has been kept is one hundred and thirty-eight. Time spent in school each day from four to five and a half hours. Whole number of lessons heard has been three thousand two hundred and seventy-nine. Whole number of students eighty-three.

The school will commence its next term, if Providence permits, on the 1st October next.

Strong drink is still doing its accursed work in the tribe. One thousand dollars spent in preventing, by rewards and punishments, the use of strong drink, would do more good to the Indians than ten thousand dollars given in the way of annuities to them.

However, I trust that this tribe will continue to advance in Christian knowledge and civilization.

We have been blessed with a bountiful crop this season, so that by the use of proper economy there will be no want of food during the next year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. GOODNOUGH.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent, Fond-du-Lac, Wis.

No. 5.

ONEIDA, WEST MISSION,

Oneida Indian Reservation, Wis., Sept. 14, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you my annual report from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860, according to your instructions of July 18 and August 30, 1859, viz.: One school under my care, designated the Oneida west school, and located in the southwest part of the Oneida Indian reservation. Total number of names on the register for the year is 103; 52 males and 51 females; one teacher. Under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church—i. e. so long as the Methodist missionary holds the office of teacher. Nothing has been contributed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, as the funds for the school come from the United States government. Nothing is contributed by the Indians except part of the firewood.

There are two missionaries among the Oneidas, viz.: One Episcopal and one Methodist. The school under my charge has progressed very

favorably, especially during the winter, some of the larger scholars making very good proficiency. During the summer months the school has generally been small. The studies have been reading, (as high as the fifth reader,) writing, arithmetic, and geography.

If the scholars could be induced to attend regularly I think they would learn fast; as it is, they learn slow; and whether energy can ever be driven into parents or children on this subject it is hard to say.

If there are any other items you wish information upon let me know, and I will furnish it to the best of my ability.

Yours, very respectfully,

DAVID LEWIS.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin.

No. 6.

SHAWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
September 20, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith transmit to you my third annual report of the west district school among the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians. The attendance of last winter was full, having forty different scholars, thirty-six in attendance at any one time, with an average of twenty-five. Six progressed nearly through the fractions in Thompson's Practical Arithmetic; one advanced as far as compound interest; two went through Brown's Grammar once, and were quite apt in parsing and correcting false syntax; two advanced half through Comstock's Natural Philosophy, and five completed Cornell's Intermediate Geography. This is the report of those most advanced. The studies of the rest were the simple branches of reading, geography, and arithmetic. Had the same numbers and interest continued through the summer greater advances could have been noticed, but as spring came many of the larger scholars were needed and detained at home, thus reducing the school for the summer to thirty different scholars, twenty-three at one time, and an average of sixteen. These being for the most part small, little else can be said than that they have made commendable advances in reading, writing, spelling, cyphering, and music. Ten A-B-C scholars of late growth have attended during the summer, and have been advanced some to words of three letters, and others to be able to read.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND,
Teacher among Stockbridges and Munsees.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 7.

SHAWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
September 20, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations I gladly transmit my annual report of the east district school of the Stockbridge and Munsee reservation. I am happy to state that the school has progressed beyond my expectations, considering the many interruptions to which the school and teacher have been subjected since my last report. Owing to the removal of many families from their homes to seek employment, and the want of comfortable clothing and food, many of the children have been kept from school; consequently the number in attendance has for a part of the time been quite small. Those who have attended regularly have made good proficiency in their studies, having exchanged the First Reader for the Second, the Second for the Third, and the Fourth for the Fifth. The studies pursued are reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and grammar. Books used in school: Sander's New Speller, Definer, and Analysis; Sander's Pictorial Primer; Sander's First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Readers; Thompson's Mental Arithmetic, parts first and second; Thompson's Practical Arithmetic; Cornell's First and Second Geography; Brown's Grammar.

Very respectfully,

SARAH J. SLINGERLAND,
*Teacher.*A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

No. 8.

KESHENA, September 13, 1860.

SIR: Since my last report the progress of the Menomonee female school in my care has been very satisfactory. The school has been in successful operation all the year. I have had, in all, during the year eighty scholars; of these six young girls have withdrawn from school for home duties. The daily attendance may be estimated at thirty-eight.

The studies which have been pursued were the same as last year. Our efforts have been rewarded by the attention, obedience, and progress of the pupils, and by the marked improvement in their deportment in and out of school.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN,
*Teacher.*A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 9.

KESHENA, *September 13, 1860.*

SIR: I present the following as my annual report of the school under my charge, and I am happy to say that the females, both adults and children, did well in their industrial employments.

The goods furnished by you, kind sir, to the school have been of great benefit, and will eventually lead the way to successful civilization. The pagan women have made their full shares of clothing for their husbands and boys. The girls made their own garments. The woolen yarn furnished last fall I distributed to women whom I had taught to knit, and I am happy to state that they have knit at home thirty pairs of men's socks.

The following is the number of pieces of garments made since last November: Pants for men, 165 pairs; for boys, 173. Shirts for men, 55; for boys, 89. Skirts for women, 35; for girls, 170. Gowns for women, 33; for girls, 116. Long dresses for girls, 35, and other pieces of garments for girls, 55.

I have some goods remaining, but none fit for men.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and I trust will meet your approbation.

Very respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 10.

KESHENA, *September 10, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to me, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of the Menomonee male school.

There has been in attendance at this school sixty-two scholars since January last. The average attendance per day during this year up to this date has been fifteen scholars. The studies in this school have been spelling, reading, and writing.

You will perceive from the above statement that the daily attendance is disproportionate to the whole number of scholars. This is partly accounted for from their being destitute of food and in want of clothing.

However, it is very difficult to confine Indian children to the school room. Since three weeks ago there has been a remarkable increase in the daily attendance, and I hope for a greater advancement in the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GOLDSTUCKER,
Teacher.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin.

No. 11.

MENOMONEE PAY GROUND,
September 15, 1860.

SIR: In presenting my fifth annual report I regret to inform you that the condition of the Menomonee Indians is not any better than it has been for the two years previous.

The season has been a very favorable one, and the Indians who planted anything will have plenty to eat, but there are but few who have done so.

The majority of the Indians kept counseling all spring and summer. They were disobedient to everybody, and would not receive any seed bought for them; therefore, they are destitute of everything.

I threshed 1,065 bushels of rye and 150 bushels of spring wheat for different individuals of Menomonee Indians.

Last spring, after the Indians refused to take the potatoes, I planted fourteen acres in the big field; they will yield well, but as to the amount I cannot state until dug.

The Menomonees cut and put up sufficient hay for the stock of cattle on hand, and will have a large surplus. The allotment of their reserve, as alluded to in my last annual report, cannot be too often recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK HAAS,
Menomonee Farmer.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin.

No. 12.

KESHENA, September 15, 1860.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you my second annual report.

The mills under my care have done a good business, particularly the grist-mill. I have ground nearly double the amount of grain that I ground last year, principally for the white people, the toll being delivered to the poorer class of Indians.

The saw-mill, owing to the time taken to repair it, lost the best part of the running season, as it did not commence operations until the first of June. Since then I have been able to supply all the wants of the Indians with lumber.

Hoping this will be liberally accepted, I am yours truly,

SAMUEL T. LITCH,
Menomonee Miller.

AUGUSTUS D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin.

No. 13.

KESHENA, WIS., *September 13, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the condition of the blacksmith shop for the Menomonee Indians. I took possession of the shop and tools on the 17th of July last, according to your instructions. I found the tools in a very bad condition, which I can only account for by the demand for work being greater than the ability to supply. I found remnants of stock, with which I have, together with the bill I received from you, been able to carry on the business vigorously, and shall be able to do so until I receive the supply of which I gave you a memorandum. I found in the coal house 1,000 bushels of coal of rather a poor quality, and in compliance with your instructions I have contracted for 300 bushels more, which I think will be necessary until coal can be obtained next spring. I found a large amount of work in the shop unfinished, which I have not been able to diminish very much yet, though I have a very good assistant. There is a greater demand for work than a man with a good assistant can do. I have been engaged during the time I have been here constantly in repairing wagons, haying tools, plows, traps, grist and saw-mills, &c., &c. There is a great demand for new work which I have not been able to do any considerable amount of as yet, partly on account of repairing my tools. And further, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of building a small shop convenient for the purpose of repairing wagons, the necessity of which I find very great. There is no need of hiring a wagon-maker, for there are men in the nation who, with my instructions, can do all the repairing at the price of improvement wages. It would require a few new tools. The timber can be obtained here by a small outlay. There is a deficiency in wagons and plows, and a number lie useless for want of a small amount of repairs. And as I am a practical wagon-maker, the time spent by me instructing and superintending would not hinder me in the smithing business as much as it does now in mending with iron that which would be better and cheaper done with wood.

Yours with respect,

HARVEY FIELD,
*Menomonee Indian Blacksmith.*A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

No. 14.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

St. Paul, September 29, 1860.

SIR: In presenting to your consideration the general condition of the Indians under the charge of this superintendency during the past

year, I refer you for details to the report of the agents, and accompanying papers herewith transmitted.

At each agency all efforts have been concentrated in the direction of the policy which I reported last year as the only one that would successfully result in promoting the permanent progress of Indians in civilization, and which the instructions received from you from time to time indicated as the settled determination of the department to establish upon a firm and lasting foundation, viz: the individualizing of Indians as agriculturists, and incorporation of them as a part of our own people, inculcating upon their minds the truth that civilization can only be attained by their own acts; and that the government, in the expenditure of the funds which they had by treaty intrusted it with, exercising the discretionary power which it possessed, would in every way afford the greatest facilities to all who were disposed to avail themselves of its generous efforts.

The means adopted to sustain the policy are

First. Making this agricultural system one of individual, instead of a tribal character.

Second. By inducing a voluntary abandonment of their nationality in dress and costume.

Third. Furnishing them with houses and the comforts of civilized life.

Fourth. Protection by the government to those who assume the character of improvement Indians from all attacks upon their persons and property.

Fifth. Punishing by loss of annuities those who leave their reservations for the commission of depredations upon the white settlers, or to enter the war path against other tribes.

Sixth. By making intoxication an offense punishable by loss of annuity and degradation from prominent position in their community.

THEIR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The measure of progress in agricultural growth varies among the different tribes, which can be accounted for by the proximity of their location either to a thickly or sparsely settled country, so that they find this means of livelihood necessary from the loss of their hunting grounds and the necessity of their situation.

No fact in the history of Indian policy has been more clearly settled, until it may be asserted as an axiom, than that agricultural improvement must be the basis of Indian civilization. To agriculture they can be more naturally directed than to any other civilized pursuit. Far better, now, would be the condition of these tribes, had they never received one cent of money as annuities, and had the vast sums paid them as such been entirely expended in opening and improving for each head of a family a farm; in building houses to live in; in furnishing domestic utensils and implements of husbandry; in giving them stock, and compelling them to look to their own labor for their support and maintenance.

The remedy for the neglect of this system in the past lies in continued efforts in this direction in the future. The circumstances which

have, however, attached themselves to all Indian tribes, by the introduction of the system of money annuities and the necessary attendants on that system—which create a spirit of trade and traffic, encouraged by the cupidity of those who live among them for those purposes, inviting them to enter into debts which they can liquidate by their annuity money and their success in the hunting grounds—have, to a certain extent, raised obstacles to their immediate agricultural growth which time only can entirely remove. Therefore, on account of the long-established and firmly-rooted system to which, from usage, the Indians have been habituated, the inauguration of an entirely agricultural, self-sustaining policy has by degrees to be introduced. A final and abrupt termination of money annuities would have met with such violent opposition among the Indians as to have awakened in their minds, naturally too susceptible of jealousy and distrust, an apprehension or belief that the government was acting in bad faith and in violation of treaties which have so often been represented as sacred compacts, that the immediate consequences would have been disastrous to the peace and welfare of the frontier and the Indians themselves.

I have, therefore, to commend the wisdom which suggested the process of individualizing the character of the tribes; and quietly, yet surely, if the policy now fully inaugurated is continued, will the Indians become habituated to the belief that their own safety and prosperity exists in their individual efforts upon their farms, and that they are thereby each independent of his tribe and dependent only on himself. I can only trust, therefore, that all future efforts will be made to continue in this direction, as commenced, until the point is reached when their annuities can practically be suspended, so far as money payments are concerned. The agricultural character of the people of the Indian tribes will then be as clearly known and marked as hitherto their incapacity for that kind of life has been assumed and proclaimed. A partial change of annuity payments in money to expenditures connected with their agricultural improvement is even now practicable among the Winnebagoes, Lower Sioux, and lower bands of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Chippewas of Lake Superior. The Upper Sioux, as a whole, are not quite prepared for this point, from the fact that they are connected, by relationship and interest, to the Yanktonnais and the Cutheads—the most dangerous, reckless, and daring body of Indians on the east of the Missouri, a large portion of whom are yet buffalo Indians, and restrained by no treaty stipulation with the government, but rather occupy a semi-hostile attitude, which might at any moment break into open violence, could they induce the Sissetons to join them—to whom an immediate cessation of annuity payment might serve as a pretext. With the exception, therefore, of the Upper Sisseton band of Sioux, the policy of money payments to the Indians as tribes, could be abandoned by degrees, portions being taken each year for annual premiums for agricultural progress, and other portions expended in furnishing them houses, clothing, cattle, and domestic utensils, tending toward an increase of their agricultural facilities and developing the resources of

their lands. With these general views I call your attention to the special consideration of the

WINNEBAGOES.

The progress of the Winnebagoes in agricultural growth, is particularly marked with success. Among them this year are to be found farmers who have raised corn, potatoes, and wheat, more than enough for the purposes of their own support. There have been raised by individual Indians as high as sixty acres of wheat alone on a single farm. The agent's efforts have been directed to give to each Indian his own allotment of ground to plant and cultivate, preparing the same, aiding him to build a house to live in, so far as the limited means of the tribe would permit. Although their annuities in money and other treaty stipulations have been materially reduced by expiration of former treaties, yet the tribe have, by the increased amount of land cultivated, and the large number of Indian farms, very decidedly improved and progressed. The reservation presents the appearance of as much improvement as the surrounding country; and in fact, when viewing the comfortable log and frame houses that dot the reservation, as far as the eye can reach, it presents a far different scene than is usually to be found upon Indian reservations; for wigwams are becoming as rare as houses were but two years since. The efforts of agent Mix have been unremitting in attending to all the interests of the Indians under his charge; and particularly in endeavoring to prevent and to eradicate the evils of intemperance among them. He has pursued with great promptness, apprehending and bringing to trial all persons who have violated the provisions of the trade and intercourse laws.

SIoux OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the Sioux agency the individualization so successfully inaugurated two years since, has continued to progress. The quantity of land broken has been sufficient at the lower agency to give to each family five acres, making for both bands, the amount planted in wheat, corn, and potatoes, and under cultivation of both agencies this year, between one and two thousand acres.

There has been already erected fifty houses, and there are in course of erection some fifty more, which, when completed, will make one hundred dwellings for the Indians. It was deemed advisable to substitute brick in place of frame houses. The prairie fires, which prevail every year, destroyed several of the frame houses erected last year, hence the economy of brick over frame structures, which, with but a small increase of cost, give a greater degree of comfort and security. The struggle which last year commenced between the improvement Indians and those who refused to relinquish their tribal customs and habits has been so severe, resulting in bloodshed and persecution by the uncivilized towards the improvement Indians, that it was deemed advisable to station a company of United States troops at Yellow Medicine for the protection of the latter. The animosity has, in many

instances, been carried to threats of entire annihilation of all who assumed the white man's customs and garments.

Every effort should continue to be made towards encouraging and guiding those who have sought, as expressed by themselves in their peculiar phraseology, "the new path which will lead us to become men worthy of a manhood which the Great Spirit has given to us, as well as the white man."

Among none of these tribes under my charge is there manifested so much hostility to efforts made for their advancement towards civilization, as among the Sioux. Among none have those who are enrolled as improvement Indians, made so complete a transformation in character, respectability, and industry, in the same space of time, as among the Sioux. One class of them reject with scorn and contempt the overtures made to induce them to abandon their previous life; while on the other hand, those who have become converts, and have submitted themselves to be shorn of the "scalp-lock," have arduously and zealously devoted themselves to their new life, abandoned their old associations and customs, and have, by habits of industry, redeemed themselves and their children from the degeneracy of a savage life. Their increased comfort, their respectable houses, their carefully planted and cultivated fields, and well cared for stock, all exhibit the fruits of their determined efforts to advance. The impetuous and persevering characteristics of the Sioux mark both these classes. As the improvement bands are still in a minority, and while this bitterness and hostility lasts, the duty of the government to afford, by the presence of troops, ample protection and encouragement is but the duty of the father to the child; and I, therefore, in view of the great ends to be obtained, recommend the continuance and establishment of at least one company of troops at Yellow Medicine so long as this contest lasts. Unless this is done, there may result an abandonment of what has cost so much time and money, and it may require years to recover the ground lost by the want of a prudential policy, dictated by humanity and sound judgment.

Agent Brown's report is referred to as containing a full and complete statement of the financial and general condition of the Sioux, and is commended for the valuable information therein contained.

• CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The agent reports the condition of these Indians to be much improved. The quantity of land cleared and prepared for cultivation, provided by the treaty of 1855, has been completed for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, and portions of the different reservations for the Mississippi bands have been placed under contract, and will be ready for their spring planting. The Pillager bands have raised fair crops this year, although the excessive drought which has prevailed through the portion of the country occupied by them, has to a certain extent, injured their corn. It is becoming every year very apparent that agriculture can be practically introduced among the Chippewas, consequently every effort should be directed towards encouraging the greatest amount of improvement in this respect, and the recommendations of the agent

exhibit an attention to their interest, which have attached the tribe to him.

The concentration of these Indians upon one reservation is a matter of such essential importance to their future welfare, that I desire to urge it again upon your consideration, in order that steps may be taken to insure its speedy accomplishment. The reasons are simply that it will enable the agent to control the introduction of liquor among the Indians, and also to direct much more effectually their agricultural improvements.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The agency for these Indians was removed to Buffalo's reservation, near the Bad River Indians, at a place known as "Red Cliff," in June last, which point having been selected and determined upon, possesses the advantage of being upon Indian land, and accessible to all the bands under the charge of this agency. The necessary buildings have been erected at this point.

Land is being cleared and broken at the "Red Cliff" reservation, and at Bad river. The agent reports that the Indians are desirous that all the arrearages due them, as provided by the ninth article of the treaty of 1854, shall be expended for agricultural improvement. Should this be done, much can be accomplished for their benefit. Agent Drew has devoted untiring energy in awaking among these people a spirit for agricultural development; and I commend the zeal with which he enters into this, as well as all matters which affect the permanent prosperity of the Indians under his charge.

The educational improvement of these Indians is satisfactorily advancing. Schools are opened at each reservation, under charge of competent instructors; and a manual labor school is in operation at "Red Cliff," where the Indians are practically taught the several branches of agriculture.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Prompt action has this year been taken to prosecute the violations of the trade and intercourse laws.

The agent of the Winnebagoes caused the arrest of persons who had been engaged in this traffic, near the line of the reservations, and others who had actually introduced liquor upon the reservations. No difficulty exists in punishing the latter class; but the former, by far the most numerous, escape under the decision of the courts, that the government officers could not interfere with the rights of persons upon ceded lands, the State sovereignty over which had been acknowledged by the act of Congress admitting the State, thereby rendering the treaties of 1851, in regard to the operation of the trade and intercourse laws over these lands, inoperative and void. The same facts exist in regard to the Sioux, a class of harpies live by this kind of traffic, and by it plunder the Indians. They are becoming daily more numerous, and are creating an increase of intemperance among the Sioux, who have, to a certain extent, been free from this vice.

In accordance with your instructions, I have directed the agents to inform the Indians that intoxication would be an offense punishable by the loss of annuity, and have advised the formation of laws among all the tribes for their own protection against this evil, and that they should establish such rules, as would, by the infliction of penalties by the authorities of the tribe, by imprisonment, and otherwise, tend to check its further increase. Such a system is now in operation among the Winnebagoes and Sioux, and will be introduced among the Chippewas. In consequence of the result of the trials before alluded to, it is the only safeguard left against those who carry on the traffic outside of the reservations.

GENERAL DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENCY.

In the performance of the duties of this office I have given a personal inspection to all the agencies under my charge. This has necessarily involved a great amount of travel and fatigue, but I have the satisfaction of being able to congratulate the department that the wise and generous policy which it has prescribed as the one which should be adopted for the elevation of the Indian race, has, in details, as well as in general principles, been fully inaugurated; and that all of the agents have, in the administration of their respective duties, fully carried the same into practical effect. The result of these efforts can only be fully appreciated by comparing the past with the present. The ground work for the successful accomplishment of Indian civilization, the great object for which the protection of a liberal government is given to this class of people, is now well laid, and the future administration of its affairs have only to pursue the directions which have been given by its present officers to make it a triumphant success.

In conclusion, I desire to express the highest appreciation of the services rendered by the officers stationed at Forts Ridgeley, Ripley, and Abercrombie, who have ever manifested a prompt response to the requests made upon them for escorts and protection. The continued peace which has prevailed among the Indian tribes on this frontier has been maintained by the alacrity and total disregard of labor and fatigue with which the military have coöperated with the civil officers of the government on the occasions of danger to that peace which have from time to time arisen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Com'r Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 15.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
September 15, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report upon the condition of the Indians within this agency, and the operation for their benefit during the past year.

The exertions made to check the ravages of the disease referred to in my last annual report, as threatening the extermination of the tribe, have been attended with success. The report of the physician, herewith accompanying, will inform you specifically in regard to the same, and the prompt treatment which he has adopted to produce so favorable a result entitles him to the deepest gratitude of this afflicted people.

I regret, however, that I cannot as favorably report the extinction of another source of destruction which has been the bane of the uncivilized as well as of the civilized portions of the human race—I refer to the liquor traffic which has been silently yet surely pursuing its demoralizing course, resorting to all the arts of deception which are in consonance with its villainous and diabolical character, to elude the efforts of every officer, whether military or civil, to arrest its career or punish its perpetrators. Not only in the deep recesses of the forest does it have its hidden receptacles, whence its deluded victims bear away upon their own backs the concocted poison which they carry to their homes, to there drink and die, but openly, in the towns and villages neighboring the Indian reservations, the traffic is pursued.

The law has been attempted to be enforced, but the decision of the courts has been that there is no power in the officers of the government to interfere with the rights of a white man to sell upon the ceded lands; and although the Indians were careful to insert a clause in the treaty ceding their lands, that the laws made for their protection before the disposal of their country should remain in force thereafter, yet the decisions of the courts have been that such a clause was unavailing. Under this condition of things, it is very difficult to suggest a practical remedy. The separated and scattered reservations would require more than a sleepless Argus to watch and guard them, particularly when the Indians themselves become their own destroyers.

I have had many and long councils with them on this subject, and have represented the evils and natural results which must ensue if this practice is indulged in, and have, in consultation with their chiefs, suggested a system of laws, with penalties attached, to be adopted by themselves, and propose, at the time of the grand council at the ensuing payment, to submit a simple code of rules which they can understand, and, if adopted, be enforced by themselves at their different reservations.

Were there only one reservation, this could readily be done; but the scattered and great number of reserves for these Indians, create very great and almost insuperable objections to the practical and sure operation of the system proposed. However, humanity dictates that every expedient tending towards the abatement of this evil, should be tried until the Indians are educated to the full knowledge that their only safeguard against it exists in themselves.

During the past spring and summer the whole amount of land for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands provided for under the treaty of 1855, has been cleared and prepared for cultivation, making for these Indians 275 acres. In preparing this land, I have had it divided into small allotments, as convenient as possible to each other, and where they can build their houses and plant without interference in lots varying from five to ten acres each. I procured and distributed

seed among them in time to make a crop this season. They have planted and cultivated all the land prepared, but the drought has, to a certain extent, affected their crop. They may require some provisions to enable them to pass the winter comfortably.

The amount of lands for the Mississippi bands, under the same treaty, is now being cleared and prepared. These Indians have expressed a great desire to have houses built for them, and cattle purchased, in order that they may pursue their agricultural operations successfully. I would advise, therefore, in accordance with their request, that any arrearages due them under previous treaties, be expended for their agricultural improvement.

The hunting grounds no longer furnish a livelihood, and the furs which have hitherto been so great a source of revenue, are becoming scarce. The feud between the Chippewas and Sioux, restrains their seeking new hunting grounds, so that the improvement of their reservations must be their main reliance, and agriculture their only sure source of support. Necessity will accomplish what would otherwise be a hopeless task, by teaching these Indians that an agricultural life is attended with permanent advantages, and will alone save them from suffering and distress.

The manual labor school at Leech lake has been in successful operation this summer. The mission buildings have been completed and occupied, and the scholars employed in planting and improving the ground allotted to the school. The report of the superintendent, Mr. S. G. Wright, will inform you in full as to the details. The steam saw and grist mill at Leech lake has been completed, and lumber has been furnished the Indians for the erection of houses and the other purposes required for the completion of school buildings, &c.

There is, therefore, unmistakable evidence of a progressive improvement among the Chippewas of the Mississippi. A persevering effort to remove the evils of intoxicating liquors from among them, the improvement of their lands and the introduction of the means and facilities whereby they may be enabled to enjoy the comforts of civilized life, and giving to each family their homestead, constitute a policy which will bring certain fruits and will promote their emancipation from a hitherto aimless and unprofitable existence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LYNDE,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAM J. CULLEN, Esq., *Supt. Indian Affairs,*
St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 16.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
October 1, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I herewith submit my report of the sanitary condition of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Pillagers of Leech lake. I take pleasure in reporting the

great amelioration of the disease of this truly afflicted people. Since my last annual report, the Indians on this reserve have not been in the necessity of calling on me in half the numbers, which they did during the year 1859, still the disease (syphilis) in its secondary stages, is prevalent among them, but they are under treatment for its eradication.

The Pillagers, although in a much improved condition, require constant medical attention, however, but few deaths have occurred except among the young children of the Leech Lake Indians during the last year. I feel highly gratified with the success which has crowned my efforts in combatting their disease, and I cannot at this time refrain from acknowledging the assistance I have received from you in seconding my efforts in the cause of this truly afflicted people; and be assured that their hearts will ever throb with impulses of gratitude to you, who have at all times been true friend, whose hand has been ever open to supply their wants, and in whose heart they have ever found sympathy when afflicted, or disease has attacked them.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN V. WREN, M. D.,
Physician for Chippewas of the Mississippi.

J. W. LYNDE, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent for Chippewas.

No. 17.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
Red Cliff Agency, October 29, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of the Chippewas attached to this agency.

An unprecedented degree of health has prevailed during this year. Few deaths have occurred; among these, however, are two chiefs—the eldest of all these tribes, “Shing-ooop,” of the Fond-du-Lacs; and “Che-chig-we-oh,” or “Little Buffalo,” of the La Pointe band, who resided upon the new reservation of Red Cliff. Early in the spring the scarlet fever became prevalent, and a few cases of small pox occurred; but the timely attentions of a physician, and a general course of vaccination, had the desired effect of allaying the fears of the Indians, and checking the disease. The Indians of this agency number about 4,300, and are located on seven reservations, to wit:

Fond-du-Lac reserve, on the St. Louis river, in Minnesota.

Vermillion Lake reserve, Northern Minnesota.

Grand Portage reserve, North Shore Lake Superior.

Red Cliff reserve, Red Cliff, Wisconsin.

Bad River reserve, Bad river, Wisconsin.

Lac Courte O’Réille reserve, Lac Courte O’Réille, Wisconsin.

Lac la Flambeau reserve, Lac la Flambeau, Wisconsin.

There are now employed in this agency six smiths and six assistants, five teachers, and two farmers.

The schools have been kept up during the year, but the quarterly reports of the teachers do not indicate any rapid improvement on the part of the scholars. In my judgment the manual labor system must be adopted and rigidly enforced, before any progress will be perceptible.

Upon the reservations of Bad River, Grand Portage, and St. Louis River, farming interests have been attended to, and large crops have been raised. In consequence of the potato rot last spring, these Indians lost all their seed, but I furnished them with a new and full supply, and the most prolific crop ever before known in this country has been raised. Upon three reservations alone, viz: Bad River, St. Louis River, and Grand Portage, the yield is estimated to be ten thousand bushels. The bands at Grand Portage raised over three thousand bushels. I brought home specimens weighing from fourteen to eighteen ounces each. The Bois Fort bands, living at Vermillion lake, have harvested a sufficient supply of rice. The quantity of fish taken at Grand Portage is unprecedented. A full supply of salt was furnished, and the Indians, during my stay at that point, were taking large numbers, and packing for their winter's support.

The Indians at Bad river are making unmistakable progress, and in the right direction. This reserve embraces some of the best land that can be found on the shores of Lake Superior. All the ordinary root crops, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, and garden vegetables generally, are produced on it to perfection.

At the best, the progress of the Indians in civilization is slow; yet, in looking back a few years, we can see that they are advancing, when proper and direct means can be brought to bear upon them. The Indians in question manifest a growing desire to accumulate property as individuals, to cultivate the soil, build comfortable houses, and make for themselves and their children a permanent home. Last winter and spring I caused to be surveyed and located fifty lots, of eighty acres each, all of which have been selected by the Indians, and quite a number are being improved. I promised those Indians who thus took and improved their lands, certificates of title, and I would recommend to the department to give me authority for their issue at as early a day as possible, for designing men are ever insinuating to the Indians that certificates will never be given. This gives rise to doubt and distrust in the minds of the Indians, and renders them indifferent to the benefits intended for them.

During the past season the Indians at Grand Portage, Bad river, Fond-du-Lac, Red Cliff, and Lac Courte O'Réille, have been liberally supplied with cattle, farming tools, building materials, and other articles necessary to their wants.

The office of this agency was removed from Superior early in May last. The agency buildings, directed to be erected at Red Cliff, are nearly completed. The work was suspended some time, while the question of the future permanent location of the agency was pending, but it is now progressing, and will be completed at the earliest practicable moment. In addition to the agency buildings, I have erected at

Red Cliff a large school house, suitable for the family of the teacher, as well as for the scholars. Sufficient land is cleared and grubbed adjoining it to test the practicability of the manual labor system. It is contemplated to change the location of the La Pointe school as soon as this building is prepared.

The Indians on the St. Louis reserve have made considerable progress since my last report. They are highly gratified at the survey now being made, under your directions of the 7th of August last, whereby the boundaries of their reserve will be so changed as to include the lakes so much coveted by them. This survey will be completed in a few weeks; and the fears of the settlers in the vicinity of the reserve, who have been in doubt as to the location of the new lines, will be set at rest.

In looking over the vast extent of country embraced in this agency, one cannot but regret that so much money and effort should be expended to so little purpose, when their interests might be advanced in so much greater proportion, if the different bands were all collected together, and the whole fund expended for their common welfare. I have thought that one or more of the Apostle Islands, in Lake Superior, of sufficient size, would be, of all places, the most desirable for a home for this people. There they might live, with an inexhaustible fishery and a fertile soil, isolated and protected from the grasping avarice of the white man, while the funds due them could be expended in such manner as to advance their real interests. The money now annually disbursed for transporting supplies to remote places would be saved, and every expenditure would enure directly to their benefit. If the tribe could be thus gathered, and placed under the direction of the agent, I am fully satisfied that their progress would be rapid. The permanent location of the agency at Red Cliff is a source of congratulation to the Indians, and aside from its fitness as a central point in the agency, it is the most beautiful natural location on Lake Superior.

Owing to my protracted absence, engaged in making my fall payments, I have not been able to make this report at an earlier day, and the pressure of my business at this time prevents me from going into a detailed account of my operations at each of the reservations. I will only add that, during the last year, everything has been done that could be to promote the permanent prosperity of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and I have reason to believe, not without beneficial results.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. DREW.

Agent Chippewas of Lake Superior.

W. J. CULLEN, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 18.

SIOUX AGENCY,
Yellow Medicine, October 25, 1860.

SIR: I regret that the press of business, consequent upon my recent trips to the mouth of Red Lake river, and subsequent visits to St. Paul, has delayed my annual report far beyond the time specified by the regulations of the department. In noting the condition of the Indians under this agency, I can refer confidently to the gratifying results of the tests which time has made upon the wise system of Indian civilization which was inaugurated under the present administration. Since my last annual report the working of the system among the Sioux has clearly proved the capacity and the inclination of these Indians to perform agricultural labor, and to rely solely upon its product for subsistence. The ball has rolled slowly, but steadily, forward. One Indian after another has abandoned the chase, the dress, the feasts, even the superstitions of his fathers, and now occupies the position, recognizing the obligations and performing the duties of a law-abiding, sober, industrious member of the community. What was but an experiment in 1858 stands forth a fixed fact in 1860. The Indian is susceptible of agricultural improvement and civilization. It would be absurd to presume that *all* who have been shorn of the scalp-lock and put on the dress of the whites have *consequently* become expert agriculturalists; as well might we expect all the scholars in a school to be at the head of their class. To revolutionize a people in all their habits and customs, and to withdraw them from their sacred feasts and superstitious worships, is at best an up hill business. Time is necessary, means are necessary, and a *great* deal of patient exertion and a determination to succeed is indispensable. All this must be based upon a firm conviction that there are in the people themselves all the elements necessary to meet the requirements of civilization. Most of the Indians who were the pioneers in the work of improvement are now in a prosperous condition. They have *abandoned* the customs of the Indians; and, as frugal, industrious, and successful farmers, will compare favorably with the same number of farmers taken from any district of country in the State. They have been brought to this condition through many adverse influences, and in opposition to all their preconceived opinions upon the "whole duty of man." But, in human nature everywhere there is a latent desire for personal comfort; and, when that desire is once aroused in, and the means of gratifying it made apparent and placed within the reach of an Indian, he will avail himself of the advantages presented. This embodies the whole secret of Indian improvement, premising that the Indians are endowed with the requisite capacity of mind and body to prosper in agricultural or mechanical pursuits. During the past year there have been over one hundred Indians constantly employed in agricultural and other labor upon the reservations. They have plowed over two thousand acres of land, have inclosed their fields with good fences, have dug cellars for thirty-eight houses, and have hauled most of the brick and other material for the erection of those houses, and have each cultivated a crop of corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, and garden stuff. There are now

one hundred and eighteen families on the two reservations living in comfortable houses. Many of these have oxen, cows, swine, wagons, plows, and other elements of agricultural prosperity about them, and not one but would use and guard carefully all the stock and agricultural implements requisite for their work. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken at the earliest possible period to provide *all* who merit the expenditure (and they are becoming numerous) with houses, cattle, wagons, and other agricultural implements. The great number of frame houses that have been burned during the running of the prairie fires has made those buildings unpopular with the Indians. They deem the brick buildings more substantial and more secure. I would, for these reasons, and also because timber for the erection of frames is not to be had in sufficient quantities on the reservations, recommend that none but brick buildings be hereafter erected. Permit me, in this report, to embody a few extracts from an able report of Captain A. A. Gibson, second artillery, to the commander of the department of the west, dated July 11, 1860. Captain Gibson was on duty at the two agencies about a month, during which time he made it his business to examine, critically, all the workings of the civilization policy in operation upon both reservations for the purpose of making known to his department of the government the results of that policy as far as they had been developed, and the probable bearing its effects, if successful, would have upon the general interests of the Indians and the government.

The evidence, therefore, of Captain Gibson I deem important, as confirmatory, as far as it goes, of the statements I have made upon this subject. He says: "My orders of the 15th ultimo, from the commander of Fort Ridgeley, to attend the annuity payments at the lower and upper agencies, under the instructions of Superintendent Cullen, placed me in contact, for the first time, with the Dakotas. Interested in the duties so new to me, I availed myself of the unlimited facilities, afforded by the officials of both agencies, to prosecute minutely the inquiry into, and the investigations of, the relations by treaty between the government and the Dakotas, and of the operations and measures based upon them. The observations that I have thus made, and the events that should be brought to your notice, will form the material of this report. I was at the lower agency eight days. The day after my arrival, I visited the 'upper settlements' of the farming Indians, and the next day the 'lower settlements,' both containing about seven hundred persons. The commander of the department is undoubtedly aware of the generally received opinion, that the civilization of the aborigines is a human impossibility, and that the work at best could only partially succeed among Indians partially white—that is, among half-breeds. While at Fort Ridgeley, the month previous, I heard of nothing but the farcical failure of this attempt at the agency twelve miles above, and I was prepared to be amused by the 'humbug,' as a shrewd scheme to tap the Treasury. But the facts obtained, after careful examination, have disabused me of this erroneous impression, and altogether changed my views. These facts are chiefly as follows: The agent, earnest and true to the cause, began this movement, in 1858, with sixteen Indians, who were persuaded by Superintendent Cullen

to be shorn of their 'scalp-locks,' and to put on the white man's dress. The moral courage expended and the heroism displayed by these men in this simple ceremony, but which implied a total and final separation from the Indian life, in face of the scoffs and jeers of their comrades, are unsurpassed in the annals of Christianity. The next year, two of the most noted chiefs, Wabashaw and Wakute, with more than a hundred others, submitted to the same ordeal.

"The assistance afforded to the head of each family, is the gift of eighty acres of land, (tantamount to possession in fee simple,) one yoke of oxen, one cow, two pigs, a thatched hut, clothing, farming implements, the plowing of a small patch of ground on each farm, the seed to plant, and white laborers to instruct them in proper tillage. In the first year, they cut their own grass for the stock, dug cellars for better houses, built comfortable cattle sheds, gathered their crops, and in other respects made due provision for the winter. The next year, they erected better buildings, fenced the tilled ground, and *without any assistance* managed their farming so successfully that many had a surplus of food for sale. The sales of produce raised last year amounted to nearly ten thousand dollars. One Indian has now a field of eighty acres in crops, and fenced in. They evince great care in the preservation of their property, especially of their animals and wood lots. The Indian woman helps to plant and hoe the crops, but she is altogether freed from the drudgery imposed upon her in the wild state. The interior of some of the dwellings that I inspected, afforded evidences of excellent housewifery. A small school is in operation, and many manifest a desire for the education of their children.

"There have been instances of recantation and resumption of the blanket, but they are few, and are due in part to the individual characters of the Indian, in part to the inability of the agent to furnish the necessary supplies, and in part to the attacks by the wild Indians. The large number who have quit their bands begin to alarm the Dakotas, who see in the future their disappearance under this revolutionary absorption, the obliteration of their customs and festivals, and their tribal existence. A great struggle is, therefore, going on between these two classes. Without the aid and shield of government, the farming Indian could not continue his work one moment; without that assurance, not one would dare to throw off the blanket. *Protection is the salvation of this work*—a work that has already proved itself not only possible, but easy of accomplishment, and therefore has become one of the great interests of humanity."

Such is the testimony of an intelligent army officer, who came among these Indians determined to *examine* into their condition, and to report the fallacy (according to his preconceived opinions) of any attempt to civilize them. It has long been the settled conviction of the people generally that the Indian character is not susceptible of civilization, and it is difficult to shake these convictions; hence the fact, that at Fort Ridgeley, within a few miles of the successful march of improvement, Indian civilization, until very recently, was considered a "farcical failure."

The Indians who hung around the fort, exchanging game for bread and pork, presented no evidence of civilivation; and, therefore, Indian

civilization was voted a "humbug." So it is with thousands of the citizens of our State. They are frequently annoyed by the visits of the Sioux on hunting or war excursions. These Indians exhibit no evidences of civilization beyond a few words of profanity in broken English, and the people have "confirmation strong as holy writ" that the reports of Indian improvement are mere "schemes to tap the Treasury." The fact is overlooked that *those who have adopted the habits of the whites have homes like the white man*, and they have no time, and, I am happy to say, most of them have no inclination, to peddle ducks and geese to the soldiers, or to rove through the settlements on their old hunting grounds in search of subsistence. The labor of agriculture employs the farmer and provides him a comfortable subsistence, and his wife and children, who have enjoyed the luxury of a comfortable house, are satisfied to remain *at home*, instead of being subjected to the fatigues and privations attendant upon a roving life. As to "tapping the Treasury," a very little inquiry would satisfy all that Uncle Sam's Treasury is never "tapped" for the benefit of the Indians unless at a profit to himself. The Sioux are being civilized *at their own expense*; and although their civilization will most probably eventually save to the Treasury hundreds of thousands of dollars by diminishing the expense of frontier protection, and the prevention of frontier disturbances, not one cent has been gratuitously contributed to promote the good work. On the contrary, the Indians are taxed to provide quarters for the troops necessary for the protection of the interests of civilization. Talk of "tapping" the Treasury to advance Indian civilization, indeed. As well propose "tapping" the Alleghenies for coal to supply the Indian smith shops—both may be done—for a consideration. Amidst the mass of incredulity as to the practicability of civilizing the Indians, it is gratifying to know that the subject is awakening an interest in the minds of those who have seen the benefits already conferred through the present policy of the government. At a meeting of the synod of Minnesota, held at Red Wing in the latter part of September, the following, among a series of resolutions on the subject, were adopted, viz:

"*Fifth*, That this synod regards it as absolutely necessary for the welfare of these Indians (of Minnesota) that they should have the advantages of laws, properly administered by the government of the United States, protecting them in their persons and property, both from each other and from the white man.

"*Sixth*, That in the judgment of this synod, the present policy of the government, of locating the Indians on reservations, giving them portions of land in severalty, and refusing further to remove them, is both wise and humane."

The location of a company of United States troops at this place is having a beneficial effect under the present system. The changes during the summer, harassing to both officers and men, and leaving a doubt in the minds of the Indians as to the permanency of the protection afforded, was far less impressive, and consequently far less beneficial. Now the Indians feel a security from the depredations of their opponents, and hope to see through the influence of the sober Indians, *with troops behind them*, the use of liquor materially diminished, if not

entirely prevented. In connection with this subject, allow me again to refer to the report of Captain Gibson, who, being a military man, examining the various interests involving the permanent location of troops here, is unquestionably good authority upon this subject. He says :

“The positive and rapid accomplishment of civilizing the Dakotas depends solely upon the protection and supplies that are furnished. Under these the Indian can establish his home, accumulate property, rear his children, and become dependent upon this mode of livelihood for his subsistence.

“The lower agency is in a more prosperous condition than the upper agency. This proceeds from the relations of locality. The former is in a great measure protected by the latter, and no troops are required there nearer than the garrison at Fort Ridgeley.

“The upper agency is in direct contact with the wild bands at the north and west. It has to stem the brunt of every shock, and for want of protection, the “Hazlewood Republic,” that commenced auspiciously, has already been broken up by the hostilities, the unchecked, and still unpunished depredations and murders committed by the neighboring bands. If the troops be removed from this agency, for any other purpose than the payment of annuities, it will have to be abandoned, and with it the destruction of the lower settlements must follow.

*“In my opinion, Fort Ridgeley is not properly located. It should be at this place. An advanced post with one company should be established at Big Stone Lake, and the annuities should be delivered at the lower agency, at this post, and at that lake. In the region of this lake, several bands are located that are extremely incommoded by the journey of one 100 to 150 miles to this post for their annuities, from the fact that it consumes an entire month, which interferes either with the planting, hoeing, or harvesting of their corn, and subjects them to the expenditure of a large portion of their money for sustenance, while it brings them in contact with the settlements, to the great apprehension of the latter. It compels them, also, to leave behind the sick and infirm, whom the best disposed agent would be reluctant to allow, *in all cases*, on the pay rolls. Furthermore, it is politic, in the assemblage of bands, to have as few in mass as practicable. When a great body is collected at one place for payment, the time for the accomplishment of this object is prolonged ; there are sure to be whisky dealers about, and some few bad Indians. Bloodshed and riot are to be expected, and the consequences may be a lasting disturbance. The fewer the bands, the more easily they can be controlled.”*

These views of Captain Gibson are sound and logical. However proper the location of Fort Ridgeley may have been in 1852, it is now within the settlements, and for all practicable purposes connected with the control of the wild Indians, troops would be as effective at Fort Snelling as at Fort Ridgeley. Before assistance could be obtained from either post to quell disturbance or prevent hostilities, the evil would have been consummated, and the aggressors be far beyond the reach of foot soldiers.

During last winter and spring many cattle that had been issued to the farmer Indians were killed by evil disposed blanket Indians. In two instances the person to whom the oxen were issued killed them. In admitting Indians last year to membership of the farmer bands some bad men crept in, and they have been refused clothing the past summer. Those now recognized as members of the farmer bands, I think, are all industrious and meritorious. The number of applicants to change their dress the past summer have so far exceeded the means to accommodate them, that I have been enabled to adopt a *probationary* system, requiring each applicant to get out posts, fence his claim, and put up hay before obtaining the white man's dress. This will tend very much to prevent the admission of the lazy and worthless, who look only to what they can *obtain*, regardless of what they should *do*. As no regulations have been as yet prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for ascertaining the members of the several bands of annuity Sioux, as required by the fourth article of the treaty of 1858, the allotment of lands permanently has not been attempted, as many tracts are occupied by mixed bloods. Whether the mixed bloods who participated in the distribution of the land at Lake Pepin will be entitled to participate in the distributions on these reservations will depend upon the views embraced in the instructions above referred to, and is a subject of deep importance to the Indians, that should be settled at an early day.

Permit me again to call your attention to the fact that the military at Fort Ridgeley claim exclusive jurisdiction over a reservation on the southwest side of the Minnesota, which justice to the Indians demands should be opened to the occupancy of the Lower Sioux. I would refer you to my report of last year upon this subject. During the last year an entire change has been made in the manner of conducting the operations under this agency. The whole of the agricultural work (except breaking new land) has been performed by Indians, for which, together with their labor in connection with the erection of buildings, they have been paid. Instead, however, of paying in money, and subjecting the Indians to the payment of exorbitant prices for provisions, and such other articles as they might require, and more especially that the means might not be placed in the hands of the Indians for obtaining liquor with the funds that ought to have been appropriated to the support of their families, I procured a supply of provisions, groceries, and other necessary articles, and issued them to the Indians at their actual cost here, as the Indians became entitled to pay for labor, and in a few instances, to prevent the *necessity* for hunting, before the labor was performed. The same system has been pursued in the purchase of corn, potatoes, &c., from the Indians, and it meets with the hearty approbation of the Indians. This system entails some considerable trouble; but the benefits derived by the Indians far exceed the trouble. All operations of this character, with each individual, exhibiting the labor or other articles for which payment is made, and the several articles furnished in payment thereof, will accompany my quarterly accounts. The money retained at the last annuity payments from those who went to war last spring, amounting to \$3,494, has been expended in the erection of buildings at this agency, viz: one building for

manual labor school, with bake-house and oven attached; two buildings for the employés of the department; one building for a prison; and one stable. The manual labor school building is temporarily occupied by the troops stationed at this place; and the two buildings for employés are occupied by the army officers. The prison serves the double purpose of jail and guard-house, and the stable is used for the army mules and the agent's horses. The amount retained from the annuities for distribution to the farmer Indians of the Upper and Lower Sioux in the shape of premiums, amounting to \$2,700 62, has not yet been expended; but I shall make a distribution at an early day. The increased facilities for obtaining liquor, and the exertions made to induce the farmer Indians to drink, has suggested the propriety of giving the highest premiums to those of the farmer bands who have abstained from the use of liquor since the last annuity payment; and I am endeavoring to obtain a correct list of those who will come under that head, that they may receive a premium for sobriety. The number who have abstained from drink among the Upper Sioux farmers, I regret to say, is small; but among the Lower Sioux there are but few who have touched liquor since the payments. The cause of this difference is owing to the fact that the opponents of improvements, fearful of the consequences of open hostilities towards the farmer Indians, have labored to effect their destruction by the use of liquor. As the greatest opposition is to be found in the bands about Yellow Medicine, of course the attack would be more directly upon the farmers in that vicinity. So persistent and diligent have the opposition Indians been in their exertions to provide liquor for and induce the farmers to use it, that I think those who have resisted the many temptations should be rewarded. I propose to give a premium to those farmers on both reservations who have not drank, and promise another to those who may not drink until after New Year's day. There is no doubt but the use of liquor by the farmers is the great obstacle to their improvement, and no means should be left untried to keep it from among them. Rewards for abstinence, and punishment for those who bring or use it on the reservations, present the most feasible mode of overcoming the evil.

The surplus corn raised by the farmer Indians the past year, will approach, if it does not exceed 10,000 bushels. One man has gathered near 1,000 bushels, many from 300 to 800, and I think none less than 150 bushels. A great deal of this will be used during the winter, and some will be sold to the blanket Indians in the spring; but a large quantity over and above what will be required in the operations of this agency and the supply of the traders, will remain. The excess of crops over the demands for grain on the reservations will increase, and a very important question presents, "what disposition can the Indians make of this surplus; or, in other words, what will the government do to furnish a market for the produce of the reservation during the infancy and childhood of agricultural improvement? Must these farmers, without the qualifications to barter with the white man, be subjected to white man's impositions, or will the government receive the surplus produce of these farmers to supply the demand at the several forts in their neighborhood?

In addition to the corn crops, these Indians will next year *commence* the culture of wheat and oats, and they will soon raise a surplus of both. Why cannot such articles as these Indians may raise be received by the War Department, at a fair valuation? This is a matter of importance, and is worthy the serious consideration of Congress. Government requires grain, and can well afford to pay the Indians liberally for it, if thereby, the cultivation of grain by the Indians can be promoted. Many of the difficulties connected with this agency are caused by the visits of the blanket Indians to the settled portions of the State. The Indians themselves commit depredations upon the property of the whites, but not to the extent to which they are held accountable. The location of the Indian camp within sight of any of the settlements is the signal for "bad white men" to pilfer and pillage, they can then do so with impunity, and all the blame rests with the Indians. I am satisfied that many of the depredations for which claims were presented at the last annuity payment, were not committed by the Sioux, but they were encamped in the neighborhood, and the whites who lost the property believed them to be guilty.

In accordance with instructions received through your office, I have notified all the Sioux from Lac-qui-parle to the Red Leg's village that they must not go to any portion of the settled country to hunt. I further informed them that a violation of this order would subject those who persisted in going to the settlements to a loss of annuities at the next payment, and that the several bands would be held responsible for depredations committed by any of the members thereof. Disregarding these instructions, many are now among the white settlements, and I fear a large number will go to the big woods, as soon as snow falls. After being notified that going upon hunting or war excursions, would subject them to a loss of their annuities, it will be incumbent upon the officers making the payment next spring to carry out the rule prescribed by the department, or hereafter all attempts to restrain them will be unavailing. Withholding the annuities of those who went to war last spring had a good effect, and during the summer but two small parties have gone to war.

The annuities form a powerful engine with which to govern refractory Indians. The instructions with regard to the settlers on the reservation, I received but recently, and as yet have not been able to act under them; but will not delay doing so, as it is a subject upon which the Indians express much solicitude.

The destruction of the upper steam-mill, belonging to the Lower Sioux, by fire, in July last, has been a great loss to that department, as it was an excellent mill and had a good stock of logs before it. It was being run by J. Griningen at the time, under a contract. The interests of the Lower Sioux demand that another mill be obtained for the accommodation of the Indians located on the upper portion of the lower reservation. The manufacture of lumber at a point near where the former mill stood is required for the buildings that should be erected next year above the Redwood river, and the Indians on the upper part of the reservation will have a large quantity of corn to be ground during the winter. In the latter part of August a deputation of Yanctonnais, numbering seventeen persons, and headed by *Bone*

Necklace and *He who Pursues the Grizzly Bear*, visited this agency. These were two of the men recognized by General Harney as chiefs in his negotiations with the Western Sioux bands, and they came, they said, by direction of the Yanctonnais council, then encamped on the Coteau-du-Prairie of the Missouri, to explain why the Yanctonnais did not meet the officers of the Indian department to secure the goods and kind words sent them by their great father, the President.

In 1858, when invited to meet the officers of government, the band was dispersed over the country, and but a small portion met the messenger sent to meet them. At the same time various reports reached the Yanctonnais encampments, to the effect that the object of the government was to collect these Indians in council and then destroy them, and that for that purpose a large body of troops would accompany the presents sent out to them. On the other hand, the Missouri bands insisted that the object of the government was to negotiate with the Yanctonnais for all the land east of the Missouri, and *they* threatened eternal enmity to the Yanctonnais if they would meet the officers of government. For these reasons the Yanctonnais did not come to the proposed council in 1858. In the spring of 1857 the buffalo, usually numerous at that season of the year west of the James river, had disappeared, and the Yanctonnais, in common with the other prairie bands, had of necessity to travel far for subsistence, and when the superintendent was at Kettle lake with the Yanctonnais presents those Indians were in search of buffalo west of Devil's lake. The Yanctonnais had determined to meet the officers of government in 1859, and had not their necessities compelled them to travel west, they would have been at Kettle lake in a body. The Yanctonnais are desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the government. They are, as it were, an isolated people, they see the buffalo diminishing around them, and they believe that they should learn to plant corn, like the Minnesota valley Sioux. They have good lands on the James river, where a few of them have planted the past two years, but they do not understand agriculture, and are without any of the implements required for that purpose. In fact, the Yanctonnais, when the buffalo disappears, will be without any means of subsistence, unless they turn their attention to the cultivation of corn, potatoes, &c., which they cannot do successfully without assistance. All this they know, and they were therefore anxious to meet the representatives of their great father. They wished to request assistance to enable them to raise corn. They also were poor, and would have been gratified to receive the goods and provisions sent by their great father. They are still anxious to obtain the goods, and to ask their great father to help them farm, and will meet the officers of the department at any time and any place that may be designated, either this fall or next spring. The Yanctonnais wish their great father to understand that they wish to be on terms of friendship with his people, and look up to him for support and protection. This is the wish of the whole band.

Such was the purport of the message these people brought. I have learned, incidentally, that a white woman with a white child are held prisoners by a band of Yanctonnais, with whom Inkpadutah and the remnant of his band had taken refuge. The Red river hunters report

that these Indians are disposed to wage war upon the whites upon any and every occasion that may present. It is not known where this woman was taken prisoner, as she was closely guarded while the Red river hunters were about the camps. She had an opportunity only to say she had been with these Indians nearly two years, and begged that measures might be adopted to procure her release. She was taken from an emigrant party that was attacked and mostly massacred; but where, she did not have time to say.

The goods and provisions furnished for distribution to the Yanctonnais in 1858 have been transported, by your direction, to the mouth of the Red Lake river with the exception a few, for which transportation could not be obtained under the limits of expenditure prescribed. They have all since been forwarded to St. Paul, in compliance with your instructions. The removal of these goods from this agency has afforded additional facilities for the business of the department, and has enabled me to furnish warehouse room for the commissary and quartermaster of the troops here without injury to the interests of the Indian service.

For a detailed statement of the educational interests on the two reservations I would most respectfully refer you to the report of S. Brown, the superintendent of schools. Since the 1st of June I have dispensed with one superintendent of schools and one master carpenter. This saves in salaries \$1,200 a year, and all the duties can be as effectually performed by two officers as by four. The only additional expense entailed by this arrangement is the use and subsistence of a pair of horses; but the uniformity of the work and of the educational system on the two reservations compensates for this expenditure. I would also respectfully refer you to the detailed operations of the work under Mr. Nairn, and of the blacksmith shops under Mr. Iton and Captain Allen; also, of the agricultural operations of the lower agricultural districts under the superintendency of T. W. Cullen, Esq. No detailed reports have been received of the agricultural operations of the middle and upper districts, although the superintendents of farms for those districts have been repeatedly notified that detailed statements were required. In giving the general operations of the agricultural progress of these districts I have done so from the knowledge obtained in my general supervision of the civilization interests on the Sioux reservations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. BROWN,
Sioux Agent.

W. J. CULLEN, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 19.

YELLOW MEDICINE,
October 26, 1860.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the progress and condition of the schools under my superintendency during the past year.

On the lower reservation to which my duties were confined up to the first of June last, the schools were kept up with satisfactory results, circumstances considered, and the Indians evinced a desire to avail themselves of the advantages offered them. On the 12th of May last, the schools at the Lower Sioux agency and Wahpekute's village were by your order discontinued, and there is at the present time but one school in operation on that reserve, that of Redwood.

The opening of a school by the Episcopal mission recently established at the lower agency relieves the wants of the Indians there very much ; and through their well-directed efforts much will doubtless be effected in the cause of civilization and education. As they will be able and express a wish to accommodate all in their immediate vicinity, I do not think it will be necessary to reopen the school at the lower agency and Wahpekute's village. On the application of the Rev. H. Hindman, of the St. John mission, and now located at the lower agency, I have determined, unless otherwise directed, to let them have such books as they may be in immediate want of and can be spared from the lot now on hand in my department.

Of the schools on the upper reservation, I have to state that on the first of July, when they were placed under my superintendency, I found three schools, viz: at Rush Brook, Hazlewood, and Red Inn village ; all of which have been continued, and are doing as well as could be reasonably expected, where pupils are taught in a language about which they know nothing, and which is so materially different from their own tongue. Our missionaries, the Rev. S. R. Riggs and Dr. Williamson, who have long been acquainted with the wants, the prejudices, and peculiarities of the Dacotahs, concur with me and with the opinions of the teachers expressed to me, that our common, or district schools, cannot advance so rapidly as we would wish, unless the children are taught first in their own tongue. So long as a child is under the care of a mother, who knows nothing of our language, and who does not and cannot attend school regularly, it is evident that the progress cannot be very rapid.

At Red Inn village a brick house has lately been erected for the school and the accommodation of the teachers. The school-house at Rush Brook has been lathed during the summer, and it is expected will be plastered and rendered serviceable for the coming winter ; in which case the prospect of a good school is encouraging. The following table will show the statistics of progress, &c., in the different schools as per report of teachers :

Statistics of attendance and progression.

Designation.	Names of teachers.	Attend- ance.		Average daily attend- ance.	Number of scholars reading and writing.	No. scholars studying geography & arithmetic.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.				
Lower agency school....	J. A. Robertson, and A. Robertson, assist.	17	17	8	4	4	Lower agency school & Wahpekute's. School closed May 12.
Wahpekute school.....	Thomas A. Robertson....	16	10	7	3	.....	
Redwood school.....	David Kingham, } Mrs. Kingham, assist.. }	28	16	18	1	1	
Rush Brook school.....	J. L. McCullaugh.....	26	9	9	16	5	
Hazlewood school.....	A. S. Huggins.....	55	21	7½	18	8	
Red Inn Village school.	Jonas Petijohn } Mrs. Petijohn, assist... }	22	9	8½			

You will at once perceive a great disproportion between the number of pupils on the above roll and the daily average attendance during the year. This, however, can be accounted for as follows: In addition to one cause already intimated, many of the children are kept at home from the time the corn is planted in the spring until housed in the fall, not only to assist in planting and hoeing, but to guard the crop from the ravages of blackbirds, so common in this section of country. Furthermore, many of our Indians at certain seasons of the year take their families and go on a hunting tour in search of wild game, furs, &c. Of the manual labor school, which at the date of my last annual report was in its infancy, I have to state that its importance and usefulness are every day becoming more apparent. A growing partiality for it is evinced by the more intelligent among the Indians, and were the accommodations sufficient, a large attendance could be obtained. Under the efficient management of J. B. Renville, Mrs. Renville, and Miss Nelly Brown, this school has obtained in the short time of existence an excellence greater than the most sanguine could have anticipated. Morally, intellectually, and physically the pupils are well cared for, and bear evidence in their happy countenances of the beneficial effects of their training. Those children who commenced with the opening of the school (all girls I believe) have become quite familiar with our language, can read and write, and have made considerable progress in geography and mental arithmetic, and so far as house-keeping is concerned, but few white girls of their age surpass them. Those who were placed on the roll at later dates are advancing as fast in their studies as could be expected. The boys, though young, assisted in gathering the crop much to my satisfaction. In short, the children in this school, twelve in all, seven boys and five girls, give daily evidence of the superiority of the manual labor school system,

compared with our district schools. In connection with this school is a field of some sixteen acres, from which have been raised and housed potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, onions, and beans—in all some 1,799 bushels; about 1,000 cabbage heads, besides corn and different kinds of garden stuffs used during the season, of which no account was kept.

In view of the many obstacles that necessarily attend the work of education among a savage people, I think we have great reason to feel gratified at the advances that have been made in the past year, and to anticipate much for the future. I cannot close this report without expressing my sense of the worth of the teachers in my department, through whose efficient services much has been accomplished under so many disadvantageous circumstances.

Herewith, please find a report of one of the mission schools from Miss Jane S. Williamson, (sister of Doctor Williamson,) who has been engaged in the cause of education and civilization among the Dacotahs for many years, and whose example, intelligence, and generosity have done much to civilize, christianize, and elevate the Indians in this section of country.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. BROWN, *Supt. of Schools,*
Upper and Lower Sioux.

JOSEPH R. BROWN, Esq.,
Sioux Agent.

No. 20.

POJUTAZER, *October 28, 1860.*

SIR: I find on my school roll for the past year, 23 males and 18 females; of this number 17 read the Dacotah Bible; 10 write and have made some progress in arithmetic; 9 read the second Dacotah spelling book, and the remainder spell in the first book. Five who are or who have been in our family speak and read both languages. I am sorry to say that one of these, a boy of 12 years of age, who had been with us near three years, and was far in advance of the others, is now a wanderer in consequence of being related to those concerned in murder, caused by intoxication. A few of the day scholars have learned to read English, but I do not know of one who has not been connected with a boarding school, or family where it is spoken, who has learned to understand or speak English to any considerable extent. The irregular attendance of pupils in a day school among the Dacotahs, greatly retards their progress. Yet one can hardly expect it to be otherwise, in their present state of semi-civilization. During a great part of the summer the children must assist their parents in the fields, or watch the house while they are absent. In winter, most of those not permanently located, pitch their tents at a distance from schools to be where fishing and food may be more easily obtained. Yet amid these discouragements we are cheered by improvements. Also more of the people reside in houses than formerly, and our men perform more of the out-door labor. Women do more to make their dwellings com-

fortable. In many instances a decent bed is substituted for the dirty buffalo skin in former use. Instead of a group with wooden bowls, horn spoons, and perhaps a butcher knife, seated on the floor near a kettle of ducks, fish, or hominy, the family may be seen surrounding a table decently furnished, on which, with other articles of well-cooked food, is often well baked bread, and sometimes butter, luxuries almost unknown in the early days of our mission.

This school is supported by the American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JANE S. WILLIAMSON,
Teacher of the Mission School.

S. BROWN, Esq.,
Supt. of Schools for the Dacotahs.

No. 21.

LOWER SIOUX AGENCY,
September 22, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I report the condition of the agricultural department under my charge, during the past year. The progress of the improvement Indians in agriculture has been highly satisfactory, and indicates the most favorable results if the present system is continued. I think the amount of work done by the Indians the past summer will compare favorably with the agricultural work of the same number of whites located along the valley of the Minnesota.

Last year, all the plowing for the Indians on this reservation was done by whites, at an expense of about \$2 50 an acre. This year, not a single white man has been employed to plow any of the old land, and the Indians are much gratified to know they are capable of doing their own work, and thereby obtaining the means of support from funds heretofore paid to the whites. But it is not only in their labor that these Indians show an improvement. They have ceased in a great measure to give their attention to the tribal feasts, and are as a body, a law-abiding, quiet, and *sober* people. Although the blanket Indians have exerted their utmost to lead the improvement Sioux into habits into intoxication, there are but four or five that have touched liquor during the summer. In a word, I am satisfied that the improvement Sioux on the lower reservation, for industry, sobriety, and all the attributes of good citizens, will compare favorably, as a class, with the white settlers that surround them; and in referring to the whites in this connection, I do not wish to be understood as doing these Indians the injustice of comparing them with that class of whites who infest the borders of the reservations, and are engaged in the traffic of selling liquor to the Indians. These men, morally and socially, are far below any, even the most degraded of our western Indians. The past season has been favorable to agriculture in Minnesota, and the crops on this reservation have been probably above the average on the old lands, but, including the new land that was broken in time and was

planted, the yield may be deemed less than an average crops from the land cultivated. The following table will exhibit the agricultural work done, and the crops raised by the Lower Sioux the past summer. The new land was broken by contract; all the other work was done by the Indians.

	Bands.	Acres of new land, broken.	Acres of old land, plowed.	Acres in corn.	Acres in potatoes.	Acres in turnips.	Acres in garden vegetables.	Acres in beans.	Total cultivated.	Estimated yield of corn, bushels.	Estimated yield of potatoes, bushels.	Estimated yield of turnips, bushels.
1	Farmers' band.....	410	236	225	75	22	11	11	344	9,000	5,625	3,300
2	Redwood band.....		194	124	20	13	8	5	170	4,960	1,500	1,950
3	Black Dog's band.....		55	40	6	3	2	4	55	1,600	470	450
4	Passing Hail's band....		131	106	10	8	3	4	131	4,240	750	1,200
5	Little Crow's band.....		224	104	8	6	4	2	224	4,160	600	900
6	Makato's band.....		134	100	15	10	3	6	134	4,000	1,125	1,500
7	Wabashaw's band.....		139	96	22	15	4	2	139	3,840	1,650	2,250
8	Wahpekute's band.....		105	79	16	6	2	2	105	3,160	1,200	900
9	Tatubomdu's band.....		64	45	12	5	1	1	64	1,800	900	750
10	Cloud Man's band.....		55	40	10	2	2	1	55	1,600	750	300
11	Red Leg's band.....		118	100	12	3	2	1	118	4,000	900	450
	Total.....	410	1,455	1,059	206	93	42	39	1,439	42,360	15,470	13,950

The discrepancy between the quantity of lands plowed and that cultivated in the Redwood band, is explained by the fact that about sixteen acres were plowed late and sowed in turnips, but the seed being bad did not come up in time to do any good. The new land was broken in five-acre lots, but in some instances five acres were added to the fields previously cultivated. This has given the best farmers land enough to enable them next year to cultivate two or three acres of wheat, and they are desirous of doing so. The day has gone by for these Indians to be satisfied with boiled corn, and I think that with proper instructions many of them would put in and take care of a few acres of wheat in addition to their crops of corn and potatoes. There are now 61 Indian families occupying buildings in my district, viz: eighteen brick houses, fifteen frame houses, and twenty-eight log houses. The unfortunate destruction of the frame houses by fire during the burning of the prairie last spring, has rendered the frames very unpopular. But the brick buildings recently erected suit the Indians well. They are safe from fires and more comfortable, and have the appearance of permanency that pleases all who have been supplied with these houses. I think the erection of brick buildings should be continued, as in no other way can the reserve provide building materials for all the Indians. There are still some twenty-eight log houses occupied by the improvement Indians; these should be replaced by brick buildings as early as possible, as they are uncomfortable and require continual repairs that make them expensive. In the construction of houses the Indians have given them aid where it was possible for them to do so. They have excavated the cellars, hauled the brick, prepared the foundations, &c. There were many, however, who were without cattle, and could not haul material for their houses. This afforded much dissatisfaction, and I hope the evil will be remedied as

early as possible. There should be at least fifty yokes of oxen and twenty-five wagons furnished these Indians next spring. It would be much better if every Indian that changes his dress and habits could be supplied with one yoke of oxen, one wagon, one plow, one milch cow, and some hogs and poultry. Although many of the oxen, cows, hogs, &c., that have been given the improvement Indians have been killed, it is a fact that in no instance have any (except probably hogs) been killed by the improvement Indians themselves. They appreciate the advantages attending the use of oxen and cows, and are careful of them. Many have from two to three head of increase from the cows distributed in 1858. The destruction of the greater portion of the hay last fall by fire made it necessary I should provide for most of the stock in the hands of the Indians last winter, but this was not through any fault of the Indians themselves, as the severity of the winds was such that in many instances the fire communicated to the hay after it had been hauled in and apparently properly secured. The whites in this and in the neighboring counties suffered as much if not more from the burning of hay by the fall fires last year as did the Indians. There are no people more careful of and more anxious to propagate swine than the Indians. The few that have been given out the past two years have been well housed and well fed, and a few of the Indians have been able to fatten and kill hogs for their own use, and still have a good stock on hand; but the Indians opposed to improvement take especial pains to destroy the young pigs whenever an opportunity offers. This discourages the farmers, and some fear they will never be able to raise their own pork. I have, however, encouraged them as far as possible, and during the past year I have given out seventeen pairs of pigs, all of which I think are in good condition.

The question whether the mixed bloods who have received scrip for land on Lake Pepin will be entitled to land on the reservation should be settled, as many of them are occupying land that should be definitely disposed of. The land along the river between the Redwood and the military reserve has been nearly all located by individual families, and next spring most of the locations will of necessity be made above and along the Redwood. I very much fear that there will not be timber enough on the lower reservation to accommodate all the Indians of the lower bands that will require separate locations. The desire to change the dress and mode of life on the part of the lower bands is still on the increase, and many stand ready to have their hair cut and put on the dress of the white man as soon as permitted to do so. I feel confident that if all who desire to change their dress could now be accommodated, the improvement Sioux would far outnumber their opponents. The gradual decay of the opposition to the new order of things is very apparent. The increased comforts enjoyed by the farmers lead many to desire to participate in the advantages they possess, and I feel confident that in a short time the mass of the lower bands will become farmers.

The location of whites upon the lower end of this reserve is giving much dissatisfaction to the Indians, and should be prevented. The facilities afforded the Indians for obtaining such articles as they require for their corn at a fair price by the system you have adopted has given

satisfaction to the Indians, and I have already exchanged goods and provisions for some 1,500 bushels of corn. This is more probably than will be required by the department, but the surplus corn in the possession of the Indians is so great unless they can find a market for a portion of it at a fair price they will be discouraged from planting largely another season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. CULLEN,

Superintendent Farms, Lower Sioux.

J. R. BROWN, Esq.,

Sioux Agent.

No. 22.

SIoux AGENCY, *October 12, 1860.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I would respectfully submit a statement of the work under my charge during the past year.

At the lower mill there have been sawed 148,483 feet of lumber, 107,500 of shingles, 62,683 laths, and 42,629 pickets for fencing. There remain on hand at this mill 17,400 feet of logs. Sawing at this mill has been stopped. The job work done at the carpenters' shop connected with this mill has amounted to \$1,761 75. This work consisted in repairs of agricultural implements, wagons, sleds, &c., and making benches, tables, cupboards, &c., for the farmer Indians. Two men were engaged on this work up to the 1st of June, since which time, one man only has been employed. At the upper M'dewakanton mill there have been 68,583 feet of lumber sawed, and there remain on hand 100,000 feet of logs. This mill was burned in the beginning of July, and all the machinery rendered valueless. One man has been employed in the carpenters' shop connected with this mill, since the beginning of August, and the jobbing work performed has amounted to \$210. At the Rush Brook mill, on the upper reservation, which in connection with the carpenters' work on that reservation, you placed under my supervision on the 1st of June, there have been sawed 58,000 feet of lumber, 125,000 shingles, and 20,000 laths. There are now 114,000 feet of logs on hand at this mill, and it is still in operation. The jobbing work done in the carpenters' shop connected with this mill has amounted to \$323 75, since the 1st of June. One man has been employed in this shop. There have been erected on the lower reserve twenty-two brick, and nineteen frame buildings that are occupied by Indians; each twenty-one feet front, by seventeen feet deep, one and a half stories high. A frame addition has also been built to the house of Wabashaw.

Many of the Indians who were furnished houses last fall have inclosed them the past summer with picket fences, some of which have been neatly whitewashed. The Indians appear to be highly pleased with the brick buildings. They deem them safe from the ravages of the prairie fires, which were so destructive to the frames put up last fall.

Fifteen houses have been put up for Indians on the upper reservation since the 1st of June; all of brick, and the same size as those on the lower reserve. There have also been brick additions built to the houses of Oeta Day and Akipa; each twenty-one feet, by twelve feet. At the agency, Yellow Medicine, there have been five buildings erected, viz: one for manual labor school, seventy-five feet front, by twenty-five feet deep, two full stories high; one for employés, forty feet front, by twenty feet deep, two full stories high, with kitchens, one story high on each end, twelve by fifteen feet; one for employés, thirty-seven feet front, by twenty feet deep, two stories high, with one story kitchens on each end, fourteen by sixteen feet; one prison, twenty-four feet front, by seventeen feet deep, one and a half stories, with two upper rooms; one stable, forty-four feet front, by seventeen feet deep, one and a half stories high. Three of these buildings are now completed, and the other two will be completed in a few days. A good bake-oven has also been built in connection with the manual labor school building, and a brick building sixteen feet square, and one story high, to cover it will be soon completed. One carpenter has been employed about these buildings, and in completing agent's residence, repairing educational buildings, &c., during the summer. A brick building twenty-two feet front, and twenty-six feet deep, for school and dwelling of teachers has been put up at Red Inn village; it has three rooms on the first, and two rooms on the second floor.

Allow me to recommend that another mill be procured to replace the one burned. A large proportion of the buildings to be erected hereafter will be located on and above the Redwood, and one mill cannot supply the lumber without great detriment to the timber claims below the Redwood. Hauling lumber from the lower mill to the upper portion of the lower reservation, would in itself, entail an expense in a short time, equal to the cost of the mill.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NAIRN,

Carpenter for the Upper and Lower Reserves.

J. R. BROWN, Esq.,

Sioux Agent.

No. 23.

LOWER SIOUX AGENCY,

September 22, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I report the operations connected with the blacksmith shop at this place.

During the past year, there has been done in this shop work which, at the usual prices in the East, would amount to \$3,107 80. Most of this work has been for the repair of agricultural tools, wagons, sleds, horse-shoeing, &c., and for trifling repairs to the steam mill.

The change in the character of the work required in this shop, from the repair of guns, traps, &c., to the ironing of plows, wagons, ox

yokes, &c., is entailing more labor to do the work properly, than I can accomplish with the present assistance furnished; and I would respectfully urge the employment of a good smith, as an assistant during the coming winter.

That, with the striker now employed, would be sufficient to do all the work demanded here.

The quantity of iron and coal used in this shop has averaged 700 pounds of iron and one hundred bushels of coal, per month.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL ITON,
Blacksmith M. and W. Sioux.

J. R. BROWN, Esq.,
Sioux Agent.

No. 24.

YELLOW MEDICINE,
September 30, 1860.

SIR: As this day closes my connection with the duties of blacksmith for the upper Sioux, I will report the more important matters connected with my duties during the past year.

The bulk of the work done at this shop during the year, was the repair of wagons, plows, and other agricultural implements, for the farmer Indians, and repairs for the two steam mills near this place. During the assemblage of the Indians for the annuity payments, many guns, traps, and other apparatus for hunting, were repaired, but that lasted but a short time. The Indians located near this place require but little work of this kind now in comparison to former years.

During the last winter, a growing demand for horse-shoeing and sled ironing was perceptible. A few of the Indians had their oxen shod for winter work.

This shop has consumed an average of about 850 pounds of iron and fifty barrels of coal per month. During the most of the year, I have employed two assistants, and they were barely sufficient to do the necessary work.

The value of the work done during the year would, at Eastern prices, amount to \$3,642 71, including work for agency buildings. \$947 62 of this amount was for work done for the mill and Indians located on the lower reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Blacksmith Upper Sioux.

J. R. BROWN, Esq.,
Sioux Agent.

No. 25.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Minnesota, September 26, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the regulations and usages of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my annual report concerning the state and condition of the Indians under my charge.

The growth or progress of the civilization of Indians is necessarily slow; for customs and habits that have once become firmly set and established are hard to be changed or eradicated; but still, far from repining at the tardiness with which my labors and exertions are remunerated in inducing the Indians to act as white men, I, on the contrary, have occasion to express myself otherwise; for, since my last annual report, I have had the satisfaction of seeing the Indians approaching, in their daily routine of life, to a nearer estimate of the habits of the whites. I speak thus generally; for it is true, there are some exceptions. But what I have said is substantiated by an increased love of labor on the part of the Indians; and as far as the reserve and its products are concerned, they have every inducement to labor and to adopt a settled mode of life. Their material wants, it is true, have of late increased, but they now seem content and willing to labor, that they may supply those wants.

A great many of the Indians have expressed a desire to have permanent and comfortable homes, where they may cultivate their own land, and raise their own crops, and thus conform to the wishes of the department.

On the subject of morality and steadiness among the Indians, their condition has certainly improved since my last report; but intemperance, the greatest foe of the red man, is still working its mischief among the tribe, but to a far less extent than formerly. They, after the manner of the whites, called (of their own accord) a council among themselves, and established certain laws for certain offenses, which laws, or at least the most essential ones, are as follows:

For stealing, or like crime, six months' imprisonment in the jail.

For stabbing, or likewise maltreating one another, also six months' imprisonment.

For drunkenness, or being caught with liquor on the reserve, one month's confinement, &c.

The foregoing laws met with my approval and coöperation, and the evil disposed Indians, seeing and believing that the rest would endeavor to abolish the vices named, have, I am led to believe, reformed themselves to a far greater degree of steadiness than has ever heretofore existed among them.

All Indians who had horses the past spring, plowed and fenced their own particular tracts of land, without soliciting my aid in any manner, thus inducing the remaining Indians to do likewise, and carrying out the wishes of the department in relation to their agricultural pursuits.

During the past year, the habits of the major part of the Indians have undergone a material change. The Indians were promised, (when the deputation visited Washington,) that new and comfortable houses should be built for them. The treaty not being ratified, I have had no funds on my hands that could be made applicable to this purpose, and barely enough to carry on the past spring's work. The greater part of the Indians have expressed a desire, and indeed, I may say, entreated me to carry out the meaning of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, expressed to them on their visit, and the reason for my not doing so does not seem comprehensible to them, they frequently pressing me on that subject, though I have as often told them that, owing to the non-ratification of the treaty, I have no funds for that purpose.

I have had, during the past spring, assurance enough that the Indians can and will labor, as well as white men, if compelled to depend more upon their own resources. The Indians, during last winter, burned the greater part of their fences, and at the beginning of this spring, came and requested me to put up new ones in their stead. I immediately told them that it was out of my power, and contrary to the wishes of the department, to build new fences at the commencement of every spring; whereupon they set to work, and built some really good fences, which fully answered their purposes, I loaning them cattle for the purpose of hauling their rails from the woods.

There is one thing which is questionable, in my mind, as to its benefit to the Indians, and that is, the paying the Indians annuities in money and goods. My reasons for thus deciding are based upon the following: When a payment is made to the Indians, they consider it as a gala day, and will take means to enjoy it accordingly; the result is as follows: Gambling, in some shape or other, will be sure to be started, and often some Indian, upon whom the rest of his family depends, suddenly becomes reduced to as bad a condition as he was before he received his annuity. And then again, as to their annuity goods: They expect these every year, it is true, but they do not attach that value to them that they otherwise would, if given to them under different circumstances. They always consider them in the light of presents, (and such they are,) and they often give them as presents to their friends, when they will probably buy from the traders the same goods, and pay double the price of what they originally cost.

If the money appropriated for the purchase of goods, together with their annuity money, be turned over for the purpose of purchasing food, it would have a tendency, in my mind, to benefit the Indians in their progress towards civilization, for it would stop the vices of gambling and the use of whisky, and they would then attach more value to the reception of that, knowing, as they would, that it would be the only annuity which they would receive.

The mill, under the charge of Mr. James McMurtrie, (the superintendent of farms,) is necessarily now stopped, having no funds that can be applied to the working of it; but having, by running it last summer, become slightly disordered, I have had it overlooked and

repaired, so as to be ready to start it any time. Thinking that the treaty would be ratified, I had contracted for and received a number of logs, for the purpose of obtaining lumber for building purposes, but owing to its non-ratification, I was compelled to resign my intentions in regard to the mill.

The department teams plowed for the Indians, during the past spring, about twelve hundred acres, and the Indians themselves some four hundred acres, which is all the assistance that has been rendered to the Indians in regard to the crops, as I have kept but three men during this summer, besides the superintendent; and I was necessarily compelled to do this, for having a large prairie over which the cattle could stray, I deemed it advisable to keep these men for the purpose of attending to the stock. The superintendent has been very busy, during the past summer, riding to the different Indian farms, for the purpose of explaining certain things concerning their crops.

The appearance of the farms is certainly very encouraging, and promise an abundant yield; and what is still more encouraging is the fact of the Indians becoming sensible of how much depends upon their own exertions; and as a proof of this, I would mention that there are some fourteen families who have this year raised some sixty acres of wheat and about fifty acres of oats. The amount of wheat which they have harvested will readily support them through the coming winter, as will the oats fully answer the requirements of their stock.

The fields they, for the most part, have strongly fenced; and a new spirit seems to have been awakened within them, which gives promise of a better and more hopeful future.

And in this connection, I deem it proper to state that my idea in keeping the mill in proper repair is not only to have the property belonging to the Indians invested with a proper degree of order, but I deem it advisable (to encourage the Indians to a like or a better result in the future) to grind the grain which they have raised, and which can be done by quite a small outlay of means.

The carpenters, in their special department, have been quite busy; but the character of the work has materially changed since my last report. Now the demand is almost continually on the increase for cupboards, bedsteads, and other similar articles. They have also been busy in repairing the wagons which I loaned to the Indians to haul their rails, and which by accident were broken in performing that work.

The blacksmith is called upon of late to mend the traps for the Indians, as their fall hunting approaches; and since I discharged the gunsmith, he has been, and is now doing a great deal of work in repairing the guns of the Indians. He has also been engaged in keeping the wagons, &c., belonging to the farm in proper order.

The school, under the supervision and immediate control of Mr. W. E. Cullen, is in a flourishing condition; and I have reason to believe (though it will be attended with a great deal of patient toil and perseverance) that if we can but secure the attendance of a number of the children for a sufficient length of time, we can establish in them habits of obedience and love of labor, together with an education in the English language, which will suffice to transact any ordinary business;

and we cannot but feel that the enlightenment of these Indians will produce a far different impression on the minds of the whites than that of former years, besides the material advantage which will accrue to themselves by the successful termination of our labors to that end. For a more detailed description of the affairs of the school I would beg leave to refer you to the report of the superintendent, which is herewith annexed.

I am happy to be able to state that the *general* health of Indians has greatly improved since my last annual report; and it is a fact well worthy of notice that the number of Indians has been slightly on the increase since my duties as agent commenced. This I attribute, in some degree, to their changed habits and manner of living. I beg leave to refer you to the report of the physician in attendance, whose report is also herewith annexed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MIX,
Indian Agent.

W. J. CULLEN, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 26.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Minnesota, September 25, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor of submitting the following report upon the physical condition of the Indians in this agency, under your charge.

The views and practices of the Indians in regard to the practice of medicine, have been passed down to them by a succession of generations, and are not only intimately interwoven with their religion, but also with their government. To transfer their homage from the fantastic incantations to those of a well perfected science, is the work of time, when you are compelled to enlighten their understanding by the pale light of reason. When you have a hold on their confidence, it is infinitely more powerful with them, in their crude state of civilization, than reason. Since my personal knowledge of them, I notice a decided increase in the desire to adopt and use the advantages of the medical profession.

This summer has been a much more favorable one to health than last, being one of constant dryness. Consequently, they have been but little troubled with miasmatic fevers, and during the preceding summer, they were much troubled with remittent and intermittent fevers. During the winter, there are frequent cases of inflammation of the lungs, and almost constantly rheumatic affections in its various phases. These are their most frequent diseases of an acute character: but occasionally cases of almost every variety is met with among them. Their most frequent and destructive disease is the tuberculous or scrofulous. This developes itself by indolent glandular tumors, chiefly in the neck,

suppurating slowly, and healing imperfectly and with difficulty. It is most frequently inherited, but is often, no doubt, excited by exposure, insufficient and improper regimen. Its intimate ally, pulmonary consumption, is of frequent occurrence, caused by a conformation obtained from progenitors, and a slight exciting cause, which they are constantly subjected to: exposure and want of proper diet, arouses the predisposition into action. This disease is the cause of a greater mortality among them, than any chronic difficulty with which they are afflicted. Great difficulty is experienced in the treatment of this disease, owing, in part, to the enforcement of a proper hygienic course, and in part to their want of perseverance in proper remedies. Syphilitic diseases are seldom met with among them. Cutaneous diseases, of various varieties, are of frequent occurrence, and their treatment obstinate and difficult. The disease worthy of the most notice, I discovered among them on the 27th of August, viz., the small pox. This destructive disease was not long in commencing its fatal work, and spreading, by its violent contagion, throughout the entire length and breadth of the reservation. I immediately devoted all the energy and ability I possessed to confine it to localities, and insure the most effectual means of its extermination. Since the first outbreak of the disease, I have been submitted to constant fatigue and exposure, urging upon them a proper treatment—destruction of their clothing after recovery, furnishing them with new, and every thing that would have a tendency to shorten its duration among them, and my efforts are not without producing the desired result. Their knowledge of its fatality induced them to seek medical assistance, much more in this than any other disease with which they have been afflicted. In rendering this assistance, I have been subjected to much extra expense in procuring such means as were of actual necessity. The total number of cases up to this time is about 260, and the deaths forty-three, showing a mortality of about one in six of the number attacked. Many of them had already received the benefits of vaccination, the best attainable security against the disease, and the remainder of the tribe, (consisting of about one half,) I have placed under the influence of this effectual safeguard, and the most important and only barrier to its progress among them. From the best information I can obtain from the Indians themselves, it was introduced among them from Wisconsin, by their frequent intercourse with their friends in that State.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. COLEMAN,
Physician.

CHARLES H. MIX, Esq.,
Agent of Winnebagoes.

No. 27.

WINNEBAGO MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
Winnebago Agency, August 15, 1860.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the school under my charge:

I am happy to be able to say that the school is at present in as flourishing a condition as at any time since its foundation, and seems to be daily growing in popularity with the tribe. The total number of pupils enrolled is one hundred and eighteen, of which sixty-two are males and fifty-six females. The average attendance per day is seventy-one and one half, of which thirty-three and one half are males and thirty-eight females; the girls being more regular in their attendance than the boys. The branches taught are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. Nearly the entire school study orthography; many of them, however, in connection with other branches. Twenty-one read; sixteen write; fifteen study arithmetic; six study geography, and three English grammar. The books in use in the school are Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, McGuffey's series of readers, Mitchell's School Geography, and Smith's English Grammar. Of arithmetics we have Ray's, Davies', and Colburn's, but I decidedly prefer Ray's series of arithmetics, as being more clear and comprehensive, and better adapted to the wants of the school.

Many of our pupils are apt, and learn readily; some are dull, and do not make such rapid progress; but taken as a whole, I think they have as much educational capacity as can be found in any school of an equal size. Writing, particularly, they learn readily, as they have a great deal of imitation, and anything they can see done they can make a pretty good attempt at doing. They learn to understand and speak the English language more readily than might be at first supposed, and much more readily than children of some of the other tribes. I attribute this to the fact that the Winnebago language is rough and coarse, abounding in deep gutturals not unlike the German in sound, while the English language is comparatively smooth and soft. They speak our language too, when they have once acquired it, clear and distinctly, retaining no peculiar accent from their mother tongue, nor finding any difficulty in uttering any of the sounds of the alphabet.

I am assisted in the male department by Mr. Bradford L. Porter, as interpreter and teacher, and by Mrs. Mary Alexander in the same capacity in the female department. Mr. Porter is a full-blooded Indian, and received his education at Quincy, Illinois; of a kind and obliging disposition; gentle yet firm in his manner, and knowing by experience precisely what difficulties his pupils have to encounter and overcome, he is universally respected and obeyed by them all, and is eminently calculated for the position which he holds.

Mrs. Alexander is a lady of the half blood. She is a faithful and efficient teacher, and has long held the situation which she at present fills to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. The policy recommended by the Indian department of employing such persons of full or mixed blood as are capable of filling the different situations in preference to white persons is wise and just, and I think should always be pursued where practicable in schools. It not only stimulates the pupils to greater exertions, that they may one day be qualified to fill like situations, but teachers coming from the heart of the tribe thoroughly understand the habits of thought and inclinations of their pupils, and being permanently connected with the tribe they take a deeper and more lively interest in the progress and advancement of

their pupils, their own brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters, as it were, than a person wholly unconnected with the tribe; and a teacher's heart should always be in his work if he wishes to accomplish anything.

The girls are employed a portion of each day in making garments for themselves and the boys, or in washing and ironing their clothes, or in scrubbing the desks, benches, or floor. The boys cut, haul, and prepare the wood for the stoves, build fires, carry water, &c. Cleanliness and neatness are strictly required of all, and some seem to realize the benefit to be derived from it and take pride in presenting themselves in proper condition.

The school has done and is doing much good in the tribe, but on many accounts it is far less useful than a boarding school would be. Under the present arrangement we have to contend with many disadvantages and difficulties which would be entirely removed, or very much obviated, if our school was established on the boarding school principle. One of the greatest drawbacks to the usefulness of the school, at present, is the extreme irregularity of the attendance of the pupils. Of course everything is done to mitigate the evil that can be done by the teachers, but the pupils, following the bent of their own inclinations, come to school when they please, and remain at home when they please. Another thing which operates greatly against the success of the school is the continual migration of the Indians. In the spring they go to their sugar camps to make sugar; when summer comes it brings them back to the prairies to plant and raise corn; in autumn they seek the vicinity of rivers and lakes to hunt and trap; in winter they take up their abode in the forest, that they may more easily obtain fuel. Thus they keep continually changing their location with every change of season, alternately crowding and depleting the school, frequently withdrawing our most promising pupils for periods of three or six months at a time. These evils of course will gradually grow less yearly, especially if the present policy of building them houses and settling them permanently in one place is carried out; but they can only permanently be cured by the establishment of a boarding school. The expense of a boarding school, except perhaps for a few months at first, would not be greater than at present, especially if established upon the manual labor principle,

For these reasons, and because of the great superiority of such a school for Indians, over all others, which must be apparent to any one, upon a moment's reflection, I would respectfully recommend the establishment, among the Winnebagoes, of a boarding school upon the manual labor principle, at as early a date as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. CULLEN,

Superintendent W. M. L. School.

CHARLES H. MIX, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent, Winnebago Agency, Minn.

No. 28.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Joseph, October, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the department, I have the honor of submitting the following as my report for the year ending September 30, 1860:

The annual reports of the agents of this superintendency for the past year certainly justify the opinion that the Indians of the reservations, more particularly those who have been located for several years, have made perceptible improvement in agricultural pursuits, and that they evince an increased desire to prosecute with more ardor such branches of industry as are calculated to surround them with the more substantial comforts of life. Indeed, my own observation upon a recent visit to a limited number of the reservations, is to me confirmatory that such is the fact. This I consider an advance towards civilization, and will have an influence on the moral condition of these communities. There appears also to have been awakened among those more advanced, no little anxiety upon the subject of education. Whether this progress can be kept up with an impetus which will finally result in preserving for any length of time these people as a distinct race or community, is a question which should not be permitted to dampen the ardor of those engaged in this work of humanity. Let the philanthropist do his present duty, and leave to time the development of results. Believing that this improvement is the result mainly of the locating and allotting policy which has been for several years pursued by the government, I cannot too earnestly urge upon the department the propriety and necessity of continuing a system from which alone any material benefit has resulted to these unfortunate people. It will be remembered that during the year 1859 great excitement pervaded several of the tribes of this superintendency, caused by the frequent hostile attacks made upon the reserve Indians, whilst engaged in their hunts, by the prairie bands. Upon this subject I regret being under the necessity of saying that the harmony of 1860 is not more appreciable than that of 1859; indeed, an increased boldness has in the past year brought these wild tribes several times upon the Pawnee and other reservations for the purposes of murder and theft. For the correction of this evil, so detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of these people and destructive to the race, I have nothing to add to my recommendations of last year.

In reference to the treaties recently made with the Delaware, Sac and Fox, and Kansas Indians, I beg leave to say that I believe that great good will result from their execution, not only to the Indians, but also to the citizens at large of the Territory; and consequently feel it to be my duty to recommend that an effort be made to form similar treaties with the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Omahas, and other tribes within the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, who hold larger tracts of land than they now or ever will have capacity to cultivate. This surplus territory must remain an uncultivated waste so

long as held by the Indians, depriving the Territories of all the benefits which would result from their settlement and cultivation.

By reference to the reports of the agents, the department will be apprised of the almost total failure of all crops in Kansas Territory and South Nebraska. The effect resulting therefrom it is apprehended will prove very disastrous to most of the tribes located in this region. To alleviate the suffering of the Indians incident to such a state of things, as well as to protect the citizen from the depredations and conflicts certain to arise under such adverse circumstances, is certainly a subject well deserving the early consideration of the department, and I cannot too earnestly press its importance.

From a letter of Agent Schoonover, recently transmitted through this office, it will be observed that there exists among the Sioux bands of the upper agency an amount of discontent towards the government and its agents, which renders intercourse with these bands very unpleasant as well as difficult. To allay this state of things certainly requires some action on the part of the government. What that action shall be, I submit for your consideration, and hope it will not be intrusive for me to say that, in my opinion, the best means which could be resorted to for the purposes desired, would be the formation of new treaties with these and other disaffected bands—increasing their annuities, and in this wise make their dependence upon the government a matter of more importance to them than does the limited annuity now received by them; otherwise they must be coerced by the military arm of the government to an observance of their present treaty stipulations and the duties due therefrom to the government and surrounding tribes. The former of these suggestions is certainly more consistent with humanity, economy, and the established policy of the government towards this people. These predatory tribes charge that their lands have been sold by tribes not entitled to dispose of them, who are receiving all the benefits arising therefrom; that they still encroach upon the Sioux country, destroy their hunting grounds, and hence these restless bands seek a justification for a violation of their treaty stipulations.

The condition of the Blackfeet agency is in most respects satisfactory. A due regard for the interests of the tribes of this agency induces me to bring to the consideration of the department the recommendation of Agent Vaughan, in his letter recently transmitted through this office, regarding the necessity of irrigation in connection with his farming operations. In consequence of the continued drought to which that section is subject during the growing season, I am disposed to favor the views of the agent, and more especially when I take into consideration the limited expenditure required to produce a result so important.

The discontented condition of a part of the tribes of the Upper Arkansas agency is so well known to the department that I deem any remarks upon that subject superfluous.

The Poncas, Pawnees, Yanctons, and Omahas will, from the abundance of their crops, together with the benefits arising from their treaties, be well prepared to meet the inclemencies of winter.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure of stating that the tribes of this superintendency have the past year enjoyed unusual good health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Com. Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 29.

BLACKFEET FARM, *August 31, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following as my annual report for 1860:

The fleet of steamers for the Upper Missouri, viz: Spread Eagle, Captain Labarge, Chippewa, Captain Humphreys, and Key West, Captain Wright, all under the control of Mr. C. P. Chouteau, of the firm of C. Chouteau, jr., & Co., contractors of the government troop's stores and Indian annuities. The troops commanded by Major Blake left St. Louis on May 3. We arrived safe at Fort Randall after a tedious trip on account of the low stage of the river. At this point we met a rise, which enabled us to make the balance of the trip without any detention. We arrived at Fort Union on June 15, and, after discharging the Assinaibone annuities, went on our way rejoicing.

In due time we made Milk river; the landing of the steamer El Paso was passed: the steamer Spread Eagle accompanied us some ten miles further and then returned on her homeward way, having been ten miles further up than any side-wheel boat was before.

Our little fleet, now reduced to two, the Key West, commanded by Captain Labarge, in the van, boldly and fearlessly steered their way up what would seem to the uninitiated an interminable trip. At length the long expected goal is made, and on the evening of July 2 the two gallant crafts, amidst the booming of cannon and the acclamations of the people, were landed at Fort Benton with one single accident, and that was a man falling overboard, who unfortunately was drowned.

Without wishing to be thought invidious when all do well, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Captain Labarge and all the officers of the command for the untiring skill and energy displayed by them on this *remarkable trip*. Also to Mr. Andrew Dawson, partner, in charge of Fort Benton, for his forethought and sagacity in having wood hauled some sixteen miles below the fort, which enabled the two gallant crafts to land where no steamer was moored before.

In the conduct and condition of the Indians there is no change to note, except that not an Indian has committed a depredation since my departure to the States; also, all the warriors have promised not to go to war any more.

And while on this head I would say, that so large a command as

Major Blake's passing through the Indian country, has had a salutary and I trust permanent influence upon the Indians. They begin to see the power, and will respect and fear the government accordingly.

Major Blake and his officers informed me they never saw better behaved Indians. I have delivered the Piegans, Gros-Ventres, and part of the Bloods their annuities. All received them with marked satisfaction, and started to their hunting grounds rejoicing. The balance of the tribes will not be in for some time, being far off in quest of buffalo, a scarcity of which prevails over the nation. No epidemic sickness has been among them, save the usual illness incidental to the climate, which has only been partial.

It affords me unfeigned pleasure to inform the department of the complete success of the Blackfeet farm this year, and places the matter regarding the fertility and productiveness of the soil beyond all cavil and doubt forever. Providence has bountifully supplied it with genial showers this season, and I am now cutting as fine wheat, I think, as ever was raised in any State, samples of which, both fall and spring, I will forward to the Patent Office. The best of Indian corn and vegetables of all kinds and varieties in profusion, which the Indians are getting very fond of, especially corn and potatoes. I would further state that men of integrity, residing in the Bitter Root valley informed me that none of their crops can compare, in anything planted or sown; and one of the gentlemen who traveled all over the farm with me, said there was more raised in the aggregate than in the whole Bitter Root valley.

I have the main chief of the nation residing on the farm. He is quite intelligent, and he sees the importance of his people working the soil for a subsistence, or starving in a few years. And as an evidence of his serious desire to see the nation at work, I have promised to open and cultivate for him this fall a small farm some ten miles from the Blackfeet farm. It is also the wish and desire of the Indians, as wild game is diminishing every day, and from present appearances I think there may be considerable emigration from St. Paul and other points through this country to Washington Territory, and if so, in a few short years there will be no more wild game. The Indians call on their great father to stretch out a saving arm, which they say, from past experience of his bounties, they know he will do, and substitute cattle in its place. I would therefore respectfully suggest to the department an appropriation of \$10,000 to be applied in the purchase of cattle, the Sun River valley being unsurpassed as a grazing country.

I would again urge upon the department the extra appropriation of \$200 per annum for interpreter. It is impossible to secure a faithful and competent interpreter for less than that amount.

For further reasons on this head I respectfully refer you to my annual report of 1859.

My opinion regarding Catholic missionaries among the Indians, as expressed in my annual report of 1854, still remain unchanged. They propose establishing a mission amongst the Blackfeet, which I sincerely trust they may do, for I believe they are the only denomination who have shown sufficient zeal, patience and industry to carry

out any extensive measures the government may entertain towards the civilization of the Indians. Wherever they have placed themselves they have always been uniformly successful. I with pleasure refer to Father Cingvette and Father Hackans, who have been a good deal amongst the Blackfeet in the last twelve months, which has had quite a salutary influence on the Indians. The Blackfeet are anxious for a Catholic mission amongst them. These remarks are made in no captious or detracting spirit toward any other denomination, but from a long experience amongst the Indians, and having their welfare at heart. I have been taught and am a believer in the Protestant faith and mode of worship; therefore my remarks must appear unbiased to every unprejudiced mind.

I hope I may be pardoned for again referring to the agency buildings. I am at present entirely dependent upon the hospitality of the American Fur Company for shelter and protection. The agent ought to be in an independent position. It is to the interest of government that the Indians should regard him with consideration and respect; and they would be much more inclined to do so by seeing him living in an agency building conformable to his position; besides, the chiefs, in calling on him, expect hospitality, which in his present position he is not always able to extend. The appropriation made for the agency building is entirely inadequate. Timber has to be hauled twenty-five miles, and the price of provisions so high on account of the cost of transportation. An additional appropriation of \$3,000 would build an agency that would store all the government goods and make the agent comfortable.

I would again most respectfully urge upon the department action upon my communication asking for \$2,500 for the purpose of irrigating this farm. I will stake my reputation, if the amount is granted, there will no year be a failure in the crops.

Agreeable to the requirements of the department, I herewith annex a memorandum of the census, wealth, &c., of the Blackfeet nation, as per abstract:

Tribes.	Lodges.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Wealth in horses.
Gros-Ventres	265	400	700	1,000	2,100	2,320
Piegans	460	900	1,200	1,600	3,700	3,980
Bloods	300	500	800	1,100	2,400	2,400
Blackfeet	150	260	400	540	1,200	1,200
Total	1,175	2,060	3,100	4,240	9,400	9,900

Also, memorandum of the employés on the Black Feet farm, as per extract:

Names.	Farmer.	Interpreter.	Laborer.	Where from.	Annual wages.
Thomas Mack.....	1	.....	.....	Scotland	\$600
H. Amel.....	.....	1	.....	America.....	600
A. Tion.....	.....	.....	1	France.....	240
J. Tion.....	.....	.....	1	France.....	240
M. Multer.....	.....	.....	1	Germany	240
O. Werner .....	.....	.....	1	Germany	240
	1	1	4		2,160

In conclusion, I would state that the Blackfeet Indians, a nation so degraded in times past by the whites, have become the most peaceful nation on the Missouri river, a consummation ardently wished for and now attained by their agent. And whatever influence his humble efforts may have achieved in securing this happy result, he has no doubt, will be duly appreciated by the department.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. VAUGHAN,
Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 30.

BLACKFEET FARM,
August 31, 1860.

SIR: Agreeable to your instructions, I herewith give you a statement of the present condition of the Blackfeet farm.

Having just been appointed farmer, owing to the voluntary leaving of the former incumbent, (Thomas Mack,) must be my apology for such a meager report.

I have found 180 acres of land well fenced, and under cultivation.

I am now cutting as fine wheat as ever I saw. The Indian corn is nearly ready to gather. Vegetables of all kinds abound in profusion in the gardens; and the only drawback that I should ever entertain of a crop would be a severe drought, which could be easily obviated by irrigation.

Regarding the fertility of the soil, it is equal to any.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL F. PARIS.

A. J. VAUGHAN, Esq.,

Blackfeet Indian Agent.

No. 31.

GREENWOOD, DACOTAH TERRITORY,
Yancton Agency, October 17, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent for the Yancton Sioux Indians, under their treaty of April 19, 1858.

Another year has passed in the service of the Yanctons—a year of much labor, care, and anxiety; but I am happy to say that my efforts have been crowned with a satisfactory degree of success.

Only fifteen months have passed since the first work at this agency was commenced, and now nearly all the permanent improvements requisite for a good and useful Indian agency are completed.

The Indians are now satisfied with their treaty, and generally contented, friendly, and peaceable. Many of them have begun to cultivate the ground, and are learning to labor.

Their physical condition has been greatly improved. Suffering from hunger to any extent is not now known among them. During the last winter I purchased and delivered to them a large quantity of corn. It may become necessary to give them some corn and beef the coming winter, though they now have far more food stored up for winter than in any former year.

They have been quite successful in hunting the past season.

I am happy to be able to state that but little intemperance yet prevails among them, though it is feared that vice will increase hereafter in spite of every effort to prevent it. All Indians naturally like stimulants, and there are ever bad white men enough hanging around them who, for a little paltry gain, are ready to minister to their appetites, though they know that thereby the Indians are destroyed, and the lives of innocent people are put in peril.

The boat with the annuity goods and miscellaneous supplies, arrived here this year on the 20th of June, about a month earlier than last year. It is desirable that the annuities another year should arrive still earlier, if possible.

I made a small delivery of annuity goods shortly after they arrived, and on the 30th of June, gave them their share of the goods furnished under the Laramie treaty.

To prevent waste and improvident use of their goods as far as possible, I concluded to make some three or four deliveries of them. My desire was not to give over one fourth at a time, and, if possible, to retain a large amount of blankets and other clothing till the approach of cold weather, and especially to keep a large stock of flour till winter. I have now on hand nearly 250 barrels of flour.

The Indians long and strenuously opposed the policy I wished to adopt, and insisted on having all, or nearly all, their goods at once; but after several councils and much "talk," they finally consented to receive their annuities in the manner I wished to deliver them.

The Indians have generally behaved well, though a few cattle belonging to the agency, and a few horses of their own, have been killed secretly by unknown Indians. I have taken much pains to

show them that all such acts only injured themselves, that the property destroyed is their own, and that if such misconduct should become general they might all be immediately deprived of the benefits of their treaty, which is really one of the best enjoyed by any Indians under the care of the government.

I have paid them in cash this year only \$10,000, the same as last year; but as they then numbered less than 2,000, they received five dollars each, whereas this year they numbered over 2,000, and consequently the individual shares were less than five dollars. The chiefs earnestly desire to have paid them next year at least \$15,000. They do not generally make a bad or unwise use of their money, and in a few instances, have been known to keep a portion of the amount they received for months. I have taken considerable pains to teach them the value and right use of money, and the reasonable prices of goods.

I have had much difficulty this year in counting them correctly and in getting their names. Many of them appear to have no name, except such as is given to them at the time of counting, while others seem to have any number of names. Accordingly, my census roll of this year contains but very few of the names embraced in the roll of last year. They foolishly supposed that the more they counted the more money they would get. There is also a strife among the seven bands into which the tribe is divided, each anxious to appear the largest. It was therefore impossible to entirely prevent them from coming up to be counted the second or third time, especially the women and children.

My first count was in August, and it was evidently so erroneous that the chiefs desired me to do the work over again, and agreed to stand by and detect and expose all fraud, as far as they could. Sioux belonging to other tribes also frequently mix with the Yanctons, and try to get counted, and the Yanctons dare not expose them for fear that they will kill their horses.

On the 25th of September, I took the second census, and I believe it is as accurate as it is possible to make it, unless the whole tribe were first put into an inclosure and then counted out. The whole number by this census appears to be 2,053.

A full report of the census has been forwarded to your office.

On the 29th of September, I made them a cash payment of \$10,000, with which they were much pleased. Colonel Freeman, commanding at Fort Randall, with several officers of his regiment, kindly attended the payment at my request, and the effect upon the Indians was evidently salutary.

I have retained for winter distribution, about 250 barrels of flour, a little sugar and coffee, and a small quantity of blankets and other clothing. From this reserve I am enabled, to some extent, to supply the wants of infirm and helpless old men and women and young children.

All of the three upper bands, and many of the four lower bands, have again gone to the plains for a winter hunt. It is thought many of them will not return till spring.

A good many of the Indians belonging to the lower bands, have become much engaged in building houses. I supply them with teams.

and tools, lumber, shingles, nails, sash, glass, &c., as far as I am able, and have also given them the labor of two men the whole season. These men, and also some white men and half breeds living among the Indians, possess sufficient skill and knowledge to build, and teach the Indians to build, very comfortable log houses. Some twelve or fifteen houses have thus been built and are in progress during the past season. The Indians interested in the buildings, perform considerable of the labor themselves.

The three upper bands (about half the tribe) have not yet begun to cultivate the ground to any extent, but the four lower bands have planted, during the past season, over 200 acres of the land plowed for them by me, beside many small pieces of their own, and raised, it is computed, from three to four thousand bushels of corn. They did not, however, plant all the land I had plowed for them. They promise to plant still more next year, and the chiefs of the three upper bands have promised to plant on the reservation a few miles above the agency, if I will plow for them in the spring.

There are now $656\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land plowed, and there should be two or three hundred acres more plowed next spring, early, for the use of the three upper bands.

I caused to be cultivated at the agency 161 acres, to wit: corn, fifty acres; oats, thirty acres; spring wheat, thirty-five acres; beans, eight acres; buckwheat, twenty acres; turnips, four acres; and potatoes, fourteen acres, beside a garden. The wheat and oats are not yet threshed, and I cannot therefore report the yield; and I am sorry to say that, on the return of the camps here, about the 15th of September, the Indians could not be kept out of the fields night or day, there being sometimes hundreds in it at a time, picking corn, and digging up potatoes and turnips. The chiefs appeared anxious to prevent this misconduct, but declared that they *could not*. The result was, that in a very few days everything in the field, except a few Rutabaga turnips, was carried off. After the Indians left the field, I gleaned 400 bushels of rutabagas.

The buckwheat growing in the same field was so much destroyed by running through it as not to be worth harvesting. The field is inclosed by an excellent board fence and cedar posts, and it was easier for the squaws to pull off boards for fuel than to go to the woods, a mile or two distant, for wood. I found it impossible, though I repaired the fence every day, to keep the cattle and horses out of the field. The fact is, the chiefs have little or no authority over their people, and *other* government they have none. This bad conduct was very hard to bear, but I could not prevent it. The Indians were, of course, over and over again, in strong terms, warned of the consequences of such lawlessness. I had intended to gather the crops, and make a fair distribution of them. It will probably be best, another year, to turn over the whole plowed lands to the Indians for their own cultivation, or else raise in the field little beside wheat and oats, which the Indians will not be likely to touch, and which will be gathered early before they come in from their summer hunt.

The year has been a favorable one for agriculture, and all the crops were as good as could be expected on sod ground.

By far the greater part of the depredation upon the crops was done by the three upper bands, as they had raised nothing for themselves. I have warned them that unless they settle on the reservation and begin to cultivate, they will be in danger of losing the benefits of the treaty.

To such of the chiefs and other prominent and good men as have made hay and cultivated land the past season, and built, or are trying to build houses, as I am as fast as I can giving oxen and cows, yokes, chains, wagons, farming utensils, tools, &c.

A physician, at the request of some of the chiefs, was employed a short time during the summer. There has, however, been but little sickness.

During the year several complaints have been made of Indian depredations on white citizens, but on investigation, it has generally turned out that the Yanctons were not the depredators. It is always very difficult to establish claims for Indian depredations, on account of the inability of the injured party to identify the Indian who committed the wrong, or even to determine his band or tribe. There are seventeen or eighteen different tribes of Sioux, several of which have an opportunity, and, no doubt, do depredate on the white settlers along the frontier.

The Santees, the Yanctonnais, and Brulés (especially the former) do a large amount of stealing horses and cattle, and the Yanctons under my care, are, I know, often accused of outrages committed by the others.

In all cases of complaint, I have done all in my power to determine the guilt or innocence of the Yanctons, and am very anxious that they should be severely punished *whenever legal proof of their guilt is presented*. But the proof is seldom presented, and, of course, no payment is or can be made, and then the agent is often unjustly accused of siding (without a motive) with his Indians, and sheltering them from punishment.

Since the date of my last report, besides a large amount of *miscellaneous labor*, as handling and delivering annuity goods, taking care of cattle and horses, procuring fuel and water, manufacturing hay racks, harrows, and other farming tools and articles, &c., the following work has been accomplished by my men in my employ.

One hundred and sixty-one acres of land have been cultivated in wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, turnips, rutabaga, and a garden.

One framed warehouse 129 by 25 feet and three stories high, well shingled, has been put up and completed. One room in it 20 by 25 feet has been well finished and lathed and plastered for an office and council room, and also a room 12 feet square for a bed room. This building was indispensable and furnishes ample room for the safe storage of all the annuity goods, farming utensils, wagons, tools and other miscellaneous articles belonging to the agency.

One excellent frame barn 46 by 30 feet and one and a half story high, double boarded and well shingled, has been completed with stalls for 14 horses, and a threshing floor 20 by 30 feet, and surrounded with a cedar post and board fence and stack yard.

Three and a half miles of first rate cedar post and board fence have

been built around the cultivated field and garden, near the agency buildings.

Three additional rooms, double boarded, have been added to the dwellings at the agency, with good shingle roofs, and warmly finished.

Cellars for two of the houses have been excavated.

Eight hundred and ninety-five bushels of charcoal for the use of the blacksmith and gunsmith shop have been manufactured.

Corral fences seven feet high of cedar posts and boards, with doors and locks, have been built around the cattle barn and stables, and stack yards, to secure the hay, grain, and cattle.

A bridge across a ravine on an important road near the agency buildings, has been constructed.

A good, secure and safe powder magazine has been built of hewn logs and planks, in a side hill at a proper distance from the dwellings.

A grain mill has been put in operation in connection with the saw mill and driven by the same engine which has ample room.

Also two circular saws have been put in operation at the saw mill, one for cutting slabs and one for the manufacture of shingles.

Two hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-one feet of cotton wood lumber have been manufactured.

Fifty thousand cotton wood and cedar shingles have been manufactured.

To supply the mill with water (the well proving insufficient) a pump has been set up and pipes extended to the river a distance of 200 feet.

Twelve or fifteen Indian houses have been built of logs. Some of them with shingle roofs and some with earth roofs, for all of which I have furnished lumber, nails, glass, sash, shingles, &c., and also contributed the labor of two men. The houses are furnished with stoves and chalk stone chimnies.

Two hundred and fifty tons of hay have been put up for the use of the agency stock, and as much more cut for the Indians as they wished to put up for their own use.

Two hundred and eighty-six acres of land have been plowed since spring by contract, and 240,000 feet of cotton wood and cedar logs have been delivered by contract, also 1,960 feet of house logs.

Thirty-six cords of ice were put up last winter.

Red cedar sufficient for 10,000 fence posts was delivered.

In addition to the necessary blacksmith work for the agency, there was in repairs of cooking utensils, guns, traps, tools, and other work for individual Indians, more than seven hundred dollars, worth of gun and blacksmith work done for the tribe.

In the carpenters' department, there has also been a large amount of work performed for the tribe outside of the agency work in the manufacture of coffins and in repairs of wagons, tools, &c.

This concludes a brief summary of the operations of the year.

I have found the abundant chalk deposits in the country very useful for chimneys. The chalk is quite hard, and saws into blocks easily. It also makes pretty good lime. I have no doubt it will be extensively used for the walls of houses and prove much cheaper and better than wood or brick.

The Yancton Indians have a good treaty and a fine reservation, and if they can be induced to work, and keep temperate, they may in a few years, not only be beyond want, but actually rich.

There is no better country for raising cattle. Hay might be cut every year on the river valleys, of good quality, for thousands of cattle, and with moderate labor, corn, wheat, and vegetables may be raised far beyond all they can consume.

Another years experience in Dacotah has convinced me that its soil and climate are unsurpassed, and that notwithstanding the deficiency of wood, it must become the happy home of many thousands of freemen.

The immigration has been quite large in the past year. It is settled now that boats may be constructed which can successfully navigate the river far above this point, at all seasons of the year, when not obstructed by ice. A more healthful country than this cannot be found.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. REDFIELD,
United States Yancton Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 32.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October 1, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I respectfully submit this my annual report.

Having assumed the duties of agent within the last quarter, I can say but little of the comparative condition in improvement of the Indians within this agency. The general health has been excellent, with few deaths. The census of the tribe taken last year, showed a total of 931 souls, and I think a new enumeration will exhibit an increase of four or five per cent. in the past year. Their habits are good, and conduct orderly; intemperance, the bane of the Indian when civilization approaches him, is almost unknown in my tribe. During my connection with the Omahas thus far, I have not seen one of their number in the slightest degree under the influence of ardent spirits.

In their agricultural operations of the past season they will likely produce all the corn needed for their support the coming winter, besides potatoes, beans, pumpkins, and turnips. The principal field, which is divided into patches, and cultivated by families, contains 250 acres; all broken, and under excellent fence. The chiefs, and some members of the tribe have erected dwelling-houses, and improved and cultivated fields and patches apart from the common field. In the aggregate these will amount to probably 100 acres more in a state of good cultivation. The members of the tribe have cut and secured a sufficient amount of hay to subsist their horses and cattle during the winter. Scarcity of game, and consequent almost entire failure of their hunts, have produced a greater and growing interest in agriculture. They

see plainly they can now rely only on labor (and that their own) for a support. Very gradually they are throwing aside their blankets, and assuming the dress of the white man.

The saw and grist mill are in excellent order, and constant operation. Lumber sufficient for the wants of the tribe is sawed without difficulty. I would report the employés as faithful and efficient. The mission school is liberally endowed, and under excellent management, and supplied with competent teachers and assistants. I regret that at present the attendance of pupils is so small. I view it as the great right arm of this agency, for we can indulge in no hope for the improvement of the race, or even the amelioration of their condition, save from their *education*. I shall view it as an especial part of my duty to have every child belonging to the tribe an inmate of the school.

The late frequent attacks of the wandering bands of the Sioux, committing murders and robberies, keep the Omahas in continual alarm, create a feeling of fear and insecurity, and operate to retard their progress and improvement in the occupations of civilized life.

GEO. B. GRAFF,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 33.

PAWNEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the past year.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the Pawnee Indians toward the white citizens bordering on the reservation during the past year, and, notwithstanding their propensity to steal, acquired by early and constant tuition, much has been done during that time to check this vice.

With the advice and consent of all the chiefs, I organized a police force, composed of six of the most reliable braves from each of the four bands, had a uniform made for them from their annuity cloths, which gives them a very respectable appearance, and in which they take great pride, and exercise their duties in keeping order in their camp and reporting to me any depredations committed by any of the tribe with great vigilance.

About the 25th of August a party of the young warriors of the tribe stole and brought into camp thirty-four horses belonging to the Delaware Indians. The police promptly brought them to me and surrendered them up. Thirty-one of them have been returned to the Delawares, the other three being lost or killed in their encounter with the Sioux, but for which the chiefs have agreed to pay. Again, on the 5th of September, another party brought in seventeen mules and five

horses, which were reported and given up to me by the police. The mules and one horse were claimed the next day by Captain Alfred Sulley, United States Army, as belonging to the United States, and were surrendered to him. The other four horses have been advertised by me, but no owner has yet appeared to claim them. On the 1st instant two valuable horses were brought to me by the police and reported as having been taken from a farm on the Little Blue river. They have been returned to the owner. The foregoing facts will show to the department the favorable workings of our police regulations. The country from the Missouri to Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountains is now and has been during the past season infested with organized bands of daring and desperate horse-thieves, who have committed their depredations indiscriminately on the white man and the Indian. The Pawnees have not been exempt from these gangs, and have lost by them some ten or twelve horses. I would again call the attention of the department to my last annual report and to my letter of February 6, 1860, to Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for my views upon this subject. And I would here state that during the past season no war party of the Pawnees have gone into the Sioux country to make war or steal horses, and the only horses taken from the Sioux have been from their war parties on the reservation.

The general business of the agency has been much retarded during the past season by frequent incursions of hostile bands of Indians. War parties of Sioux, Cheyennes, Brulés, and Arrapahoes have kept not only the Pawnees, but the white employés on the reservation constantly on the alert. Marauding and war parties of these bands made attacks on the reservation on the 10th of April, 19th and 21st of May, 22d of June, 5th and 11th of July, and 1st and 14th of September. In these several attacks they killed thirteen Pawnees, wounded many others, carried off over thirty head of horses, and burnt over sixty lodges, all on the reservation, where the faith of the government is pledged by treaty for their protection. These lodges, if built by white people, would be attended with great expense. They are built of timber and in circular form, completely roofed in; are from thirty to sixty feet in diameter, walled on the outside, and covered over with sod. The two latter attacks made by these hostile Indians were made since the arrival of the United States troops on the reservation, of which fact the department has already been notified. In a council held with the Pawnee chiefs by Captain Alfred Sully, in command of the United States forces here, in conjunction with myself, on the 1st instant, the chiefs expressed a desire to make peace with these hostile Indians, and, at their request, Captain Sully ordered an officer from Fort Kearney to proceed at once to these bands and make a proposition to their chiefs to meet the Pawnee chiefs at the fort and perfect a peace, which I have reason to hope may be accomplished.

Since my arrival here the following work has been accomplished under my direction, the annuity goods received and distributed among the Indians, and many other articles purchased and issued in the various improvements made.

I have in process of construction and nearly completed a corn house

and granary, seventy-two feet in length and thirty in breadth. This building is absolutely necessary for the safe-keeping of the produce of the school farm.

There have been raised on the school farm this year, ninety acres of corn, forty acres of oats, and thirty acres of wheat, all of which is a fair average crop for the season. Four acres of potatoes have proved almost an entire failure, on account of the extreme dry season.

About one hundred acres of prairie land have been broken up by the reserve teams, and forty acres by contract, twenty-eight of which have been settled for.

About one hundred tons of hay have been cut and secured for the winter use of stock. The stock on the farm consists of five horses, four mules, four and a half yoke of oxen, one Durham bull, eleven cows, and thirty hogs. During the year one horse was killed in running away, another died, and one ox was killed by the Sioux, on the 11th of July. The stock is in a fine and healthy condition. These facts, and the general condition of the school farm, will be found in the report of the head farmer, which accompanies this.

Exclusive of the grain raised on the school farm, the Indians had about eight hundred acres of corn, pumpkins, beans, &c.; but owing to the extreme drought in this section of the country, and improvident farming, their crop is very light.

A grist and saw mill has been completed, and is in successful operation, as per contract with L. Wilmarth. This work, as well as all the other business of the agency, has been much retarded by the frequent incursions of the Sioux, to the damage of the contractor, his workmen being plundered, on two occasions, of their tools.

An excellent bridge has been constructed across Beaver river, which separates the school farm from the Indian villages, and the timber bordering on the Loup fork, which has to cross the Beaver to reach the mills.

I have now in process of construction a new corral for stock, containing about three acres, which will be completed in a few days.

The tinner and gunsmith, and blacksmith, are occupying temporary buildings on the reservation for shops.

The unsettled condition of affairs on the reserve, and the want of a suitable building, has prevented me from putting into operation a school this season; but having succeeded in finding clay of an excellent quality, I have, in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contained in his letter of April 30, 1860, made arrangements for burning and delivering, on the reservation, five hundred thousand brick, two hundred and fifty thousand on or before the first day of November next, and two hundred and fifty thousand on or before the 15th of July, 1861. I have not yet succeeded in finding lime, but entertain but little doubt of being able to do so.

I have omitted taking a census of the tribe until the payment of their cash annuity, for the reason that a constant change in their numbers is occurring, occasioned by births and deaths, and that their annuity is required to be paid *per capita*, and not to the chiefs of the bands.

Captain Alfred Sully, of the United States Army, now in command of the troops stationed on the reservation, has recommended to the proper department the erection of a block-house, with a twelve pound howitzer gun placed on it, in a position that will command the Indian villages and the country surrounding it. Such a defense, with a force of twenty-five or thirty men, would afford ample protection against any hostile Indian force, and I would strongly recommend its adoption.

A resident agent, and the improvements going on, together with a regular trading house on the reservation, have had a tendency to lessen the disposition of the Indians to roam over the country, as formerly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. GILLIS,

United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 34.

SIR: I have the honor, as farmer of the Pawnee reserve, to submit this, my first annual report on the condition of the same.

In compliance with your instructions, I have offered work, with inducements, to all Indians applying to me; those who were disposed to work at the opening of the farm have been so irregular, that I have been unable to dispense with any of my farming hands.

I regret to say they manifest but little disposition towards tilling the soil; the taunts of those who prefer their former life, cause them to view labor with contempt.

In consequence of the extreme drought, my crops, as has been the general result with farmers throughout the Territory, will be small.

As I have not ample facilities for housing my crops, I have not harvested the corn, nor threshed out the wheat or oats.

I have planted ninety acres of corn, four acres of potatoes, and three of vegetables, and have sowed forty acres of oats, and thirty of wheat, all of which can be considered an average crop, except vegetables and potatoes, which were almost an entire failure.

I have cut and secured one hundred tons of prairie hay, for the use of stock during the winter.

Stock on hand—five horses, four mules, nine oxen, one bull, eleven cows, thirty hogs, old and young, and forty-three chickens.

I lost one fine horse from sickness, and one killed by running away with a plow; also one ox, killed by the Sioux Indians.

Trusting the above will meet your approbation,

I am, sir, respectfully,

R. B. GILLIS,

Farmer Pawnee Reserve.

JAMES L. GILLIS, Esq.,

Agent Pawnee Indians.

No. 35.

OTTOE AND MISSOURI AGENCY,
September 5, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report, relative to the affairs of this agency for the past year and at the present time.

This confederated tribe, since my last annual report, have manifested a greater willingness than ever before to turn their attention to agricultural interest, and to rely less upon the hunt. Every inducement that they could comprehend has been held out to them upon all occasions to encourage this willingness on their part; and, during our spring and summer operations, I so far prevailed upon them, by relating the benefits that would accrue to them by cultivating their fields and securing their crops, upon which they could subsist through a long and dreary winter, as to induce many of them to refrain from the hunt and follow the plow.

Having accomplished this much, I cherished the hope of being able, should our labors be rewarded, in accomplishing much more from their very success. A more favorable spring season could not have been desired; and, by the additional labor of the Indians, new fields for cultivation had been opened, and the belief was entertained that there would be a large surplus of corn, which, in market, would have supplied this tribe with all the necessities requisite for their comfort beyond what they raised themselves, by which means their small money annuity could have been used in the purchase of stock and implements, and thus, in contemplation of the sixth article of their treaty of the 15th March, 1854, being carried out, (to which the attention of the department was earnestly solicited in my communications of the 2d February and 29th May last,) they would have been able to have opened up fields of their own, and been enabled to have cultivated the same.

But, as it is, the axiom is too truly verified, that while "man proposes, God disposes." Though the elements may not have conspired against this region of country, it is too true they have not benefited us, and the entire deprivation of rain for three long months, in the place of which a constant burning sun and scorching wind, the result of which forces me to the performance of a duty, melancholy as it is, to report that this tribe, who, two months ago, were in joy and gladness, exulting that the reward of their labor would place them beyond all fear of want, are now bowed and humiliated with grief and sadness at the entire loss of their crops; but, as the seasons are ordered by a wiser power than ours, I trust they may prove in the end to have been regulated for our benefit. Something, however, necessarily must be done by the government for this tribe for the coming winter, or death by starvation will be the result. Without the aid of the government the only escape they can make from so horrid a doom, is, that the maniac rage engendered by want, with starvation staring them in the face, that they will, thus infuriated, in small parties, roam the country far and near, and commit depredations upon—perhaps murder—the

innocent and inoffensive settler, whose all, from the same cause of failure in his crops, has barely sufficient to sustain him through the winter.

In this connection it is proper to remark, that the melancholy sight is almost of daily occurrence of settlers leaving this region and below here for the east of the Missouri river for the want of sufficient means to subsist themselves and their stock.

It will further appear obvious to the department that steps should be taken as early as practicable in behalf of this tribe in their present condition, and for the following reason: Their present money annuity, which is soon to be paid them, is thirteen thousand dollars. The amounts authorized to be withheld from this for specific purposes will not leave over nine thousand dollars to be paid *per capita*, or "otherwise, as the President may direct." The tribe will enumerate about five hundred, which would give them *per capita* eighteen dollars. Now, by the failure of their crops, without anything within themselves to fall back upon excepting the uncertainty of the chase—flour at five dollars a sack, blankets six to eight dollars a piece, coffee twenty to twenty-five cents a pound, and sugar seven and eight pounds to the dollar, all of which are necessities, and with only eighteen dollars to invest, is a practical demonstration that something should be done to prevent destitution and famine during a long and dreary winter. To relieve their present necessities, they have already, with my consent, made purchases of provisions to be paid for when they receive their annuity now due, which will materially lessen the sum of eighteen dollars for future disbursement. In this connection I would respectfully refer the department to my communication upon this subject of the 27th ultimo.

FARMING.

The operations in this branch of the service were vigorously and attentively performed, which in the early part of the season betokened a highly flattering result. But from causes hereinbefore stated, the only reward for all the time and labor bestowed by the husbandman is an entire failure of everything. In two fields, one of 150 acres, and one of 100 acres, in corn, there will not be as much realized as it took seed to plant it. The oat, potato, and turnip crops are an entire failure. While the grass is literally burned up; thus depriving the stock, that of the Indians as well as that belonging to the reserve, of a supply for winter. I am now engaged in cutting up the corn for winter use; but of this there will not be sufficient to prevent the stock from great suffering. I would also remark, as a branch of this service, that there has been the past year upwards of 300 acres fenced, the lumber and posts being furnished by the mill.

GRIST AND SAW MILL.

This has been in operation upwards of two years; and from care and attention exercised by the engineer and his assistants, there has been no delay experienced by accident or for repairs in that time. This,

with a locomotive boiler, which requires more care than any other, shows the necessity as well as safety in employing none but the most experienced to manage them.

My monthly reports will inform you of the detailed operations of the mill. The aggregate amount of sawing performed by the mill for improvements upon the reserve for the year ending the 31st ultimo is 81,560 feet. The number of bushels of corn ground for the Indians during the same length of time is 739 bushels. It should also be borne in mind that all the lumber was cut from the tree and hauled various distances by the employés of the mill themselves, numbering four persons. In addition to this, the following table will show the amount of sawing and grinding for the benefit of the settlers and immigrants:

Statement showing the amount of sawing and grinding for the benefit of settlers and immigrants, with the rates of toll received, and how disbursed, at the grist and saw mill upon the Ottoe and Missouri reserve, from August 31, 1859, to September 1, 1860.

CUSTOM GRINDING.							CUSTOM SAWING.		
Number of bushels ground.	Rate of toll.	No. of bushels toll.	No. bushels distributed to Indians.	No. bushels fed to stock.	No. bushels sold for cash.	Amount of cash received.	No. feet sawed.	Rate of toll.	No. feet toll received.
On hand September 1, 1859..... 4,725	$\frac{1}{3}$	12 945	566	315	68	\$34 75	4,462	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,191
4,725		957	566	315	68	34 75	4,462		2,191

SCHOOLS.

In the absence of any reply to my letter of the 19th June last upon this subject, I would respectfully call the attention of the department to that communication, and the suggestions therein presented.

The letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 27th March last, notifying me that the contract for the Ottoe and Missouri school with the mission board would terminate on the 30th June last, leaves the youth of this tribe at the present time destitute of the advantages resulting from a properly conducted school "for their moral improvement and education," as contemplated by the third article of their treaty.

In conclusion, I would remark that intemperance, with all its train of evils, is not an exception with this tribe. With all the vigilance that can be exercised, the few dissolute and unprincipled white men residing in proximity to the reserve, as ever, go unwhipped of justice, and by their nefarious practices cause all the domestic broils between

the members of the same tribe, often engendering revenge between brother and brother that nothing less than death can satisfy.

I trust I have been sufficiently explicit in presenting the present condition of this tribe as to enable the department to act understandingly; and in the event in having to appeal to Congress, let us hope that "He who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb" may graciously fill the hearts and minds of those in authority with charity and mercy for the red man, fast passing away, and by their acts enable the President to combine benevolence with duty towards his suffering children of the plains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. DENNISON,

United States Agent for Ottos and Missourias.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 36.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, K. T.,

September 27, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the general health of the Indians within this agency at this date is good, and but very few cases of sickness exist. But during the early part of last spring there were many deaths, mostly from consumption, which was induced by intoxication and consequent exposure during the winter.

The pay rolls this fall will probably show a considerable diminution of the number of Indians within this agency.

The Winnebagoes, who had so long lived among the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowa, have been at last induced to remove to the country occupied by that tribe. To effect this desirable event required much tact and labor. Several families of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have removed to the Mississippi Sacs, and it is hoped will make their permanent home there, and thus break up the former mode of claiming to be members of both tribes. There are many causes existing which tend to diminish the number of Indians within this agency. Among these are the close proximity of the white settlements, which hem them in on all sides, the non-existence of game, their abhorrence of labor, their want of thrift, and the facility of getting intoxicating drinks. Besides these, some leave to join other tribes more remote from the white settlements, and where game can be had.

I have induced the Sacs to break up their villages and settle each family in localities more distant from each other, something similar to the manner the Ioways are doing, each having his separate fields and ranges for his cattle and horses.

The continued drought has injured the crops materially. The Sacs will not raise half the usual amount from the same quantity of ground cultivated, while the Ioways will raise something more than half the usual crop of corn and potatoes, &c. Considerable hay has been put up for both tribes to subsist their cattle and horses on.

If my efforts to induce these Indians to be provident with what they have prove successful, there will be no cause for much suffering for the means of subsistence.

Considerable improvements have been made at the agency buildings and grounds. A good portico in front and a convenient porch at the back of the agency house, adds much to its appearance and comfort; and a large garden has been paled in for the use of the agent.

The school-house and teachers' dwelling has been completed, and in a few days school will be commenced. The school-house is thirty-three by twenty-one feet square, conveniently arranged with seats, desks, &c. It is well lighted with large windows and easily ventilated to suit every season. The teachers' dwelling is 30 feet square, containing five rooms, a hall, porch, and cellar. The whole work is substantial and of superior finish for this country.

The school buildings are located in the center of the settlements of the Indians, so that all may avail themselves of its benefits. I hope that this experiment to educate the children of these Indians will prove successful.

With regard to many other matters which usually go to make up annual reports, my opinions have been so often given that it is needless to repeat them now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. VANDERSLICE,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 37.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, MUSCOTAH, ATCHISON Co., K. T.,
October 22, 1860.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

Owing to a long protracted sickness I have been unable to make this report at an earlier date, but hope that it may not be too late for examination and approval.

The Kickapoos within this agency number about 325; the Pottawatomies about 70—in all about 400 persons. The Kickapoos residing in the Indian territory number about 600 persons, as by them reported. The southern Kickapoos are frequent visitors to this reservation, and are sometimes permitted to draw annuities with the resident tribe. Such was the case at the last payment, although they were not registered with this tribe. I have, however, discouraged these payments, unless these Indians would become permanent residents.

The mission school was closed in June last, as heretofore reported. The Indians are now awaiting the reestablishment of a school under the direction of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal

Church South, and it is hoped that the department will immediately conclude negotiations with that board, in accordance with my last special report.

The Kickapoos are steadily but slowly advancing in agriculture. Last year many working oxen, plows, &c., were distributed among them, with the happiest results. Their farms—which were formerly confined to eight or ten acres of soft turfless ground among the girdled trees skirting the narrow borders of the creeks—are now extending into the prairies, and contain from twenty to forty, sixty, eighty, and even an hundred acres, under fence and cultivation.

During the present season I have distributed fifty milch cows and calves, twenty-four harrows and sixty bushels of fall or winter seed wheat—the latter having been sowed, is now up, and growing finely.

The past season has been one of unparalleled drought; nearly all their crops are worthless. The white population are leaving the Territory by thousands, in consequence of the failure of crops. Many of the Indians will winter with the southern Kickapoos, where game can be found to supply their wants.

These Indians have occupied the country west of the Missouri river nearly thirty years, during which time a drought like that of the present season, and a consequent failure in crops, has never before been known. About once in seven years, say they, a dry season has existed, but nothing to compare with the present season.

With their annuities they have paid nearly or quite all of their past indebtedness; many of them paying out their last dollar to satisfy the trader, with whom they have obtained credit during the past year. A few of them will have a sufficient sum of money left to purchase their winter supplies, but most of them will suffer severe deprivations, if not absolute starvation, before the arrival of another season of crops.

In view of this state of their wants and necessities, would it not be wise and humane for the Indian department—ay, is it not its duty, as guardian of the red man's interests, to grant them a semi-annual payment of a portion of their annuities? Their treaty provides for the payment of their annuities annually in October. If one half of this fund were paid them about the first or middle of March next, it would afford them great relief, and in nowise conflict with their treaty stipulations. These suggestions are more forcibly brought to mind at this time, not only in view of the wants of the Indians, but because their neighbors, the white men, whose crops have also failed, have appealed to their brethren of the States, who have responded to that appeal by sending them flour, wheat, corn, and potatoes, in large quantities. Who, when the Indian is in want and starving, will send him corn and oil? Government can only be looked to for their relief.

There have been several deaths the past year. Ke-wi-sahtuc, a chief, and Peter Cadue, the United States interpreter, are the most prominent among them. The former was at the battle of the Thames, and has assisted in making the various treaties between this tribe and the United States. He was one of the principal speakers in their councils, and whose opinions were the law of the nation. The latter, Peter Cadue, was a native of Detroit, and has been among this tribe more than thirty years. It was under his charge that the tribe were

removed from their original homes, in the Wabash country, to Castor Hillin, Missouri, where the treaty of that name was made, and subsequently to the west of the Missouri river, where he has ever since lived. He has always been their friend, and had very great influence with them, understood their language, habits, and customs perfectly. He was thrown from his horse on the 16th instant, and received severe wounds, from which he expired in a few hours, aged seventy years.

The mission buildings are in good repair. The agency house is unfit for a residence for a family, without repairs. A cellar and well ought to be dug, and out buildings erected.

There are no persons employed within this agency but agent and interpreter.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BADGER,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent, &c., St. Joseph, Missouri.

No. 38.

OFFICE UNITED STATES DELAWARE AGENCY,
Leavenworth City, K. T., September 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following as my annual report of the affairs and condition of the Delaware tribe of Indians, in accordance with the regulations of the Interior Department.

There is but one tribe of Indians within this agency, though there are a few individual Indians from the different tribes of the west, who seem to have strayed off from their own tribes, and are now living here among the Delawares, more in the capacity of hired servants than as equals. They are not permitted to take any part in the government of the affairs of the Delawares, or to receive any annuity. The Delawares within the agency number one thousand and eight. About two hundred of this tribe are living among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. Every year a few of them visit the reservation, and within the last twelve months a good many have come up and settled here. I have endeavored to persuade all who came up to remain, and from what I can learn, I think I will yet get the most of them within the agency this fall. Out of the number of one thousand and eight there are about four hundred and fifty of them males.

As yet there is but one regularly established school within this agency. It is situated within five or six miles of the eastern border of the reservation. This school is under the supervision of the Baptist Missionary Society. By examination of the accompanying report of the superintendent of this school you will find the number of scholars of either sex, number of teachers, the studies that are taught, and the amount of money contributed by the society. The individual Indians do not contribute anything, but the government pays out of the school fund belonging to this tribe seventy-five dollars per scholar.

There is a small day school at the Methodist church taught by the daughter of the missionary. The expenses of this school are defrayed out of the national fund of the tribe.

I have recently had a school-house built upon the reservation, which is now completed, except the fencing in of the ground. This will be done in a short time, and I will then employ a teacher and open the school. It is to be conducted on the principle of the old-fashioned day school. In building the house I provided rooms for eight or ten boarders, thinking some of the Indians would prefer that their children should board with the teacher. This school will not be under the supervision of any religious sect or denomination.

The wealth of the Delaware Indians in individual property will approximate to two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

The saw-mill belonging to the tribe is now situated on Stranger creek, at Sarcoxieville, and I think better managed than ever before. A great many of the Delawares are making handsome progress in the way of cultivating the soil. Some of them have more than a hundred acres in cultivation.

While they make no extra pretensions towards being highly civilized, I found them far more intelligent and thoughtful than I anticipated. Their chiefs are not all educated, but they are shrewd, intelligent business men, and conduct the affairs of the tribe with credit to themselves and honor to their people. As evidence of this you will find, by reference to the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that they are the wealthiest nation of people, *per capita*, on the globe. They are a kind, well-disposed, and quiet people. I have met with very little trouble in the management of their affairs. Their greatest complaints have been against persons who reside on their borders for cutting timber from their reserve, and stealing their horses and cattle. This has been carried to an almost unlimited extent with nearly perfect impunity.

A large portion of the very finest walnut, oak, and hickory timber has been cut and removed from their reserve. On examination of the existing intercourse laws I could find no provision against such acts. I submitted the question to some of the United States judges for the Territory, and they advised me there was no law providing for the punishment for persons cutting timber from Indian reservations. I have succeeded occasionally in recovering ponies stolen from the Indians, and in a few instances the thieves were caught and dealt with according to law. One of the greatest causes for not being able to better protect the reserve was its great extent. This, however, will be greatly narrowed down by the operation of the treaty effected with them on the 30th of May, and ratified on the 27th of June by the Senate. I feel assured that the provisions of this treaty will cause rapid strides to the cultivation of these people, and in preparing them to compete equally with the whites. They are in the midst of a thickly-settled country, and as they will now hold their lands in a manner very similar to the whites, they will soon feel that they are their equals in this respect, and it is hoped they will more closely follow the example set by the whites in the way of agriculture.

When this treaty was made they desired very much to sell all their

country within the limits of Kansas, and go down among the Indians south of Kansas. This was because they have suffered so much from the evil and wicked acts of the whites that surround them. They consented to make this treaty for the reason, as they said, "their money matters were in a bad shape previously, and if the government persisted in their remaining here, it would be infinitely better for them to live on a smaller reservation, and to convert their surplus lands into money." They will hereafter be paid the interest on their money semi-annually, whereas heretofore it was paid them at the will of the President.

Permit me to add my approval of the manner in which the surplus lands of the Delawares are to be disposed of according to the provisions of this recent treaty. The lands are to be valued by commissioners appointed for the purpose, by the Secretary of the Interior, and then the Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company is to take these lands at the valuation; the minimum valuation being one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. In addition to this, the Railroad Company is to pay for the surveying of the land. This secures to the Indians a fair and just consideration for their lands, which, in my opinion, was the first and most important point for the consideration of the department.

This being secured, the interest and wants of the Territory, within whose borders the land lies, should receive more consideration. By this treaty fifty miles of railroad is secured to the Territory of Kansas, without one dollar being paid from the territorial treasury or by the general government.

The line of this railroad runs upon the only feasible and central route to the great Pacific shore. It connects the two United States military posts, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. It will connect at Leavenworth with the Platte country and St. Joseph railroad, and thence on by the way of Chicago to New York; also at Leavenworth with the St. Louis and Pacific railroad, and at St. Louis with all the eastern and southern roads. This is the first and greatest link in the great Pacific railway, west of the State of Missouri. It is another step toward the Pacific shores. It is another link in the iron chain that is to bind the Atlantic to the Pacific. For various causes Kansas has been kept out of the Union as a State, until there no longer remains any large bodies of arable lands unsettled that can be given her when she does become a State, for public improvements, as has been granted to other Territories when they were admitted as States.

Hence the great necessity of the government disposing of the remainder of the Indian reserves in Kansas, in such a manner as will result in public use for the Territory.

Thus far, every effort to navigate the Kansas river has proven almost an entire failure, and this road running up the Kansas river will be immediately valuable to the broad and fertile valley of the Kansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. SYKES,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 39.

Baptist Mission School, Delaware reservation.

Number of attendants from July 1 to January 1, 1859:

Males.....	37
Females.....	27
Sum total.....	64

Average number of attendants from July 1 to January 1, 1859:

Males.....	33
Females.....	22
Sum total.....	55

Number of attendants from January 1 to July 1, 1860:

Males.....	44
Females.....	32
Sum total.....	76

Average number of attendants from January 1 to July 1, 1860:

Males.....	40
Females.....	15
Sum total.....	55

Number of attendants from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860: 140.

Average of attendants from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860: 110.

SIR: In making our annual report, we find but little to present that varies materially from those of former years. Our school is under the patronage of the religious society known as the American Baptist Missionary Union, which contributes about twenty-five dollars a scholarship. Connected with it are Rev. J. G. Pratt, superintendent, and Mrs. Pratt, assisted by Misses Clara Gowing and Elizabeth S. Morse, in the teaching department. The mode of operations is much the same as heretofore.

In a school like ours there must be a constant struggle against a variety of influences, which cripple its efficiency, and by which it is well nigh shorn of its strength. We do what is deemed advisable to *modify* what we cannot remove. Reading, writing, spelling, and defining, geography, elements of astronomy, grammar, and sacred history receive attention. With a few exceptions, we find our pupils quick to learn.

Operations in arithmetic, solved mentally, are as creditably executed as those performed on the slate; showing, we think, that there is no intellectual inability on the part of Indian youth. We refer to arithmetic thus particularly for the reason that the opinion is almost universally prevalent that there is but little aptitude in the Indian mind for the successful study of mathematics in any of its branches. We apprehend the difficulty to lie in an *imperfect* knowledge of the English language. *Abstract terms* are not easily understood by children of any nation, but how much more must they perplex the mind in a language but partially understood. It is not so much the *mathematical idea* which bewilders, as its hazy envelope.

Our report would be incomplete, were we to omit that in all we do we aim to improve the heart and mold the character by motives drawn from inspiration, and the eternity it reveals which lies beyond the grave; remembering the moral, rather than the intellectual, is of chief importance, for where is the profit if all other knowledge is garnered except that which maketh wise unto salvation.

Most respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. PRATT,
Superintendent.

THOMAS B. SYKES, Esq.,

United States Agent for the Delaware tribe of Indians.

No. 40.

SHAWNEE AND WYANDOTT AGENCY,

September 17, 1860.

SIR: The only subject I deem important to be embraced in my report for this year, is the policy of the government in dividing out, or assigning, the Shawnee Indian reservation into head-rights, according to their treaty of 1854, and granting in fee simple the lands so allotted. If any mode of civilization is to be effectual, this must. It is the most apt and forcible means of showing to them the results of industry, and the experimental capacity of the Indian to maintain himself.

The industry and frugality of the white man have but little influence over the Indian after curiosity has been satisfied; but the success of his neighbor Indian in the production of corn, wheat, and in raising stock, when something else is required besides a small degree of attention upon the open range, is well calculated to incite a spirit of emulation, and pride will often prompt sufficiently long to inure to habits which will in time, to a degree, become fixed. The best method to do this, is the one adopted. The proportion of laboring men is increasing much faster than might be supposed, remembering the aversion of the race to labor; and as this policy advances and labor becomes more frequent, its hardship will diminish. In a general sense, the freedom of the Indian to do as he may choose, whether it may arise from his tribal relations, or from the fact that the government grants

it to him, or, if his necessities are such as to allow him his freedom, he is subject to all dangers consequent to whisky and idleness.

It is better for him that he be controlled absolutely than be free. There are exceptions to this, but in the fewest instances will the exception extend beyond one generation.

The power to alienate his lands, under any kind of restrictions, is a dangerous one. Where he has any voice in the sale, and the proceeds are to go into his hands, his anxiety subjects him, under a slight influence, to the basest passions of designing men. If the idea is not original with him, he will soon be taught the way to evade every regulation under which he must take part in order to make a sale; and the evasion cannot always be checked by subjecting him to an examination under oath of the facts and circumstances of the sale. It is better that they should possess no power, directly or indirectly, to transfer or alienate their lands. If any have the capacity to acquire, (instead of the capacity to lose), it will develop itself without the power to divest himself of any portion of his real estate.

The Shawnees are limited in their power of alienating their lands. Under the regulations, they are compelled to reserve one fourth of the whole amount granted them, except in such cases where a sale of all may be deemed proper by the Secretary of Interior. In time they will reach that limit, and until then, I am satisfied their capacities for self maintenance will not be developed to any comparatively great extent. They have now far advanced beyond the helpless condition of the wild or savage state, and the sooner their condition places necessity as the spur to action, the sooner will they become self-reliant and competent to battle with life.

So long as there remains any portion of the three fourths of their land, which they can by any means convert into money, they will too aptly, just that long, consider themselves as owning *a surplus*, upon which they may rely before going to labor. It is too often his bank, from which he may draw to pay for a horse, for oxen, and to pay debts thoughtlessly contracted. It proves always to be a good basis of credit, and often, by bad men, sought for.

Under the organic act of the Territory of Kansas, the persons and property of Indians are exempted from the jurisdiction of the territorial authority, and no part of their territory constitutes or makes a portion of the Territory of Kansas; and, by the same law, until the tribe shall express their desire to become citizens, or subject to the control and authority of the Territory of Kansas, to the President, and he shall give his consent, they cannot be.

The condition of the Shawnee tribe is such, by reason of the fact that now they possess of their own right a vast amount of real estate, which must descend and be inherited through some settled and certain channel, that their own good demands a certain system of laws, and the good of the public cannot well be secured without it.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

B. J. NEWSOM,
U. S. Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 41.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, K. T.,
September 10, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor of submitting this my annual report of the affairs of this agency. According to the annuity roll last spring, the Pottawatomies numbered 2,405, to wit: 564 men, 585 women, and 1,256 children, showing a decrease in number since the 29th day of September, 1859, of 365. It has been a universal practice with those Indians at the annuity payments to enrol the dead, that is, all those who have died within the year previous to their payment. Last spring, in consequence of their payment being a small one, and a desire on my part to ascertain as near as possible the number of the living, I prevailed on them to enrol the living only, hence the vast difference in number as above stated in their last fall and spring annuity rolls. I am pleased to be able to state, that the Indians of this agency are at present in the enjoyment of good health, their schools are in a flourishing condition, and their mechanical shops are rendering them good and efficient services.

It is to be very much regretted, however, that in consequence of the long continued drought here during the spring and summer, their beautiful and luxuriant soil has failed to yield its usual heavy produce. Their crops of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are almost an entire failure. I am confident that their corn will not be more than one-third of a crop, and I fear that, without aid from the government, there will during the next winter be extreme suffering amongst the Indians under my charge.

Since my last annual report, the Mission or Christian Indians have been moving in their usual quiet way, advancing in agriculture, extending their fields and other improvements, evincing a commendable interest in the education of their children, and showing every disposition to rise to an equality with the white man. Their great desire now is, to have their long cherished idea of sectionizing their land carried out by the department. Upon this question time has only served to confirm me in the opinion expressed in all my former annual reports, to which I beg leave to refer you. I deeply sympathize with this remnant of a once powerful tribe upon this question, and appeal to the magnanimity and wisdom of the Indian department to have their land sectionized, give each one a sufficient quantity, and the title thereto in fee simple, believing, as I do, that it is the only means to continue their existence within this agency.

A large majority of the "prairie band" of this tribe have an aversion to manual labor, not the least inclination to farm, or improve their lands, destitute of game, living only on their scanty annuity, and begging from the industrious members of the tribe. It is this band, under the lead of bad and designing men, that opposes the making of a treaty, the transfer of their trust funds for the purposes of education, as suggested to them by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and in fact every measure proposed to the tribe by a kind and parental govern-

ment to ameliorate their condition, and which is acquiesced in by the industrious portion of the tribe, meets with opposition from the "prairie band," and is thus thwarted. This should not be permitted. I am of the opinion that the department should say to these poor unfortunate creatures, we know what is best for your interests, and you must comply with our requests. If the whole tribe were more compactly settled, the "prairie band" would be thrown into closer contact with those Indians who will work, and would probably thereby gradually acquire industrious habits.

The prosperity of the Pottawatomies has been very much retarded since my last annual report, by the conduct of unprincipled white men located around their reserve, in selling them whisky. Of all meanness upon the face of God's earth this thing of selling whisky to Indians, I think, is the meanest, and I have been pained to reflect, that I had neither the power nor authority to prevent it, there being no law of Congress, nor of the Territory, against such a despicable thing. In regard to the approximate wealth, number of souls, &c., of this tribe, I beg leave to refer you to the tabular statement herewith inclosed, believing that it would be interesting to your honor to know something of the various diseases with which the Pottawatomies are afflicted. I am pleased to state that there is a slight improvement of the school under the charge of Mr. Jackson within the past year. That of St. Mary's, under the charge of Rev. John Schultz, continues to flourish and dispense its beneficial influences to the Pottawatomies; its best recommendation is the proficiency and virtue of its pupils, it needs no other indorsement.

I feel it to be my duty again to call the attention of the department to the suggestions in my last annual report, and in various subsequent and preceding communications, upon the subject of the reconstruction of the Pottawatomie grist-mill, the demand due several members of the tribe, and for land warrants, which were due and issued for various Pottawatomies four or five years since. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. MURPHY,

United States Agent for Pottawatomie Indians.

ALEXANDER M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mi.

No. 42.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,

September 6, 1860.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations and requirements of the department of Indian affairs, I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report relative to the condition and circumstances of the several tribes of Sacs and Foxes; Ottawa and confederated Chippewa

and Munsee Indians, all being within the limits of this agency, and under my immediate supervision.

During the interval which had elapsed since my report for 1859 was penned, no material change in the usual routine of the business of this agency has been perceptible, thus obviating the necessity of extending this report to any considerable length. On the 7th day of May last, I paid to the Sacs and Foxes their semi-annual payment of \$35,500. The enumeration of this tribe, according to the census recently taken, is 1,280 individuals, of which 601 are males, and 679 females. The aggregate estimate of their possessions in individual property, I have placed at \$70,622, or \$55 17 *per capita*. On referring to the census and statistical return of this tribe for the year 1859, you will at once observe that an apparent increase of 43 persons has taken place since that time. This at first sight would seem to be somewhat extraordinary, but yet can be easily accounted for when taken in connection with the fact that during the past year a number of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, who are placed under the charge of Major Vanderslice, at the Great Nemaha agency, have left their proper reservation, and with the consent and permission of the Indians under my charge, have been allowed to enrol and receive their annuities at this place. Another reason for apparent increase is readily found in the fact that friends and relatives of such members of the tribes as have died since the treaty of October 2, 1859, have been enrolled, and have until the present time been permitted to receive the annuity of the deceased. Otherwise, I cannot ascertain that any increase of this tribe has taken place since the date of my previous report. I feel gratified to be able to report, that since the late treaty has been signed, a decided disposition has been manifested by the Sacs and Foxes to take initiatory steps towards making an improvement in their condition, and are becoming in some degree alive to the knowledge of the additional benefits which would accrue to them as individuals and as a nation, in abandoning their Indian habits and customs, and adopting the dress and comforts of civilized life. It will doubtless be almost an impossibility to effect a change in these respects among the older members of the nation, as from the force of long habit and their deep-rooted belief in the traditions and legends peculiar to the North American aboriginal, they will feel loth to relinquish the paraphernalia and trappings of Indian costume, in order to adopt dress and habits so widely different from their own; but among the young and middle aged such a change would meet with marked success and be productive of many beneficial results. These Indians are now desirous to have their lands surveyed, so that they may be located upon their reservation, and have houses and a mill built as soon as possible. The number of children in this nation who are of sufficient age to attend school is 160, and the reflecting portion of the tribe are anxious to have schools established, so that their children may be placed at school, as soon as can be. I trust the government will take early action with reference to this matter, as the progress of civilization among these people is at best but tedious, and no time should be lost before assisting them in their reformatory intentions. They have been much annoyed and injured by unprincipled whites who have stolen their ponies

and horses, and committed depredations of various kinds upon their property. Yet they have borne it all with calmness, nor have they at any time manifested a disposition to retaliate upon the offenders, trusting entirely to the government to make good and indemnify them for losses sustained in this way. In this connection, I would state that the appropriation of a sum of money to defray such expenses, would be an act of justice towards them, which they both expect and deserve. Under the provisions of the treaty of October 2, 1859, a reservation was allotted to them 12 miles by 20 in extent, and containing 153,600 acres from which each individual is to be apportioned 80 acres, and given a certificate of title thereto, subject to the control and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. After such allotment has been made, there will remain 51,200 acres yet vacant. All the members of the nation with whom I have conversed express themselves well pleased with the late treaty, and are solicitous to have the provisions and stipulations thereof carried out during the coming fall and winter, if possible. Their situation during the approaching winter will, I fear, be characterized by destitution and suffering, as the crops of all kinds in this Territory have this season failed completely; and without their usual supply of corn, they have nothing to depend upon for a subsistence but their annuity and such game as they can kill while on their semi-annual hunts.

OTTOWAS.

According to the best information which I can gather, the Ottowas of Roche de Boeux and Blanchard's fork number at the present time ninety-five males and one hundred and twelve females, making a total enumeration of two hundred and seven souls. The approximate estimate of their personal property amounts to the sum of \$77 64 *per capita*, or an aggregate valuation of \$16,050. Their reservation is well adapted for agricultural purposes, being well supplied with timber and water. The valley of the Marias des Cygnes is particularly rich and fertile, as is evinced by the abundance and rank growth of the grass found there.

These people are industrious and thrifty farmers; yet, with all their efforts, they will, in all probability, be destitute of some of the actual necessities of life during the next winter, owing to the total failure of their crops.

During the past year this tribe has lost many of their horses and ponies, they having been stolen by lawless and unprincipled white men. I have made several attempts to follow and arrest such thieves; but, when closely followed up through this Territory, they leave for Pike's Peak, thus rendering pursuit useless. The want of a fund for this purpose is sadly felt by these Indians; for if one or two arrests were made, and followed up by vigorous prosecutions, stealing from Indians would soon fall into bad repute among the thieving fraternity. There are fifty-five children in this tribe, forty-four of whom should be attending school, but having no funds for that purpose, they cannot afford to employ a teacher from their own resources. I have informed them that they will receive their proportion of the money allowed by

the department July 27, 1860, but this proportion will not be sufficiently large to enable them to establish schools.

The missionary funds having been withdrawn, the Rev. E. Willard has been obliged to abandon their mission, thus leaving them without a pastor. The solicitude manifested by the Ottowas to have schools and churches established among them is worthy of great praise, and in this respect should be encouraged by the government. They wish to have their children receive the benefits of a liberal education, and are anxious to have instilled into their minds habits of industry and economy.

CONFEDERATED CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE OR CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

These remnants of tribes were confederated July 16, 1859, and the Munsee Indians located upon the Chippewa reservation, giving to each individual forty acres of land. The Chippewa Indians are all industrious and thriving people, and labor hard to increase their improvements; they also manifest a disposition to endeavor to improve their condition morally as well as pecuniarily.

The Munsee or Christian Indians have hitherto been so sadly neglected that it is now a difficult matter to persuade them that habits of industry will do much towards improving their condition in every respect. To these Indians, as well as all others in this Territory, the failure of the crops will be a great drawback, and they will have to be supported for another year, or until such time as they can be benefited by the growth of vegetation in the spring of 1861. Taken together, these people will compare favorably with any of the Indian tribes of this Territory, and are treated with kindness and respect by their white neighbors.

I would earnestly and respectfully request that some immediate action be taken towards assisting them in the erection of church and school buildings, and also towards maintaining teachers among them capable of taking charge of their instruction. A good and kindly feeling exists between the two tribes, and the confederation seems to give general satisfaction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERRY FULLER,

United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

No. 43.

KANSAS AGENCY, *October 6, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report relative to the affairs of this agency. For the past year, civilization and the industrial pursuits of this tribe remain with but little change, with the exception that they begin to realize in part the necessity of changing their present mode of living, and express a willingness to leave the chase for the cultivation of the soil. The late

treaty made with them, if carried out as contemplated, will commence a work that will ere long elevate them from their present degraded condition to a state of comfort and independence. It is certain some such policy as this must be resorted to, or they will continue to remain in the same reckless and unhappy condition. It is also equally true that many difficulties will arise in bringing about so desirable a change; but a steady and persevering course will result in a final triumph. I can see no reason why these Indians cannot be brought to a state of civilization, as other tribes have been where schools and farms have been opened for their benefit.

By a careful census, just taken, the tribe number 803, of which 424 are males, and 379 females. There has been but little sickness, and but few deaths in the tribe the past year. The most of their time has been spent in hunting; at sometimes during the year they have been very destitute, not having a sufficiency to satisfy the demands of hunger; yet there has been fewer depredations committed by them the past year than has been in any one year for several years previous.

Their wealth consists chiefly in their horses and ponies, which number at present 350; average value \$40, total \$14,000. Nothing has been done the past year in the way of raising crops for their benefit on the reserve, and owing to the entire failure of crops in this part of Kansas, I can see no other way for them to live during the coming winter, but to return to their hunt; but it is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to open farms for their benefit, and the experiment tried to produce crops for them.

The policy of simply paying out their annuities to them in their present condition; results in very little good; much of their money goes for whisky or for worthless trinkets that are of no benefit to them, and in a very few days it is gone, with but little or nothing to show for it; while if it could be spent in opening farms, building them houses, erecting and maintaining a good school, their money would flow into channels that must result in lasting good, instead of going to hasten their destruction. I would also recommend, in addition to what may be done for them in opening them small farms, that a farm of not less than 1,200 acres be opened, to be under the care of a good farmer, and that the products of such farm be stored for the purpose of dealing out supplies to them as their wants might require.

The Kansas half-breed Indians number sixty-three, thirty-six males, twenty-seven females, owning in the tribe thirty horses and ponies, valued at \$60 each, \$1,800; 100 head of horned cattle, at \$20 each, \$2,000; eight wagons \$50 each, \$400; total value \$4,200. They have 102 acres of land under cultivation, a greater portion of which was planted in corn this year; owing to the extreme drought of the past season, no crop of any kind has been raised. They are divided into ten families, most of them have comfortable houses, and are so far advanced in intelligence that they need no longer the fostering care of the government; and inasmuch as they have by an act of Congress, approved last session, their lands granted to them in fee simple, they

will, except in a few individual cases, to be able to take care and provide for themselves in future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. DICKEY,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 44.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
Paola, Kansas, August 21, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report, nothing has transpired in this agency requiring a labored or lengthy report.

For the past year the general health of the Miami and confederate tribes have been better than usual.

The confederate Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Peoria, and Wea Indians have manifested an industry, a skill, and taste in the improvement of their homes worthy of much commendation. Nearly every one who occupies a head-right has inclosed, broke, and planted a new field, or made an addition to one already cultivated. Not less than twelve new and comfortable frame dwellings have been erected during the past year, or are now in the process of construction.

With an ordinary season, the crops planted would have afforded an abundant supply for the Indians, besides a handsome surplus for traffic; but owing to the present drought, the yield will not average over a half crop, and perhaps not so much.

Three new frame school-houses of a size and finish suited to the wants of the different settlements are now under process of erection, and will probably be completed in time for a winter school.

Since the instructions authorizing Indians to sell head-rights, a large quantity of that class of land has been disposed of. Many of the Indians abandon the forty-acre reservation, reinvest their money in land, and again settle within a few miles from the first head-right. They want to live in communities of their own; they feel more secure in their persons and property in their own neighborhoods, and can better enjoy the society of each other than of white people. Those who are successful in agricultural pursuits will ultimately live together in Indian settlements. The head-rights were generally selected by the Indians in view of the beauty and value of the land, but their settlements in view of their personal convenience and comfort.

In answer from the department to the prayer of the chiefs and head men of the Indians of this agency, the Miami reservation, consisting of over twenty thousand acres, and the Wea ten sections, have been appraised, preparatory to a sale. The Indians now feel partially relieved from the annoyance occasioned by frequent trespasses and depredations perpetrated by the whites on their lands. Those occupying these lands, in violation of treaty stipulations, now look forward

to the time when they can hold their respective claims by honorable purchase, and in the meantime, will feel interested in protecting their respective claims from the intrusion of others. The public mind is, in a great measure, calmed in regard to the trespasses on these lands, and the Indian complaints of intrusion and thefts less frequent; still, acts are often perpetrated which are nothing less than a repetition of the old offenses.

The continued trespass, by the destruction of timber on the head-rights, and thefts perpetrated, continue to be a source of much annoyance. Those engaged in the unlawful traffic of intoxicating liquors have generally been able to resort to some expedient to avoid the penalties of the law. One of the great inconveniences is the great distance from the points at which the offences are committed to the court where the law is administered.

The sale of these lands will relieve the Indians from many cares, in the use of means to protect their lands; and the proceeds arising from the sales, if properly taken care of and applied, will be of far more practical utility to the Indians than the land.

SETH GLOVER,
Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 45.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Southern Superintendency, Fort Smith, September 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration my third annual report.

I deem it unnecessary to bring to your notice the reports made to me by the agents of the several tribes in this superintendency, which accompany this report, otherwise than by a reference to them, and by the general remarks that here follow.

The lapse of a single year makes so little difference in the condition, prospects, habits, and degree of civilization of the apathetic and indolent Indian, that there is, in these respects, nothing to be added to what I have already said in my former reports. I have not had occasion, nor seen reason, to change any of the opinions heretofore expressed in regard to the prospects and condition of improvement of the tribes under my charge.

The Neosho agency is the only one in this superintendency that I have not visited within the past year. Nothing has occurred in connection with it to merit particular notice; and for all the information which I possess in regard to the local affairs, schools, and condition of the small tribes, and fragments of tribes, under the agent, Andrew J. Dorn, I refer to the report of that very faithful and intelligent officer.

I cannot report any improvement in the condition or prospects of the Cherokees. There has been much disturbance among them during the past year, and great strife and contention; hostile parties have been organized, and, it is said, an extensive secret association formed among

the full-bloods. Murders are continually committed, and other outrages perpetrated. Great excitement now exists among them; and the cause of all this trouble, anger, excitement, and violence, is believed to be the intermeddling, by the missionaries among them, headed by Evan and John Jones, with the institution of slavery.

The crops have almost wholly failed the present year in a large portion of the nation, and the Indians must suffer much for want of bread.

The Cherokees are not improving in morals, nor is the cultivation of the soil increasing among them. There are many lawless and vicious men among them, and much gambling and dissipation prevails; there will be no improvement until peace and order are restored, and that will not be until a military post is established in or on the edge of their country, with a sufficient force stationed there to keep down violence, suppress outrages, and make the agent something more than a man of straw.

I have already, over and over again, urged the establishment of such a post at Frozen Rock, on the Arkansas river. It is useless for me to repeat what I have already said on the subject, and I can add nothing to it.

The report of the agent for the Cherokees gives, as usual, all the necessary information as to their schools and domestic affairs.

The Creeks are peaceable and quiet. They adhere to their old system of government, by national and town chiefs, and their laws are respected and obeyed by the people. I imagine that no great advance is to be looked for among them; there is an aggregate of several different tribes and portions of tribes, and most of the Yuchis and Upper Creeks speak no English, and have intermixed very little with the whites. They are an agricultural people, and live in houses, but have not the most remote idea of a constitutional government, and, I should think, will not have in many years.

The crops of the Creeks are generally cut short by the drought, and they will not raise corn enough to furnish bread, so that many of them must suffer.

The report of the agent gives a sufficiently detailed statement as to schools and local affairs.

The Seminoles have not yet all settled in their new country. The Creeks are dissatisfied that so many of them have not yet removed and have extended their laws over them, which operate oppressively, the existence and nature of these laws not having been known to the Seminoles. It is probably, however, the most effective mode of forcing them to remove; and I believe those yet remaining will do so this fall and during the winter.

The agency buildings and council-house provided for in the treaty have been completed, and they will no doubt, when once finally settled, do well in their new country. But for the drought of the present season, those who had removed would have done well and made good crops; but among them, also, the grain crop has been in a large measure destroyed, and they will suffer for want of bread.

I refer to the report of the agent for additional information.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have, during the year, given occasion

for no action on my part. The difficulties among the former, growing out of the adoption of the Scullyville constitution, have been settled by the vote of the people, who decided that a convention should be called to amend and revise the constitution. The party opposed to the Scullyville constitution thus succeeded, and the seat of government has been removed to Doaksville. I believe that all parties have peaceably submitted to this result.

If any Indian tribes on the continent can ever be incorporated into this Union it will be the Choctaws and Chickasaws: always a peaceful and agricultural people, domestic in their habits, not fond of the chase. The experiment of constitutional government among them has been as successful as could be expected. Of course they are plagued with many self-constituted teachers and guardians, who have the greatest regard and the most jealous love for their interests; and who, upon their limited and narrow stage, ape politicians elsewhere, and play the same tricks to gain influence and popularity, in which they are well seconded by the ignorance and simplicity of the mass of the people. I do not know, however, but that their public affairs are conducted with as much honesty and public spirit as those of many more important States and nations; fortunately, few of them can read, and there is but one newspaper in both tribes, few lawyers, no places where liquor is sold, but little politics, and as little sectarian discussion concerning religion; so that, on the whole, they may be regarded as a fortunate people. Indeed, if their lands were partitioned among them in severalty, and they could sell and give complete title, they would be the richest people in the world. But, as they have only the right of usufruct, though deluded by the pretense that they own in fee, because they have no power of disposition, their title is comparatively of little value, since they cannot occupy and use an acre in ten thousand of their lands.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws are, it is believed, the greatest sufferers from drought; their crops have almost wholly failed, and it is thought that many will perish for want of food, unless some provision is made by the government to relieve them. Humanity urges that the department should ascertain their condition and necessities, and that, as we aided in sending food to starving Ireland, so we should preserve from destruction and misery these faithful allies and dependents.

It is a great hardship upon the Choctaws that the money due them under the award of the Senate, made under the provisions of the treaty of 1855, has not been paid them. If the appropriation had been made at the last session it would have saved them from much suffering; and this they keenly feel, thirty years having now elapsed since the treaty was made with them, which was so violated as to have been, to most of the tribe, only an instrument of oppression.

I am glad to see the opinion expressed by distinguished men in the Senate that it is time the system of making *treaties* with Indian tribes was ended. Certainly, it is time either to cease making them or to cease violating them before the ink with which they are written is dry. The appeal for justice and for the faithful performance of treaty stipulations by an Indian tribe necessarily produces little impression upon a Congress agitated by the passions and strifes of parties, and where

no one feels that the responsibility of denying or delaying justice rests upon himself alone.

It is very desirable that whatever remains due to the tribes in this superintendency should as soon as practicable be paid them; and it will be the greatest of blessings to them, when ceasing to be pensioners on the United States, they shall begin to maintain their own government and their own schools, and thus come to value, as all men will, that which costs something; and when they shall no longer be seduced from labor, no temptation to incur debts on the expectation of money to be paid by the United States, and traders shall not be encouraged to flock thither with goods to be sold at high prices for the shares of Indians in money afterwards to be received.

The Indians removed from the Texas reservations, and the Wichitas and bands affiliated with them, settled last year upon the False Washita river, in the district of country leased from the Choctaws and Chickasaws, were visited by me early the last summer, and are doing well, notwithstanding the constant alarm they have been kept in by the threats and excitement of the people on the frontier of Texas, some of whom, it would seem, regard it as no more a crime to kill an Indian than to shoot a deer, and take a scalp of man or woman with the same sense of exhilaration and triumph with which a free hunter takes the brush of the animal run down by his dogs. Great efforts were made last spring to create the belief that it was these reserve Indians who were committing the greatly exaggerated depredations on the Texas frontier; but it is positively certain that none of them ever stirred from the reserve. They cleared, fenced, and planted about 300 acres of land during the past winter and spring, and the prospects were promising for fine crops until the drought began, and, in the end, entirely destroyed them; they made literally nothing, and must be fed by the government for another year, or starve. I state the alternative simply and plainly.

They deserve to be kept alive, for there never has been anywhere a set of uncultivated and almost wholly uncivilized Indians who have exhibited more industry and a stronger inclination to work and sustain themselves and become possessed of property of their own. If they are justly dealt with, not permitted to be hunted down as game and exterminated, but encouraged and rewarded, they will soon become self-supporting, and triumphantly vindicate the wisdom of the policy of colonization. Many of them have applied to me for the establishment of a school among them, under the supervision and direction of the Catholic Church—the Camanches having had much intercourse with the Mexicans, as have the Poucawas and Caddoes, and therefore being inclined towards their religion—I recommend the establishment of such school. I am satisfied that under the direction of the Catholics it would be of great use to the young of those tribes, much more so than if controlled by any other church. The school in the Neosho agency, under Catholic auspices, has done more for the Indian youth than any other school within my superintendency; and such has been the case, I believe, ever since the discovery of the continent, with the Catholic school

among the Indians. That creed, for some reason or other, better suits the capacity and intellect of the Indians than any other, and controls them better, and, it may be added, that the Catholic missionaries possess the great and rare merit of attending exclusively to their proper business.

I do not think that there is any other information concerning the tribes under my charge, not contained in the reports of the agents, which it is in my power to give.

There are and have long been in the country leased by the United States from the Choctaws and Chickasaws, roving bands of Kickapoos, pretending to live by hunting, and charged by the people of Texas with the commission of depredations on the frontier. These Indians are well armed and brave, and would not fear to engage an equal number of white men. They are perhaps unjustly charged by the people of Texas; it is so alleged by officers of the Army with whom I have conversed; at all events they should not be suffered to roam about destroying the game and leading a life of vagrancy. I recommend that a reserve be assigned them near the other bands, and that they be compelled to settle upon and cultivate it, and that no Indians be allowed to roam about without occupation in the leased country. It is an evil example set before those whom the government is endeavoring to civilize.

I respectfully renew my recommendations contained in former reports.

If it is considered at all important that the authority of the United States should be maintained, and peace and order enforced in the Cherokee country, a military post should at once be established at Frozen Rock. If that is not done, the agent should be withdrawn, and disorder left to take its course.

The intercourse law, as I have repeatedly had the honor to suggest, needs radical changes, in order that innocent acts may no longer be punished as felonies, and that petty annoyances and vexatious interferences may no longer exasperate the Indians, and bring the law and its officers into contempt.

I again advise the department to endeavor to procure the enactment of provisions making the agents temporary administrators of the property within their agencies of persons dying there, and constituting them commissioners to take depositions, issue warrants of arrest, examine persons and witnesses, commit, discharge, or hold to bail and take recognizances for appearance at the proper court; as also to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, and to do other acts of like nature.

I recommend the attempt to procure the enactment of a law providing that the district court for the western district of Arkansas shall have circuit court jurisdiction in suits instituted by citizens of the United States against persons residing in the Indian country belonging to the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, in any matter of contract where the cause of action accrued within a certain time before the passage of the act, with power to issue and

have executed all necessary original mesne and final process in such suits, and to have execution of any judgment on the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS RECTOR,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 46.

OFFICE NEOSHO AGENCY,

Quapaw Nation, September 18, 1860.

SIR : I have the honor, in compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within this agency. The general health of the Indians residing upon the five different reserves embraced within this agency has been, for the past year, very good, and there has not been any very material increase or decrease in their number. The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws all reside on the reserves situated south of Kansas Territory, in what is known as the Indian Territory, with the exception of about three quarters of a mile in width and twenty in length of the Quapaw reserve, which is embraced in the Territory of Kansas. This small strip they wish to sell ; and, in fact, they wish to sell not only that, but a part of the balance of their reserve, in order to relieve their very pressing wants. I would advise the purchase of their lands, and then locate the northern Shawnees upon them adjoining the Senecas and Shawnees. This is very much desired by the Shawnees, both of Kansas river and those under my charge. The Osage reserve and the New York Indian reserve is situated in Kansas, and it is with great difficulty that the just rights of these Indians can be protected, from the fact of their reserves being very extensive and lying within the bounds of an organized Territory.

The Osages are very anxious to reduce the extent of their reserve by ceding a large portion of it to the government by treaty. Having their new bounds distinctly marked, they can the better be protected from the intrusion of their white neighbors.

The New York Indian reserves have but recently been surveyed, and those Indians found entitled to land under the treaty of 1838, have had 320 acres allotted to them, and the balance of said reserve, which amounted in the original to 1,824,000 acres, has been turned over to the General Land Office as public domain, and subject to entry as other public lands. In consequence of the continued drought for the past year, there is almost an entire failure of the crops throughout this whole region. It is so extensive that but few of the many streams have running water in them, and many of the springs and wells have failed entirely to afford water, and great suffering is bound to follow the coming winter, unless some relief is extended to these people, as they have, as a general thing, no means of relief. The Senecas and Senecas and Shawnees, have each an annuity which might be expended

for provisions to relieve their wants ; but the Quapaws have nothing but a few cattle, hogs, and ponies to meet their pressing necessities, and it is hoped that the department will aid them out of the public funds set apart for such purposes by Congress.

You will notice from the accompanying report of the superintendent of the Osage manual labor school, that it is prosperous beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and it is now retarded only for the want of additional buildings, to accommodate all the children that the Osage and Quapaw parents are anxious to send to the school. It is hoped that the department will be enabled to appropriate funds to enable the superintendent of the school to erect additional buildings, as they are very much needed, to my certain knowledge, having just inspected the school and all connected therewith.

I have recently returned from the Osage nation, where I repaired for the purpose of delivering to the Osage Indians the balance of cows and calves due them under the treaty with government in 1839, and to inspect the school, and hold a general council with the Indians ; and it is proper here to say that the Osages are desirous of receiving the balance of the "stock and agricultural implements" yet behind, under the treaty of 1839. The intruders are still numerous upon their reserve, notwithstanding they were notified by me, in May last, agreeably to instructions from the department, and the Indians now demand their removal by force, as they are constantly destroying their timber, &c. The employés of my agency, I am happy to say, have done their duty to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. DORN,
United States Indian Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 47.

OSAGE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
September 1, 1860.

SIR: I now submit to you my annual report for the present year up to September 1, 1860. In my last, dated September, 1859, I stated that our pupils in the male department numbered seventy-two Osage and eight Quapaw boys, and on the female side sixty Osage and twelve Quapaw girls. During the course of the winter months several of the larger pupils returned to school, and continued their studies until the spring time. At present, September, 1860, the number has increased to 125 boys.

The ladies of Loretto, who preside over the female department, feel exceedingly mortified not to be able to receive into their schools an equal number of girls, not having sufficient house room, and being entirely destitute of means to erect a comfortable building sufficiently large to accommodate many, who, at this moment, are willing and anxious to come. In my two private letters or petitions to the department of Indian affairs, when referring to the necessity of a building at

least eighty feet by thirty, and two stories high, and that such a building should not be undertaken without assistance from government, I expressed my reasons why I thought it more proper that the Osage girls should be kept together exclusively under the same roof. We find from experience that the Indian male children may be accommodated or lodged in small separate buildings without the like detriment to morality, as long as they have a prefect to preside over each division or apartment; but it must be remembered too, that in proportion as the number of these increase, so much more does the labor and inconvenience also increase.

We have, moreover, in endeavoring to retain the good will and feelings of the Indians, allowed their children to be crowded upon us, and thereby have been compelled to erect during the last winter an additional two-story log-house, forty-two by sixteen feet, and several repairs to the amount of \$700 cash, exclusive of the other materials prepared and hauled by our regular hired hands.

We have received no less than forty male children into our school within the last four months. We have made out to find room for them by occupying every corner in the above-mentioned houses. The same inconvenience will exist during the coming winter that did last, namely, that of using the study and class-rooms for dormitories during the night, for the sole reason that we are unable to afford to our pupils the desired and necessary accommodations; besides, the crops throughout our whole region have failed entirely, in consequence of the great drought of this season; and our Osages being reduced to the very extremes of poverty, none feel the effects of it so sensibly as ourselves.

The schools, however, go regularly on. Four teachers are constantly and exclusively employed in teaching the usual branches of education, namely, spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, parsing, and composition. Their improvement this year is somewhat retarded, and they may not show out so conspicuously as in former years, owing chiefly to the increased number of new pupils, who must be first trained to the discipline of the school, and also taught to, at least, understand English, before we can even commence to advance them with any kind of success.

The female children are under the guidance and vigilant care of fourteen Sisters of Loretto, who are all equally and devotedly interested to form their little pupils to habits of industry, and to instill into their young minds the advantages of a well-regulated civilization. The benefit which these children derive from the kind and gentle treatment of those religious ladies is and will ever be highly valued by the rising generation. Most of their first Osage and Quapaw pupils are already settled in life, and, it is gratifying to have it to say, are doing well. The number of those ladies will show sufficiently that they are prepared to bestow education and care to a very large number of Indian children.

Before closing this report, I should not omit to remark that, in consequence of the increase of late in the number of female pupils, whom we could not by any means refuse, and which has caused the house to be more than ever thronged, it has become absolutely necessary to make a small new addition on their side. Therefore, an order for \$250 worth of lumber was sent last week to the proprietors of the saw mill,

which lumber is to serve for the erection of this building. The work on this will also be another item, which it would be hard just now to estimate, but will be conducted as economically as possible.

JOHN SCHOENMAKERS,

Superintendent of the Osage Manual Labor School.

ANDREW J. DORN, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent.

No 48.

QUAPAW NATION,

September 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit you my first annual report. I entered upon my duty as Quapaw farmer on the 1st of last April; since that time I have kept a vigilant watch over their tools, &c., and have given all the instructions I deemed necessary to benefit them. I have stocked twenty or thirty plows, and done various other work that comes under the range of my duty. The most of the tools are kept in good condition. They have about 300 acres in cultivation, which they cultivate by plowing and hoeing in the usual manner. Their crops looked better than I had ever seen them until the drought came, which cut them very short. Their wheat was an entire failure, owing to the cold, dry winter and dry spring; their oats were light, and they will not make a half crop of corn. They have ponies, cows, and hogs, and their lands are of the best quality. Most all of them are farming on a small scale; some have good farms, and farm correctly, while others will not have more than two to five acres. If it had not been for the severe drought they would have had a good amount of surplus; but as it is, they will be very needy, as they have no annuity, and have to depend upon their own exertions for a subsistence. They all have very comfortable cabins; and I can say that I will continue exertions to make them work and have plenty, that they may live comfortably.

Very respectfully,

JAMES J. RILLEBREN,

Quapaw Farmer.

ANDREW J. DORN, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 49.

CREEK AGENCY, *October 15, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the condition of the Indians comprised within this agency. It is gratifying to be able to state that the health of the country has been remarkably

good during the present year. It is not unusual for fevers and bilious affections to prevail to a considerable extent, but every part of this section has in a great measure been exempted this year from these disorders. This gratifying condition, however, is to a great extent counterbalanced by the effects of an unprecedented drought, which has extended its devastating influence throughout the nation, destroying the crops, blasting the hopes and expectations of the industrious and frugal inhabitants, and leaving a large portion of the people in a most destitute condition. It is fortunate for them that the government of the United States has generously fulfilled its obligations to the nation in making payment of the various claims heretofore existing, the remains of which, and the proceeds from the sale of such surplus live stock as they may be possessed of, will probably enable many of them to purchase the amount of breadstuffs necessary for their subsistence. I am fearful, however, that much suffering must be borne by the reckless and improvident, the number of whom is large, as may be expected by those conversant with Indian character. It is to be hoped that some provision, in anticipation of the annuity due in the coming year, will be made by the authorities which will relieve the distressed portion of the community of the suffering that might otherwise befall them. Some important changes have recently been effected in the government under the old system. The nation was composed of two districts, each governed by a first and second chief, and in a great measure independent of the other. During the last session of the general council a constitution was adopted which provides for the election by the people of one principal and one second chief, and the division of the country into four districts; also, for the appointment of as many judges for the same, together with five supreme judges for the entire nation, who will take cognizance of all offenses committed within their jurisdiction. This instrument makes many other minor and unimportant changes, which, nevertheless, are evidence of progress. It is certainly more satisfactory than the old form of government. More ample authority is also conferred upon their police, termed "Light Horse," whose duty it is made to destroy all spirituous liquors brought into the nation, and levy a fine or inflict a penalty upon all persons found guilty of introducing it, or of the commission of other offenses.

Upon the southwestern border of the nation, and adjoining the new country assigned to the Seminoles, are settled several bands of Shawnees, Kickapoos, and other Indians, who profess to have fraternized with the Creeks. They cultivate small patches of ground, but generally lead the erratic, roving lives of hunters on the prairies, from which they derive their principal subsistence. Their settlement in the particular section they have selected as their home is regarded favorably by the Creeks, who conceive themselves thus guarded, as it were, from the incursions and horse-stealing propensities of the Camanches and other prairie Indians.

I adverted in my report of last year to the great necessity that existed for the establishment of a military post in proximity to the several agencies in this region. I still consider this course extremely necessary, not only for the proper enforcement of the "laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," but for the purpose of

insuring the safe conduction of the public funds appropriated for payment to the Indians through the Indian country. In spite of the enactment and enforcement of the Creek laws in regard to the introduction of ardent spirits large quantities are continually brought in, to the manifest detriment of the mass of the people. The congregating of desperate and reckless characters is an ordinary occurrence, rendering traveling throughout the country somewhat dangerous. I know of no way that these evils can be remedied other than by the action of a military force. If allowed to pass unnoticed, such a state of affairs will only result in the degradation of the country.

According to recent census returns the Creek population is ascertained to be thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty. Their obstinate refusal to disclose any particulars frustrates all attempts at statistical estimates; but as stated in previous reports, while their number is stationary they are still slowly but surely advancing in agriculture, education, the acquisition of wealth, and appreciation of the blessings and benefits of civilization.

For further information I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the missionary and teacher.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. GARRETT,
Creek Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 50.

TALLAHASSEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
October 8, 1860.

SIR: The following report of the Presbyterian mission and school among the Creeks during the past year is respectfully submitted.

There were in connection with this school during the year, as boarders, one hundred and four Creeks, five Cherokees, and four whites; and as day scholars, four Creeks and two whites.

The session of the school closed on the 2d day of August, with a public examination of all the pupils. As usual, a respectable congregation of the people attended to witness the performances, and to discuss the merits of the barbecued dinner.

The classes examined that day will give you a pretty correct idea of the studies in school. There were six classes in the primer, six classes in reading, eight in arithmetic, (two of which were in Colburn's Mental Arithmetic,) three in geography, two in history, one in English grammar, two in natural philosophy, one in algebra, and one in the Latin and Greek languages; four boys declaimed, and ten girls read compositions. Most of the scholars practice writing.

The health of the school has been very good, with the exception of the whooping-cough, of which we had about forty cases at one time, but being of a mild form, the exercises of the school were not seriously disturbed.

The children are now enjoying their vacation with their friends, but will soon be back to resume their studies. The next session commences on the 16th instant.

We have a faithful and efficient corps of teachers, consisting of four gentlemen and eight ladies.

The great drought this summer, which spread over most of the south and southwest, is severely felt in many parts of this country. The crop on the farm in connection with the school will not average more than a third as much as in former years. Further west great numbers of the people have made nothing.

Much suffering among the people, I fear, will be inevitable.

I have continued to preach regularly in different parts of the country, confining my labors, however, mostly to the station and three other places.

Rev. David Winslett, an ordained minister, (a native,) has charge of the Kowetah church, and also preaches in several other places. Rev. J. M. Perryman, (also a native, and a licentiate of our church,) is located near Choskoh, and preaches at Kunchaty, and elsewhere.

Religious feeling is at a low ebb at present among the Creeks, but we hope it is improving. We are occasionally cheered by important additions to the churches.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. M. LOUGHRIDGE.

WILLIAM H. GARRETT, Esq.,

United States Agent for the Creeks.

No. 51.

NEW SEMINOLE AGENCY,
August 15, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report no material changes have taken place in the condition of the Seminoles.

They have enjoyed general good health during the past year, and I believe are on terms of friendship with most of the surrounding tribes, except some slight misunderstanding with the Creeks, in consequence of the stringent exercise of the Creek laws over the Seminoles and their property. This will, in a great degree, be the means of causing the Seminoles to move and settle in their own country as soon as they can gather their crops. The Florida emigrants, who have so constantly opposed moving to their own country, are at present making selections of sites upon which to have their houses erected, and I think the close of the present year will find but few of them remaining in the Creek country.

I am now making arrangements to have the cabins, of such as have made choice of selections, erected, and I expect by the last of December to have a goodly number ready for them to occupy. All those who exhibit a disposition to build their own houses have been encouraged to do so.

I have had erected a very commodious "council-house" for these people, of the following dimensions: thirty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, making two rooms with a fire place in each. The building is very substantial, and furnished with tables and seats. It is situated about eight miles northwest of the agency, possessing the advantages of fine range, good water, and plenty of wood. The Seminoles are much pleased with the new building, and since its erection have inclosed it with a good fence.

Owing to the general and excessive drought, crops of every description will not be sufficient to meet the most moderate and reasonable wants of the tribe. Indeed, in some portions of the country the yield will not equal the seed planted. Notwithstanding the most rigid economy may be observed, I fear there will be a long and bitter experience of distress and want.

The blacksmith shops have been well conducted, giving satisfaction both to the Indians and agents.

The greatest clog upon the advancement of civilization, and the general diffusion of national pride and spirit among this people, is the want of schools. Since moving up to their new country they have been deprived of the only one which heretofore they could avail themselves, to wit: "*Oak Ridge Mission*," in the Creek country. They are very anxious to have the fund for educational purposes, provided by the treaty of 1856, applied in establishing a manual labor school, (of like character and upon similar conditions to those in the Creek country,) or be authorized to use the same in support of district schools, (the former kind is preferred.) This is a subject that has been referred to in each of my reports; and, in view of its importance to these people, I cannot refrain in again calling the attention of the department to it through you.

By improving their educational facilities, all the ignorance and superstition which now characterize them as a tribe will vanish, and a few years will find the Seminoles an intelligent race, worthy to be considered a part of our common country, and fully competent to aid in sustaining its reputation for intelligence and Christian philanthropy; for the Seminoles are by no means deficient in native force of character and keenness of wit. It wants only cultivation, a knowledge of letters, and the excellencies of moral and mental discipline; and I ask you to consider the importance of this matter and place it in its true light before the department. There seems to be among them a preference for the original customs and habits of their tribes; it is only the progress of civilization that can reprove these absurdities, and render them a happy and contented race.

The Seminoles have suffered greatly from depredations committed by some of the "prairie tribes" in stealing and carrying off their ponies. Since the claim made out and forwarded to you for transmission, further losses have been sustained by these people of a like character, and perhaps on a more extensive scale.

The Seminoles have been trying to organize their government, but have not succeeded in perfecting it. A good many prefer adopting their former habits and customs, while others desire to place them-

selves under laws similar to those by which the Creeks and other tribes are governed.

It is doubtful, however, which party will succeed. They have no funds set apart for the support of their government, and this circumstance will make much in favor of those who favor adopting their former habits and customs.

This, I hope, will be remembered by the government authorizing a certain amount of their annuity to be set apart for the establishment of other schools; also, for the support of their government. Should the application be made for the objects above alluded to, they will be specially reported, in order to, if possible for the amount so directed, to be withheld from the payment of annuity now due. I am happy to be able to state that the introduction of whisky has been much less during the past than any previous year; enough, however, still finds its way into the nation to cause some trouble. The Indians find no difficulty in procuring a supply when they wish. It is generally obtained on Red river, Texas.

I am, respectfully,

SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD,
United States Seminole Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 52.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW AGENCY,
September 15, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report no change has taken place in the condition of the Choctaws and Chickasaws worthy of note, except the return of the former to the chieftain system. The Choctaws will have inaugurated next month a principal chief and three district chiefs. There is no opposition to the system, all parties appear satisfied to give it a fair trial, and I hope and believe the incoming administration will be popular and successful. Owing to the political disturbances among the Choctaws, involving the validity of their constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, their laws have been imperfectly executed. But all excitement among them has now subsided, and it is to be hoped a rigid enforcement of the laws will characterize them in future. Among the Chickasaws the laws, owing to different and permanent causes, are not well enforced. This results from the fact that the nation, or tribes, is composed mostly of two or three very numerous and influential families. In almost every case brought before the Chickasaw courts, judges and jury are related by consanguinity or affinity to one or other of the parties litigant. This evil also exists to some extent among the Choctaws. But, as they are far more numerous, and as the Choctaw tribe is composed of several distinct towns or clans, there is a better opportunity to select an impartial jury. Both tribes require a strong infusion of the Anglo-Saxon race among them before they can successfully govern themselves under a republican form. It

is encouraging, however, to note the interest displayed by them on the subject of education, the increased care bestowed on their herds and flocks, and the improvement among them in agriculture.

The common or neighborhood school system is rapidly obtaining favor among the Choctaws. At the same time the academies and boarding schools continue to be fostered. The two, properly combined, will give them a very complete school system, which will afford instruction to all the children in the rudiments, and, at the same time, elevate the standard of education at the academies. From information furnished by a very intelligent native Choctaw missionary, it appears that at the eight boarding schools among the Choctaws, about 195 male and 167 female pupils (total 362) are taught; among the Chickasaws, at boarding schools, about 160 male and 145 female pupils, (total 305.)

Among the Choctaws are a large number of neighborhood schools, affording instruction to over 500 pupils. The Choctaw academies, it seems, cost annually \$23,500, affording instruction to 362 pupils; the neighborhood schools cost \$8,300 for 500 pupils.

These facts encourage them to increase the number of common schools, while there is a growing desire to have a better class of teachers at the academies, so as to preclude the necessity of sending off young men and women to be educated. These academies should be made high schools, capable of giving a finished education; native teachers, for the common schools, should be taught at them, who will be able to instruct the children at the common schools in both the English and the Indian languages, spoken by Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The past summer has been a very disastrous one for the corn crop. In many counties of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, I am informed, there has not been corn enough made to supply *seed* for the next crop. This is owing to the unprecedented drought and great heat of the past summer. A large supply of corn, for distribution among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, will be absolutely necessary, in order to avert the horrors of famine among them. The general council of the Choctaws, to assemble first Monday in October, and the Chickasaw Legislature, which will meet soon after, doubtless, will take this subject into consideration, and make the necessary provisions for the destitute among the people.

Great excitement has prevailed along the Texas border, in consequence of the incendiary course pursued in that State by horse thieves and religious fanatics; but, I am glad to say, as yet, so far as I am informed, no necessity has existed in this agency for the organization of "vigilance committees" or other unlawful combinations for self-protection; the laws are sufficient, and so far as the means within my reach extend, I shall endeavor to preserve peace and repress all unlawful acts, no matter under what pretext they may be attempted. No doubt we have among us *free-soilers*; perhaps abolitionists in sentiment; but, so far as I am informed, persons from the North, residing among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who entertain opinions unfriendly to our system of domes-

tic slavery, carefully keep their opinions to themselves and attend to their legitimate business.

Referring to accompanying papers for details, I am, very respectfully,
DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Indian Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 53.

GOODLAND, CHOCTAW NATION,
August 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit you a report of the mission station at Goodland. It has been on the whole a year of less encouragement than any previous one. Several reasons may be assigned for this.

First. There has been for sometime past a growing disregard of law and order which at times manifested itself in open resistance to the constituted authorities. Within eighteen months, three light-horse men and as many private citizens have come to violent deaths from this cause. The effect of these things upon the minds of some of our people has been bad. They despair of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and those whose duty it is to execute them, sustained; and hence a manifest lack of interest in efforts for the public good.

Second. You are aware from previous reports that our people are peculiarly exposed to influences of the very worst kind. They live on the line of Red river, where every enticement to drunkenness is held out to them. This will always be, as it has always been, a great obstacle to effort on their own part, or the part of others, for their improvement.

The church is as prosperous as we could expect, all things considered. We do not report as large a membership, owing to the fact that quite a number have been dismissed to join or to organize other churches. The whole number of church members now is about 225. As formerly, it embraces three preaching places, at all of which meetings on the Sabbath are regularly maintained. The attendance is always good, and more orderly and attentive audiences are rarely to be seen in this part of the country. The amount contributed during the year for various objects has been something over \$100.

The day school at this place is still continued. The whole number of children in attendance, the past year has been 55. The largest number present at any one time was 47. During the spring months, many of the larger children are kept at home to help their parents in planting their fields; so that the average attendance for the session is a little over 30. We have nearly completed a good, substantial school-house at a cost of about \$250. We are sorry to say that notwithstanding the facilities which the school affords our people for having their children instructed, some of them do not avail themselves of them. The school at Bok Chito was commenced again sometime in

the winter under a native teacher ; but from some cause has not prospered as we could wish.

The dry weather has almost entirely ruined the crops here as it has elsewhere, and we have before us another year of great scarcity. Some fields that were planted early will yield about half a crop, many will yield nothing.

There is marked improvement in agriculture, and the raising of stock; as evidence of this is the fact that, in April last, some sixty head of surplus work steers were collected and sold at a few days' notice ; and that within the period of eight years I have ordered, at different times, from S. D. McCaleb, of Louisville, for this people, twenty ox wagons ; the most of these are owned by persons living near me.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. P. STARK,

Missionary to the Choctaws.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 54.

BENNINGTON, CHOCTAW NATION,

August 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your circular of the 6th instant is received, and I hasten to comply with your request, as far as I am able.

We have a neighborhood or common school at this place, supported by the Choctaw nation, at an expense of \$350 annually. The whole number of scholars during the session was 44, of whom 18 were boys, and the remainder girls. The average weekly attendance was 25 pupils. During the months of December and January there was no school, on account of the prevalence of both measles and whooping-cough. The studies pursued were reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. The last session was taught by Miss Mary J. Semple, from Steubenville, Ohio. The school is not under the care of any religious society, but is directed by a board of trustees appointed by the district trustees.

The missionary force at this station is the same as reported heretofore. We have pursued our labors as usual, with the exception of a change from the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to the care of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which is directed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School.) As you may have been informed, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in July, 1859, resolved to discontinue their mission among the Choctaws, and the missionaries of that board were, in the early part of the present year, received under the care of the Assembly's Board.

In regard to my own labors, I have nothing unusual to report. Meetings have been well attended; congregations quiet and orderly. Additions have been made to both the churches under my care, sixteen

have been added to the Six Town church, and eleven to Bennington. Connected with these churches are six preaching places, where worship is maintained on the Sabbath for most of the time. Sunday schools are taught at several of these places, but these are conducted principally by the natives. There has been no unusual interest on the subject of religion during the past year. There has been, however, an increasing interest in regard to education; fifteen or eighteen years ago common schools were not appreciated at all by the people generally, and it was with great difficulty that such a school could be respectably sustained during the session; but now there is a great anxiety by most parents to secure a place in some school for their children. These schools are now accomplishing much for the elevation and improvement of the rising generation, and are worthy of patronage and support. Still we need the boarding schools, into which may be gathered the most promising pupils from the common schools; and then, if the Choctaws had one or two schools of a still higher grade, where young men and women could be abundantly fitted for teachers, or young men fitted for college, I think the wants of this people in regard to education would be fully met.

There is another thing that deserves the attention of the Choctaws, and that is an orphan school or asylum. There are many orphan children among this people, and a large portion of them are not fully cared for, and many that are comparatively destitute. It would seem that they might be gathered into an institution where they might be instructed and taught to labor, and cared for physically and morally. It cannot be denied that many orphans grow up without either mental or moral cultivation, and swell the list of the vicious and profligate in our midst.

Respectfully submitted, yours truly,

C. C. COPELAND,
Missionary to the Choctaws.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
United States Agent Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 55.

CHOCTAW NATION, SKULLYVILLE COUNTY,
August, 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: After having received your note on the 16th instant, I will endeavor to comply with the same, notwithstanding we are not fully prepared to report as desired. We have been laboring under the Domestic Board of Southern Baptist Missions. We have been devoting most of our time in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, for seven years past, and now have seven organized churches, with 330 members, exclusive of children. We have two neighborhood schools, supported by the nation; regular scholars about thirty to each school. One teacher is an Englishman, a very excellent teacher, well qualified for teaching; under his charge is a very fine school; his age is thirty-five years. The other is a native teacher, eighteen years of age.

We have but one white missionary coöperating with us at this time,

who arrived here twelve months ago, from Alabama, and who states he is about fifty years of age. We have worked hard during the summer, consequently had very fine prospects for good crops; but were sadly disappointed on account of the drought. So most of us will perish for the want of bread, unless something be done for our people.

We now close, by respectfully submitting to you our short report.

We are yours, &c.,

WILLIAM CASS.
SIMON HANCOCK.
LEWIS CASS.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.

No. 56.

BOGGY DEPOT, *August 29, 1860.*

DEAR SIR: In complying with your request, I herewith submit my report, as far as I am able to make it.

Having no connection with any school in the nation, I am incompetent to furnish you with such information, in detail, as you desire.

Since removing here, as my permanent place of residence, as being convenient to all my preaching places, by order of the Indian presbytery, I have the care of Mount Pleasant and Chickasaw churches, with the occasional assistance rendered me by the Rev. C. C. Copeland in conducting some of the meetings. No great manifestation of interest for the word of God is visible at any of the preaching places; yet the evidence of the efficacy of the truth has been sufficient to justify continued labor, and spending time for the temporal and spiritual good of our people; and in consequence of my time being almost entirely devoted to the preaching of the gospel, I know but very little of the nature of the subjects proposed in your circular; yet with much pleasure, I give what little I do know.

1. *Schools.*—There are eight boarding schools and academies among the Choctaws; four among the Chickasaws, and another will go into operation at the ensuing term, which will make five; in all, thirteen schools and academies in both nations.

2. *Scholars.*—In all the academies among the Choctaws there are an average number of one hundred and ninety-five male and one hundred and sixty-seven female pupils; total number, three hundred and sixty-two. In the Chickasaw schools there are an average number of one hundred and sixty male and one hundred and forty-five female pupils; total number, three hundred and five.

Besides the boarding schools and academies, the neighborhood schools, auspiciously commenced a few years since, are progressing to a good degree of success, and must ultimately become a source of great benefit to the greater number of children, with less amount of money. Imperfect calculations made in reference to this subject abundantly justify me to assert that the amount of \$8,300, appropriated by the last general council, has afforded instruction to no less than five hundred

youths and children on an average; whereas the sum of \$23,500, for the boarding schools and academies, has actually benefited only three hundred and sixty-two scholars in the same length of time. From the facts before us, without disparaging the boarding-school system, as it is a *sine qua non* to the higher grades of the educational system, the neighborhood schools should earnestly be encouraged, where the rudiments of education can be obtained with so little expense.

3. *Missionaries*.—The number of missionaries among the Choctaws and Chickasaws varies each year, so that I am unable to furnish you with anything like correct information. Several denominations are represented in each, constituting the following, namely: Baptist, Cumberland, Methodist, and the Old School Presbyterian Church. The last named church, with which I am also connected, has eleven ordained ministers, and twenty-eight male and female assistant missionaries; total number, thirty-nine white missionaries. As to their births and ages, I am not informed; however, their own reports will meet this want of information. Besides the above number of missionaries, there are two ordained and four licensed native preachers. Other denominations also have their native preachers. The missionaries have done and are doing a great work, while others do all the talking, without lifting their fingers to advance the cause of education, or the promotion of religion among our people. Civilization, industry, and wealth, as well as intelligence, and moral and social elevation, are all attributable, under the blessing of God, in whom they trust, to the self-sacrificing efforts of the faithful missionaries among the Choctaw and Chickasaw people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALLEN WRIGHT.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 57.

STOCKBRIDGE, EAGLETOWN POST OFFICE,
Choctaw Nation, September 10, 1860.

SIR: I received not long since yours of the 6th of August, in which you seek information on twelve different topics.

I am unable to give you full and definite information upon all the subjects mentioned. I must limit my statements to the portion of the nation in which I reside.

1. The tribe in this region is called Choctaw.
2. The number of souls, male and female, I do not know.
3. The approximate wealth of the tribe I am unable to state, for I know of no legal assessment of personal property.
4. There is a female boarding school and five Saturday and Sunday schools. The Choctaws make provisions to sustain these. The female boarding school is now unoccupied by a superintendent and teachers.
5. The female boarding school is located on the Little Rock road,

three miles east of Mountain fork. Three of the other schools are in Eagle county, one in Red River, and one in Baktukle county.

6. The regular number of boarding scholars in the female boarding school is twenty-eight. In the other schools the number of scholars varies much—say from twelve to thirty.

7. In the seminary there was one teacher in the school-room and another in the work-room. In the female schools there is but one appointed teacher for each school—other persons often volunteer as teachers.

8. The female boarding school is under the charge of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School; office in New York.

9. The employés at this seminary are all now absent. The trustee have placed the buildings and other property under the charge of a native Choctaw.

10. The society contributes nothing now towards the support of the boarding school. The last Choctaw council made full provision to meet the current expenses.

11. The amount assigned to this seminary by the Choctaw council yearly is about \$1,932 66.

12. The number of Presbyterian missionaries to the Choctaws in this part of the nation is two only, myself and Mrs. Byington. I was born in Stockbridge, Mass., March 11, 1793; she was born in Marietta, Ohio, February 18, 1800.

It is not in my power to give you the numbers, names, birth-places, &c., of each and all of the missionaries in the nation. I presume you will obtain the information you need from those persons in reply to the communication you sent them.

At the time my letter arrived another arrived addressed to the superintendent of the Iyansibbi academy near me. There is no person here now who sustains that office. Mr. Chamberlain, the late superintendent, left the nation last May. We are expecting that another one, with teachers, will arrive; but it is a time of great scarcity in the land, and there is no food of any kind in the buildings of the seminary for the use of the school.

I was absent last spring attending the meeting of the late general assembly, at Rochester, in New York. I returned home in August, and have since then resumed, so far as in my power, my former labors.

Very respectfully, I am yours, &c.,

CYRUS BYINGTON.

D. H. COOPER,, Esq., *Indian Agent.*

No. 58.

PINE RIDGE, *July 16, 1860.*

Sir: In compliance with what I suppose is a standing regulation of the Indian department, I send you a report of the Chuahla female seminary for the year ending June 30, 1860.

In the early part of the session the school was visited with severe and fatal sickness. During the last week in October and the first week in November there were three deaths among the scholars. Several others were sick, who recovered, and one lingered until January, when she also died; making in all four deaths. The best physicians in the country were employed, but they could give no relief in those cases that terminated fatally. During the preceding sixteen years there had been but one death among all the scholars while in attendance at the school. Since the sickness and deaths above mentioned, the family, including the scholars, have been unusually healthy.

The persons employed to teach and to perform the other labors of the station, have been the same as those mentioned in the last report. The school, from its commencement in March, 1844, to July last, had been under the patronage of the American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions. On the 16th of that month, the prudential committee of that board passed a formal resolution discontinuing the Choctaw mission. By this act, the relation which had so long subsisted between the board and this school was terminated, and the school was once more placed at the disposal of the general council.

On the 22d of October last, the council authorized the trustees of schools "to enter into a contract with the several superintendents of the several female boarding schools at Pine Ridge, Wheelock and Eagletown, or with others, whereby these female schools may be continued." In compliance with the above action of the general council, R. W. Hail, superintendent of trustees, and Joseph Dukes, trustee for Apukshannubbi district, did, on the aforesaid 22d day of October, 1859, contract with the superintendent of Chuahla female seminary for the continuance of said school, for four years from that time.

Whole number of scholars.....	44
Average number of scholars.....	34
Boarded in the mission family.....	30
In geography.....	15
In written arithmetic.....	12
In mental arithmetic.....	16
In grammar.....	5
In physiology.....	1
History of the United States.....	2
In first book of philosophy.....	3
In Choctaw definer.....	4
In writing.....	21

The school has been very pleasant, and easily governed. It was examined by two of the trustees, who expressed themselves satisfied with the progress made by the scholars.

My labors, as a minister, have been confined mostly to Doaksville, and the neighborhood of Spencer Academy. The attendance on the preaching of the gospel is, in general, as good as could be expected.

Large preparations were made, in the fall and spring, for crops of wheat and corn. Most of the wheat was killed by the severe winter, and, on account of the long-continued drought and the excessive heat of the summer, the prospect for corn is gloomy indeed. Very many who

have small fields and who planted late will make none at all. Of those who will make some, it is doubtful whether, on an average, there will be a fourth of a crop. The breadstuffs of last year's growth is entirely exhausted. It is now a question, pressing heavily, how the poorer portion of the nation are to obtain a bare subsistence.

In parts of the nation whisky is seldom, if ever seen: in other places, it is occasionally introduced; and there are still other parts of the nation where it is always to be found by those who are thirsting for its maddening influence. From its effects, where it does obtain among this people, we may judge of the desolation and bloodshed that would pervade the whole country, if the restraints which are now laid on its introduction were removed.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. KINGSBURY,

Superintendent of Chuahla Female Seminary.

D. H. COOPER,

Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 59.

GOOD WATER, *July 26, 1860.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of Koonsha Female Academy:

Persons employed.

Superintendence: Rev. Geo. Ainslie, Mrs. Ainslie.

Teaching: Miss J. Hitchcock, Miss E. Diamant, Miss Sue McBeth, Mrs. T. Jones.

Farming and stewardship: Mr. T. Jones.

Housekeeping: Miss J. Davidson.

Pupils.

Whole number of boarders.....	57
Whole number of day scholars.....	5

Studies pursued in school were algebra, United States history, English grammar, and composition, botany, arithmetic, writing, reading, and orthography.

Out of school were the various branches of needle work, kitchen work, and other household duties.

The progress of all the students in all branches of study and labor was commendable and encouraging.

Through divine mercy no case of serious sickness occurred during the term.

We are encouraged in our work by knowing that some who received instructions at this school are now successful teachers among their

people, and that several this year sent forth are well qualified to take charge of neighborhood schools.

The whole expense of school for the year ending May 1, 1860, was \$3,794 26; of which sum the Choctaw government by appropriation paid \$3,000, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions the remainder.

The people.

The territory embraced in the report of Koonsha school is very small, being hemmed in by Red and Kiamitia rivers, and lying adjacent to their confluence; the whole area does not exceed 150 square miles.

The people, generally, are temperate, moral, and industrious. This is true of most living near the school. Those living more remote and near the Texas line are somewhat addicted to drinking and other immoralities. It would be well for this people could the Texas grogeries be suppressed.

Owing to the drought of last summer and the severity of last winter, the supply of corn fell short, and several families suffered from want. The prospects for the coming year are tenfold more gloomy. The great mass of the people cannot live without help from some source.

By the blessing of God a good degree of success attends the preaching of the gospel. The regular attendance on divine service is good and a goodly number have been added to the church.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. AINSLIE,

Superintendent Koonsha Female Seminary.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,
United States Agent.

No. 60.

WHEELOCK, August 8, 1860.

SIR: I forward to you the following report of Wheelock Female Seminary for the year ending July 1, 1860.

The school has been blessed by a kind Providence with almost uniform health through the year, till near its close. Then several of the scholars were attacked with dysentery, and one died just at the close of the term. A little daughter of Mr. Libby died soon afterwards, of the same disease.

The number of scholars has been as follows:

Boarding scholars.....	25
Day scholars.....	4
Male scholars.....	6
Total.....	35

Average attendance, 28.

The school has been taught the past year in books by Miss Lucy E. Lovell, and in sewing and knitting and other domestic work by Miss Mary W. Lovell. They have faithfully performed their duties in their respective spheres of labor, and the pupils have made a good degree of improvement under their instructions.

The scholars have resided in the family of Mr. S. T. Libby, as for several years past. He and Mrs. Libby, with much care and labor, have provided well for those committed to their charge.

You are aware that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under whose care the school was formerly conducted, has abandoned the field. That the school might still be carried on without suspension, I entered into a contract with the general superintendent and trustee for this district, taking personally the responsibility of the school till the 1st of July. The superintendent and trustee above mentioned applied to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to take charge of it for the remainder of the time for which the appropriation was made. This they have consented to do. I trust that, under the auspices of an organ of a great national church, it may still be prospered of the Lord.

The church at this place has still evidences of God's blessing. There has been much intemperance in this neighborhood during the past year. Crime also has abounded, especially theft. The wicked seem to be emboldened by the failure to execute the laws.

There is great scarcity of food, and a prospect of worse times the next year. I hope this may be overruled to the advancement of the people in industry and thrift.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN EDWARDS,

Superintendent Wheelock Female Seminary.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,

U. S. Agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 61.

WHEELOCK, CHOCTAW NATION,

August 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your circular under date of August 6, I would respectfully submit to you the following:

Within my ordinary field of labor, there are none but Choctaws and Chickasaws, so far as I know. As to the different tribes in the western part of the country, I have but little knowledge. As to their numbers, I have no definite information. So also as to their approximate wealth.

We have at Wheelock one boarding school. During the year past there have been, female boarding scholars twenty-five, day scholars four, male scholars six; total thirty-five.

There have been two teachers, one of books, the other of domestic work—Misses Lucy E. and Mary M. Lovell, born in Connecticut and thence employed.

From January 1 to July 1, of the present year, it has been under the charge of no religious society. Previously it was under the charge of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Now it is under the charge of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Other employés are: Mr. S. T. Libby, born in Maine; Mrs. S. T. Libby, born in New Jersey.

The American Board contributed \$266 67 per annum to the support of the school, and as much more as was necessary to carry it on. That amount being now appropriated by the nation, the Presbyterian Board will simply supply what additional may be necessary to meet expenses. The Choctaw government appropriates \$1,866 67.

There is a day school at Kolihteeklo, eleven miles northwest of this, taught by a Mr. Blackwell, from Georgia, the latter part of the year; the former part of the year by Mrs. Dukes, a Choctaw lady, and by her daughter, Mrs. Edmonds. It is under the charge of no religious society. Three hundred dollars per annum is appropriated to it by the Choctaws.

There are also within my field of labor, seven Saturday and Sabbath schools, in which the instruction is principally in the Choctaw language. The teachers are all natives. The number of scholars in all is about 150. The nation appropriates thirty dollars each to these schools, I think.

The missionaries at this station, in addition to those mentioned above, are, for the year past, John Edwards, minister, born in New York; Mrs. Rosanna H. Edwards, born in Pennsylvania; Miss Mercy Whitcomb, born in Maine.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN EDWARDS.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
Indian Agent,

No. 62.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of August 6, I herewith transmit my annual report.

This school is situated near the center of Blue county, on the road from Doaksville to Fort Washita, 55 miles west of the former, and 28 miles east of the latter place.

It is under the control of the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions. The board contributes \$1,000, and the nation \$2,900, for the support of the school, for which the board boards, clothes, and educates 45 male students, and pays all other incidental expenses. This school is on the industrial plan; the students labor three hours per day.

Employés: W. R. Baker, minister of the Gospel, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, native of the State of Tennessee, 46 years of age, superintendent; Mrs. Clara N. Baker, native of the State of Missouri,

23 years of age, member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, matron, superintends the business of the house; joint salary, \$600. Mr. J. W. Connelly, native of the State of Kentucky, member of the Baptist Church, 26 years of age, principal teacher, employed in Texas; salary, \$300. Miss A. E. Earls, a native of the State of New York, member of the New School Presbyterian Church, 26 years of age, assistant teacher, employed in Texas; salary, \$250. Mr. W. Boyd, native of the State of Virginia, member of the Methodist Church South, 25 years of age, farmer, employed in Texas; salary, \$300. Mrs. Lavinia Smallwood, native of the Choctaw nation, 30 years of age, seamstress; salary, \$100. Five negro women and one man; salary of man, \$150—women, \$100 each—all belonging to citizens of the nation.

I dismissed my school by consent of the school trustees, on the 12th of June, on account of sore eyes which all the students had then, and was unable to have a public examination; yet I am happy to say that the boys had made praiseworthy progress in their various studies, to wit: spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, philosophy, and algebra.

From the severe drought in this portion of country, crops are light, and some have made entire failures. I have raised between 1,200 and 1,500 bushels of corn, 48 bushels of wheat, which I shall sow shortly, and 200 bushels of oats.

There are three neighborhood schools in this district of country. They are all doing well. The morals of this community are gradually improving. There is less dissipation than formerly. It is the curse of the country, and I pray God that the time will soon come when public opinion, or some other effectual means, will put down the whisky shops on the Texas side of Red river.

I have spent all the time I could in preaching, and have always had orderly and attentive congregations.

I am unable to give any information in reference to your first, second, third, fourth, and twelfth inquiries. I trust you will get all the information desired from those having better opportunities for information on these subjects than myself.

I remain yours, respectfully,

W. R. BAKER,
Supt. Armstrong Academy.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 63.

JULY 13, 1860.

Another session of the Fort Coffee and Newhope Academies has just closed, and I hasten to transmit to you my annual report.

This has been with us a year of mingled prosperity and adversity. The schools both opened as usual on the first Wednesday in October; the pupils were in good time and in apparent good health. We had

a full corps of good teachers all at their post, and we anticipated a prosperous year.

We have not been wholly disappointed, but we have been much embarrassed. In about three weeks after the opening, whooping-cough made its appearance in the Newhope school, and spread through it completely, and continued through the entire winter. We had some other sickness also, and one pupil died.

In the latter part of March the measles made its appearance in the neighborhood; the people became alarmed and asked to take their children home. The trustee thought it would be best to let them do so, and the school was suspended. It remained so till the first week in May, when we resumed again. Some had measles while they were at home, but others took them soon after they returned, so we had them in the school till in June.

Apart from these two maladies, the entire mission family enjoyed as good health as usual, save that Mrs. Molloy, principal of this school, so declined in health that she was compelled to give up teaching about the 1st of April, and retired from the charge at that time.

On reopening, we procured the services of Miss Virginia Tackitt, of Van Buren, Arkansas, who, to the close of the session, discharged the duties of principal to the school to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The annual examination of this school took place on the 5th instant in presence of the acting trustee and an unusually large collection of the patrons of the school and of the citizens generally.

The exercises consisted in a careful review of the studies of the session—the school being arranged under thirteen divisions or classes, each presenting a different branch of study, or a different degree of the same branch, and embraced the following, viz:

First class. Fourth Reader, two in the class.

Second class. Spelling on and off the book promiscuously, five in the class.

Third class. Third Reader, spelling, and defining, eight in the class.

Fourth class. Spelling on the book, (juveniles,) five in the class.

Fifth class. Second Reader, (thorough,) five in the class.

Sixth class. Spelling, (mere beginners,) nine in the class.

Seventh class. Spelling off the book, (advanced,) nine in the class.

Eighth class. First Reader, (just commenced,) ten in the class.

Ninth class. Primary Geography, (Mitchell's,) two in the class.

Tenth class. Arithmetic, First Part, (Davies') three in the class.

Eleventh class. Parley's Universal History, two in the class.

Twelfth class. Geography, (Mitchell's Intermediate,) one in the class.

Thirteenth class. English Grammar, (just commenced,) two in the class.

Thirteenth class. Arithmetic, (Davies') through reduction of denominate numbers, two in the class.

Original pieces of composition read by both members of the last class.

Considering the embarrassments under which we have labored this session, we think the pupils all did well; and, so far as we know, gave entire satisfaction to all concerned.

The Fort Coffee school opened at the same time that Newhope did, and under equally favorable circumstances; and, excepting whooping-

cough, the pupils enjoyed general good health up to the 1st of June, when measles broke out among the students and prevailed so extensively, that, by direction of the trustee, the school was closed and the pupils permitted to return home.

We are exceedingly sorry that this school had to close without a public examination. Rev. E. F. Walker, principal, and C. L. Walker, assistant, were the teachers to this school, and doubtless labored hard to advance the boys in their studies; and, but for the appearance of the measles in the school, I doubt not the boys would have stood a good examination in the different branches of study.

In reviewing the past, we feel grateful to Almighty God for his gracious providence in bringing us thus safely through the labors of another year; and, although we were called to mourn the death of one of our dear pupils, yet this has been less than the afflictions that others have had to bear under similar circumstances; and, though we have felt deeply solicitous that it should be otherwise with us, yet we have endeavored to be resigned to the will of Him who has the issue of life and death in His hands.

By the timely action of the general council at its late session, we have been greatly relieved in a financial point of view. We hope to be able the ensuing fall to report the schools almost out of debt.

This has, however, been a year of heavy expenses with us; such was the dilapidated state of the buildings, the farm, and the apparatus generally of both schools, that we are under the continual necessity of making repairs, buying implements and apparatus for carrying them on successfully, and this draws heavily and constantly on our funds.

We have a fine prospect for a good crop of corn, provided we get rain in a few days; we have about sixty-five acres in corn, which has been well cultivated. We have reaped and thrashed about 130 bushels of wheat. We have about four acres in Chinese sugar-cane, which looks fine, and from the yield of last year we judge this will produce molasses abundant for the supply of both schools the ensuing year.

We have raised a good supply of garden vegetables generally. Our live stock is doing finely—milk and butter in abundance, beef sufficient for all our wants, and a prospect for at least half the amount of pork needed next year.

In conclusion, we will state that we regard these schools in a prosperous state.

There is not that amount of improvement apparent among the people generally as we could wish, nor as much as we thought there was last year. The intemperate use of ardent spirits is fearfully on the increase, and with this there is a large increase in the commission of crime of various kinds, and human suffering increased of course in the same ratio. There is, withal, an interestedness manifested by many of the people on the subject of religion, of education, and general improvement.

Respectfully yours,

F. M. PAINE,

Superintendent of Fort Coffee and Newhope Academies.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 64.

NEWHOPE ACADEMY, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 14, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 6th ultimo, calling for information on certain points in reference to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, their schools, missions, &c., came to hand during my absence from home; hence, this has been delayed much beyond what it otherwise would have been, but I hasten now with pleasure to lay before you all the information in my possession, and—

1. I know of no tribes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw territory save themselves, a few Catawbias, in the northeast part of the Choctaw nation, and a remnant of Caddoes, in the northwest part of the Chickasaw nation.

2. Cannot answer.

3. Cannot answer.

4. The number of schools under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South *is five*, viz:

The Fort Coffee Academy, located on the Arkansas river, fifteen miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the northeast corner of the Choctaw nation, is a male school of fifty pupils, the maximum number, and exclusively for the benefit of the Choctaws. The Newhope Seminary, situate five miles south of the last named, and one mile nearly east of the old Choctaw agency, a school for girls exclusively, and fifty the highest number at any one time.

These schools are supported jointly by an annual appropriation of six thousand dollars by the Choctaw nation, and one thousand dollars by the Missionary Board of the said Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The past session they have been conducted by our superintendent, (myself,) born in Tennessee, aged 38 years, appointed by the presiding bishop of the Indian mission conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. I have been assisted by four regular teachers, viz: at Fort Coffee, Dr. E. F. Walker, born in —, aged 40 years, and C. L. Walker, born in Arkansas, aged 22 years. At Newhope, Mrs. M. J. Molloy, born in Ohio, aged 25 years, and Miss M. C. Paine, born in Missouri, aged 17 years.

Besides these, there have been employed several other white persons at different times and for different periods, but not considered as permanent employés.

The other schools are the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, Colbert Institute, and Bloomfield Academy, all in the Chickasaw nation. I suppose that the several superintendents of these schools will communicate to you the desired information in regard to each.

I believe that I have given all the information that I can save on the last (twelfth) point.

Among the Choctaws we have six regular missionaries, together with their families; some have their families in the nation and some have not. Among the Chickasaws we have four regular missionaries.

The names of those in the Choctaw nation are, Rev. Young Ewing, Rev. F. M. Paine, Rev. W. L. Molloy, Rev. — Southerland, Rev. —

Walker, Rev. G. S. Newman. Among the Chickasaws, Rev. J. C. Robinson, Rev. J. N. Hamill, Rev. J. Carr, Rev. H. Bacon. Age, place of birth, &c., is not known to me.

Very respectfully,

F. M. PAINE,
Supt. Fort Coffee and Newhope Academies.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 65.

SPENCER ACADEMY, *September 18, 1860.*

DEAR SIR: Absence from the country has prevented me from sending an earlier reply to your circular of August 6. I send with pleasure the information sought in so far as it relates to the institution under my care:

1. Our institution is called Spencer Academy. It is located on the old military road, heading from Fort Towson to Fort Smith, about ten miles north of the former place.

2. The last session closed on the 27th of June. At that time the number of scholars belonging to the school was one hundred. The whole number of pupils connected with the academy last session was one hundred and thirty. The largest number present at one time was one hundred and ten.

3. There are three male teachers connected with the institution, S. O. Lee and Charles Ives, both from Long Island, New York, and R. J. Young, from Butler, Pennsylvania. Messrs. Lee and Young are married men. Mrs. Lee is from Long Island and Mrs. Young from Butler. The teachers and their wives are between twenty and thirty years of age.

4. The other members of the mission family are Nath. Wiggins, Mrs. Wiggins, and their daughter, Miss S. B. Wiggins. They came from Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins are between fifty and sixty years of age, and Miss Wiggins is between twenty and thirty. The only other white persons connected with the institution are myself and my wife. I was born in Scotland, and came to Spencer from New York city. I am between forty and fifty years old. My wife was from Goshen, Connecticut, and came to Spencer from Newman, Georgia. Her age is between thirty and forty.

5. Spencer Academy is under the charge of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The mission-house, where the business of the board is transacted, is in New York city, No. 23 Center street.

6. The amount of money contributed by the board differs in different years, according to the necessities of the institution. The contract with the general council obliges the board to contribute \$2,000 a year; but the annual contribution of the board is sometimes double this amount. Taking the whole time the institution has been under the

direction of the Presbyterian Board, the amount of money contributed by the board towards the support of the school averages more than \$3,000 annually. In fourteen years the board has expended on Spencer Academy between \$15,000 and \$20,000, over and above the amount specified in the contract with the general council.

7. The Choctaw Nation contributes \$6,000 a year, and the United States government \$2,000 out of the civilization fund. Individual Indians contribute nothing for the support of Spencer.

Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER REID.

D. H. COOPER, Esq., *Indian Agent.*

No. 66.

NORWALK, C. N., *August 21, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular of August 6, I herewith transmit to you a report of the items of information therein required, as near as I can.

First, second, and third items I pass over, as my information in regard to them is so imperfect and unsatisfactory that I cannot even make a probable estimate.

There are four boarding schools in this district.

1. Spencer Academy, an institution for boys, located some ten miles northwest of Doaksville. The number of scholars stipulated to be boarded and taught in this school are 106. It is divided into three departments. Rev. Mr. Lee teaches the oldest and the more advanced scholars, Rev. H. A. Wentz the middle, and Robert J. Young the beginners.

Rev. A. Reid, the superintendent, has made arrangements to divide the cares of the institution from pastoral duties, to enable the superintendent to devote his time more wholly to the interest of the school. This policy, I conceive, will conduce much to the prosperity of the school. Mr. Wiggins has charge of the secular affairs. Mrs. Wiggins and Miss Wiggins, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Lee, each having their appropriate duties in connection with the institution; and a number of hired black people, both men and women. Spencer Academy is under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

2. Chuahla Female Seminary is located one mile from Doaksville, under the superintendency of the venerable Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury; teacher, Miss Child; and Miss Kendall the care of the girls out of school. The secular part of this school is conducted by Cyrus Kingsbury, jun., and his wife the care of the dining hall. There is a native young man who has a regular employment. Miss Child and Miss Kendall have returned to the East.

3. Wheelock Female Seminary is located about eighteen miles east of Doaksville. Superintendent, Rev. John Edwards; teacher, Miss Lucy Lovell; Miss Mary Lovell care of the girls out of school—these ladies have also left; Mr. S. T. Libby charge of the secular affairs of

the school. The pupils are boarded in his family. Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Libby have their duties in connection with this school. One black man and black woman, and a young man, are regularly employed about the institution.

4. Iyanubbi Female Seminary is located near the Arkansas State line, in the eastern part of the nation. Superintendent, J. D. Chamberlain; Mrs. Chamberlain charge of dining hall; teacher, Miss Gaston; and Miss Dade charge of girls out of school. This school closed on the 1st of May, and the superintendent dismissed from further service.

The three female boarding schools above reported were, until July, 1859, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, but having discontinued their connection with said board, the general council at its last session authorized the board of trustees to enter into contracts with their respective superintendents for four years at the furthest. Whereupon the superintendent at Chuahla Female Seminary agreed to carry forward the school for that length of time; the superintendent at Wheelock till the first of July, 1860; and at Iyanubbi till the first of May, 1860. An overture has been made to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to place the two last named under its care.

To the four boarding schools there is contributed by the nation, as follows: \$6,000 to Spencer, and \$1,600 to each of the others. The boards with which they were respectively connected were required in the contract to contribute annually one seventh in proportion to the amount contributed to each by the nation.

I visited each of these schools twice during the session, and the Koonsha Female Seminary, in Pushmataha district, once; and I think I can say, from personal observation, that the past session has been one of pleasantness and progress among the students generally; and it is but due to the superintendents, teachers, and others connected with the various institutions, to say that they are deserving of our confidence and continued patronage. And I here take occasion solemnly to protest against the wholesale denunciation, through the newspaper medium, against the missionaries. It is acknowledged by all that a mighty change has taken place in the social and moral condition of the Choctaws. To whom can the credit belong, so far as human agency is concerned, but to the few faithful missionaries that have stood by us in times of adversity as well as prosperity.

Rev. Cyrus Byington, another of our old missionaries, and his wife, have a station a few hundred yards from Iyanubbi school. Mr. Byington devotes his time to preaching.

Rev. Dr. S. L. Hobbs and his wife have a station in the northern part of this district, and has a neighborhood school, for which there is an annual allowance of \$400 from our school fund.

In the foregoing report of persons connected with our public schools, I have not given their respective native places and ages, required by your circular, as it would be difficult for me to procure them. They are Presbyterians, so far as I know.

There are five neighborhood schools in this district, viz:

Lenox, amount of allowance.....	\$400
Apehka, amount of allowance.....	300
Kolih Tuklo, amount of allowance.....	300
Cedar Creek, amount of allowance.....	300
Toli Holihta, amount of allowance.....	300

In regard to some of these, I can say they are doing a good work in diffusing light and knowledge through the neighborhood in which they are situated. There is an annual appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars to this district for this object. Besides, we have twenty-five Sunday schools, taught two days in the week, to adults as well as children, in the Choctaw language; apparently insignificant, yet, through the good hand of God, they are doing a mighty work in renovating the mind and freeing the mass of the people from the shackles of heathenish customs and habits, and should, by all means, be fostered by public patronage.

I wish to say here, that the people are very anxious to have their sons and daughters educated; of this we have ample evidence, from the fact that great numbers apply for places in the boarding schools, and are obliged to be refused, the present number being altogether inadequate to supply the demand. I have long since been satisfied that, if the Choctaws, as a people, are ever to be brought to a state of civilization, it must be through the instrumentality of boarding schools; and, if there are means on hand, there should be an additional number established. This I consider the only feasible plan to bring forward, as expeditiously as possible, the great body of the Choctaw people,

In conclusion, I would say that the last year has been one of anxious solicitude for the welfare and comfort of our people, on account of the scarcity of corn, and it was hoped that this year would prove a year of plenty, but the crops have been cut off far short of any year ever known before. The prospect is truly gloomy to many families, as their old corn has been entirely exhausted, and they have barely managed to get along—and now their expectations of a new crop have utterly failed; want and starvation stare them in the face; alarming distress and suffering must inevitably ensue unless some adequate provision is made in some way or other.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your most obedient servant,

JOS. DUKES.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent to Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 67.

WAPANUCKA INSTITUTE,
July 20, 1860.

SIR: The condition and operations of this school during the year ending July 1, instant, will be indicated by the following statements:

The term of teaching began on the first Wednesday of October last, according to the arrangement of the Chickasaw authorities, and ended with the month of June, making the term of active operation nine months.

The whole number of Chickasaw girls in school during the year was 122. The average number for the whole term was $92\frac{1}{2}$.

From this statement it will be seen that the change of scholars has been unusually frequent; and this has been seriously detrimental to the interest of the school.

According to the plan of operation, the pupils of the institution are divided into three separate schools, and classed according to their acquirements. Each of these divisions constitutes a separate school, which is permanently under the care and instruction of the same lady. The only changes between these separate schools are such as become necessary from the advancement and promotion of the pupils from a lower to a higher division.

The primary school has been classed and exercised as follows, viz:

The first class of seven girls were regularly exercised in the Second Reader and the New Testament, and made good progress in reading. The other studies of the class were spelling, both in the book and from memory, mental arithmetic, Scripture, and Catechism.

The second class of fourteen used the First Reader in their reading exercises, and were carefully drilled in spelling, both in the book and from memory, to which were added daily recitations in Scripture and the Catechism.

The third class of eight were confined to the exercises of reading and spelling in the First Reader, in connection with the ordinary lessons from Scripture and the Catechism.

A fourth class of five were mere beginners, their lessons consisting only of spelling and such religious instructions as were suited to their capacities.

The middle school was classed and exercised thus:

The first class of six studied mental arithmetic, Ray's First Part, read well in the Second Reader, and had made good progress in writing. In the exercise of memory they were regularly trained in spelling, and in recitations from the Scriptures and the Catechism.

The second class of six read very well in the Second Reader and the New Testament; had regular exercises in spelling, both in the book and from memory, and had made some proficiency in writing. They had carefully studied Ray's Mental Arithmetic, first part, as far as division, and had daily recitations in the Scriptures and the Catechism.

The third class of eight were reading in the Second Reader and New Testament; had recited the first part of arithmetic as far as multiplication, including the tables connected with these rules; and had just begun writing. In the cultivation of memory they had daily exercises in spelling, in the Scriptures, and in the Catechism.

A fourth class of eight were reading in the Second Reader, and were carefully trained in spelling from memory. They had committed the Child's Catechism, and some hymns, and portions of Scripture.

The most advanced division consisted of four classes.

The first class of eight studied arithmetic, English grammar, geo-

graphy, reading, writing, and spelling. In arithmetic they had gone as far as percentage, and were well drilled that far. In grammar they have made good proficiency, both in the definitions and in parsing. They have been through Smith's Quarto Geography; and were extensively exercised in drawing the maps on black boards, in which exercise they are regarded as quite successful.

The second class of nine have studied arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, and spelling. In practical arithmetic, they had gone into fractions, and had carefully reviewed; and in geography they had reviewed through the map of Europe. In the other exercises mentioned their progress has been commendable.

The third class of twelve had studied Ray's Mental Arithmetic, second part, as far as division, and Smith's Quarto Geography through the middle States; and their progress in reading, writing, and spelling may be regarded as ordinary.

A fourth class of seven had gone into multiplication in arithmetic, Ray's second part, and had studied and reviewed twenty pages in Smith's Quarto Geography. This class was required to give special attention to reading, and had made ordinary progress in writing and spelling.

All the classes in this division have had regular daily lessons in the Scriptures, and two of the classes have recited the Catechism regularly. The reading books used in this division were McGuffey's, third, fourth, and fifth parts.

- Happily there was far less change of scholars in this department during the term than in either of the others, and consequently the progress of the pupils has in general been better than in the other divisions.

In the domestic or family department the girls are also separated into three divisions, each of which is under the care of a separate lady, to whom the girls look for instruction in all matters connected with sewing, knitting, the care of their own rooms, ironing their own clothes, &c.

The institution has been favored, during the past year, with a full number of helpers, who have been able to discharge their respective duties with but little interruption; and this has greatly relieved us in three general visitations of sickness through which the institution passed during the year. We were first visited by measles, which extended to more than half of the pupils, and to other members of the family. We next encountered whooping-cough, which was not quite so extensive as the measles, but was very troublesome, and occasioned much interruption in the studies of the younger girls; and, finally, many of the children were prostrated with pneumonia, which again arrested our progress in study, and also led to the returning home of a number of the pupils, who did not again return to the school.

Four of our girls died during the term; three of them ended their days here, and one died a few days after returning home. In all these afflictions we have been afflicted, and have shared the sorrows of those

who have been bereaved of their children, and with them we would acknowledge the hand of God, in sorrow and in joy, in adversity and in prosperity.

Yours, respectfully,

H. BALENTINE,

Superintendent pro tem. Wapanucka Institute.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,

Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 68.

CHICKASAW MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY,

August 6, 1860.

SIR: Time, with its ever onward motion, has carried us forward through another year; and by the kind, protective care of our Heavenly Father, without any severe affliction befalling us, or the sad wail of death being heard in our midst. Truly we have reason for unceasing gratitude, leading to renewed and more constant obedience.

Our school during the year has been peaceful and prosperous. The general attendance good, falling little short of our full number—one hundred. The scholars were cheerfully obedient, and their improvement was very respectable, not only in books, but in conduct, gentlemanly behavior, and Christian character.

The session or school year closed, as by appointment of the general superintendent, June 22, with an examination of all the scholars in the various branches they had studied, which embraced those of the primary class, as spelling, reading, &c., with writing, mental and written arithmetic, geography, English grammar, natural philosophy, and algebra.

The examination was without any special previous preparation, and selections for the purpose were made promiscuously from every part of the course they had studied, exhibiting the scholars in their true condition, making reasonable deduction in their favor on account of embarrassment. It was had in the presence of a large number of respectable citizens and strangers, to which we have the pleasure of adding to the number the United States agent, the general superintendent of the Chickasaw schools, and Rev. S. Ewing, presiding elder of the district. Remarks were made at the close by the agent, the elder, and others in terms of commendation, and to us highly satisfactory and instructive to all.

It affords me pleasure to say that I can see nothing to prevent the school from going on to a high degree of prosperity; working out, by the blessing of a kind Providence, a great good not only to the youth, but to the nation at large, which we earnestly desire and pray may be case. In the improvement of the property of the institution, except to keep it in good condition and finish some we had begun before, we have done but little.

In our agricultural department we have shared with our neighbors the adversities of the season. The blighting frosts of winter greatly

injured our wheat, and the long and excessive drought of the summer has cut short our other crops, leaving us short in supplies and with scant pay for our tillage; and though it continues, surely we have no right to murmur.

Let me add my testimony to the evidences of the prominent truth pressing itself upon us, that of the general advancement of the Chickasaw people in all the elements of enlightened civilization. True, there prevails that great evil that so generally obtains even in the States—a want of efficiency in the execution of laws; and we have, too, the evil of intemperance fostered by a class of unprincipled white men south of the division line selling for mere love of gain to the Indians poisoned stuff they call whisky, while they know it makes them demons, induces crime, and, leads to destruction. Yet with the great body of the people there is a marked progressive improvement, evincing a rapid preparation to become an integral part of the body politic of the great nation by which they are encircled.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. C. ROBINSON,
Supt. Chickasaw M. L. Academy.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.

U. S. Agent for the Chickasaws, &c.

No. 69.

CHICKASAW MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY,
September 24, 1860.

SIR: In answer to the inquiries made in your circular of August 6, I would say, that I know of no tribes living in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country but themselves and a small company of Shawnees, located near the Canadian, who, I believe, have been adopted by the Chickasaws. The number of souls in each I do not definitely know; nor their approximate wealth, either national or individual.

The number of schools in the Chickasaw nation in operation at present is four: Wapanucka, a female school of 100 scholars, located about forty miles north of Red river, and one and one eighth west of the Choctaw and Chickasaw line, under the control of the Presbyterian (Old School) Church.

Colbert Institute, a male school of sixty scholars, located about eighteen miles west of north from Wapanucka, being about five miles west of the line.

Bloomfield Academy, a female school of forty-five scholars, located in the eastern part of the Chickasaw nation, near Red river.

The Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, a male school of 100 scholars, located about ten miles northwest from Fort Washita, and about two and a half miles from Washita river. It, with the two above named, is under the direction of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The teachers in the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy for the past session were three, with assistants, as follows:

Rev. Wm. Jones, born in Arkansas, aged thirty-eight. Employed at Fort Coffee, Choctaw Nation.

G. R. Buchanan, born in England, aged twenty-four, employed in Texas.

Dr. W. H. Pierce, teacher of irregular classes, born in the State of Tennessee, aged twenty-six years.

Miss M. S. Hughes, seamstress, born in Arkansas, aged twenty-two, employed in Arkansas.

Mrs. S. Hail, seamstress, born in Tennessee, aged about thirty, employed at the institution.

Stephen S. Hail, farmer, born in Tennessee, aged about thirty-five, employed in Texas.

J. C. Robinson, superintendent, born in England, emigrated to the United States in 1816, now aged fifty-six, employed or appointed from Kentucky.

Mrs. M. C. Robinson, born in Kentucky, aged forty-three, matron.

Besides the above, we have from time to time others that may be called irregulars.

I have omitted J. H. Carter, steward, born in Virginia, aged forty-two. Mrs. C. Carter, born in Kentucky, aged forty-one.

The society pays to this institution, by special contract, \$1,500 per annum, and the nation \$7,000, though the society often pays \$2,000, exclusive of clothing. Nothing is contributed by individual Indians.

The number of missionaries now employed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the Chickasaw Nation, including those so regarded at the schools, is fourteen, viz: three at Colbert, four at the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, and four at Bloomfield. All our teachers or employés are not so regarded, but those only that enter upon the work from religious motives, and not merely for pay.

One white man and two native preachers are on the circuit.

Very respectfully,

J. C. ROBINSON,

Sup't Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

United States Agent, &c.

No. 70.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY, C. N.,

August 10, 1860.

SIR: You will please accept the following report from this school for the scholastic year ending June 20:

Through a kind providence, we have been favored with good general health, a better attendance than usual, and more than ordinary prosperity in the school.

The stipulated number of students for this school is forty-five girls. Received during the year forty-nine, and closed with forty-one present. Three were absent on account of sickness.

A public examination of the school at its close gave, as far as we know, general satisfaction.

The course of instruction in the day school has been (beginning with the alphabet) spelling, reading, writing, Miss Swift's Philosophy, geography, English grammar, Watts on the Mind, arithmetic, (mental and written,) and United States history.

In Sabbath school we have had a thorough course of catechetical and Bible instruction.

At intervals, without interference with either of the above departments, vocal music has been taught to the whole school, and a few of the most advanced have taken lessons on the melodeon, in which they have taken great delight, and a few of them have made very fair proficiency.

In compliance with an act of the Chickasaw legislature, the necessary arrangements are now making for the increase of this school to sixty scholars, which will be in readiness for its next regular opening on the first Monday in October.

Our small farm, of about forty acres, yielded a very fair crop of oats, rye, and Hungarian grass, our wheat, in common with others, was almost an entire failure.

Notwithstanding the excessive drought, there will be a surplus of corn raised in this neighborhood.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. CARR.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

United States Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 71.

WICHITA AGENCY, LEASED DISTRICT,
September 26, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to present the following as my annual report.

In consequence of my very recent arrival at this post, only having relieved the late Agent Blain, on the 10th instant, my report must necessarily be meager, not having had sufficient time or possessing a sufficient knowledge of these people to present in detail many things connected with them, which might be interesting to you, and of profit to the government. Since my arrival, I have not spared any pains to gather information, with a hope to contribute something useful.

In entering upon the duties of this agency, I found things connected with it in rather bad condition, the houses occupied as a temporary agency, in a state of dilapidation, the employés on the reserve without employment, and apparently without control, no office papers upon which to found an official action, no instructions, no treaties, no copy of the intercourse laws, no copy of contract for supplying Indians, no census roll, no copy of the "treaty between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws"—(in reference to this reserve)—nothing. The Indians appear cheerful and happy, notwithstanding they complain

loudly of the scanty supplies of provisions, which they say is furnished, and of their destitute condition in reference to clothing, although the late Agent Blain made a three weeks' issue in advance, on the eve of my coming, which he said would terminate the contract for furnishing supplies. The Indians generally in five or six days after the issue made by the agent, were complaining that they were entirely out of provisions. I am of opinion, and previous experience convinces me of the fact, that provision issues to Indians should be made weekly or oftener. All Indians with whom I am acquainted are an improvident people, they have no care for the future; when they have plenty, they will eat most inordinately, revel over it, sing, dance, and sleep until it is gone, and then they will complain for the want of more supplies. I would respectfully suggest the propriety and necessity of some change being made in reference to the provision issues to these people. They have but very recently concluded to pursue the walks and imitate the example of civilized men, their previous habits and manner of life are wholly different from ours, they have been reared upon meat, and when plenty is furnished, they care but little for anything else; they will use bread, it is true, but its use is regarded more as a delicacy or luxury than otherwise. They set a higher estimate upon sugar and coffee than anything else, except meat; they will part with their most valued trinket or pony to procure it. In the first attempt of the government to settle and civilize a large portion of these Indians in Texas, they were furnished with two pounds of fresh beef, and three quarters of a pound of flour, with an adequate portion of salt as a ration, which was only sufficient fully to supply them, and silence their murmurs, with the addition of \$2,212 50 per quarter, as a contingent fund, which was expended for their benefit in the purchase of sugar and coffee, rewards for meritorious actions, clothing for destitute and neglected old people, and for all the necessary contingent expenses incident to Indians and an agency. You will therefore readily conceive that they are a patient people to submit to the present arrangements, when they are, in fact, more destitute for clothing, tents, and provision than their relatives, the adjacent wild tribes. It is true that an ample supply of clothing is in expectancy, and that good houses for many of them are, or will soon be in process of erection; but in order fully to consummate the humane and praiseworthy objects of the government, a contingent fund should be appropriated equal, at least, to the amount originally furnished a portion of them in Texas for one year longer, to cheer and reconcile them.

They have been overcast by a series of peculiar misfortunes, and have met with the cruelest reverses I ever knew. After many years of strife and the shedding of blood in Texas, they in good faith entered into treaty stipulations, quietly settled upon the portion of lands allotted to them, and industriously cleared and cultivated fields, built houses, and for the brief space of time which they were permitted to pursue an honest and peaceful life, they improved more rapidly in the arts of civilization by a hundred per cent. than any other tribe or tribes of which I have any knowledge. But alas! this season of quietness and peace was but too soon to terminate; evil-minded and designing men commenced their work of desolation upon them; outrages

and monstrosities were committed, difficult to realize in an enlightened age; their property was destroyed; some of their women and children killed, and the remainder threatened to be hunted down; until finally they were forced to abandon Texas and settle here. They did so, under promises of peace, protection, and ample supplies, until such time as they could learn to become a self-sustaining people. But they appear still to be pursued and threatened by the Texans; and to add to their misfortune the extraordinary drought which has visited this portion of country has not only cut off everything attempted to be raised by them in the way of agriculture, but has destroyed the grass for many miles around. They are a willing and obedient people, tired of a wandering or nomadic life, and anxious to learn the arts and customs of civilized men. If furnished the supplies above indicated, and the season should prove reasonably favorable, I have no hesitation in saying that by such improvements as can be made upon them during the ensuing year, afterwards they will be enabled to sustain themselves, if not altogether, with very little assistance in the way of meat; provided, however, that the necessary supply of hands, animals, and materials be furnished to prepare fields and instruct them in their agricultural pursuits.

The best improvement found on the reserve is a private enterprise of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian located here. He has a pretty good double log-house, with two shed rooms in rear, a porch in front, and two fire-places, and a field of forty-one and a half acres inclosed with a good stake-and-rider rail fence, thirty-six and a half of which had been cultivated. I find a prairie bottom which has been inclosed by the employés on the reserve, eight rails high, which contains $198\frac{1}{2}$ acres, ten acres of which were plowed, and an effort made at cultivation by an Indian connected with the Caddoes, and fifty-six and three quarters furrowed and planted in corn by the employés, but not cultivated. The Caddoes have eighty-four and a half acres in cultivation, consisting of different small fields or patches, some of which have tolerably good fences. They have twenty-three picket houses covered with grass and eighteen with boards. The Anahdahkoes have seventy-six and a half acres inclosed, seventy-three and a half of which have been cultivated, and, like the Caddoes, it consists of small fields or patches, with tolerably good fences. They have thirty-three picket houses covered with grass and five with boards; also one log-house covered with boards. The Wichitas have 141 acres which they have cultivated with hoes, one side of which has a rail fence, the remainder of the inclosure consisting of brush and sticks. They have no houses, but a number of wigwams, covered with grass. The Wacoos, Tahwacarroes, and Kechies have seventy-three acres, which they have cultivated with hoes, and inclosed with brush and sticks. They have no houses but a number of grass wigwams. The Tonkahuas have twenty-three and a half acres in cultivation, inclosed with brush and sticks. Their houses consist of a frame-work of poles thatched with grass. The Ionies have fourteen acres in cultivation, inclosed with brush. They have three log-houses covered with boards. The Camanches have no land in cultivation, but have split and piled 7,800 rails. They

have no houses worthy of remark. Their habitations consist of shat-
tered tents and a few lodges covered with grass.

It will be perceived that the aggregate amount of land cultivated by
Indians on this reserve are 456 acres, but owing to the extraordinary
dry season no corn was raised and but little fodder secured.

As I have always found it difficult to get a correct census roll of
Indians, I have concluded to wait until the goods designed for them
arrive; then they can be counted accurately; but, unless there is
something which will induce them all to appear, it is almost impossi-
ble to get a correct count. At present, I shall rely upon the best
information I can obtain from the interpreters, and govern my issues
accordingly.

A considerable amount of sickness, and a number of deaths, are
reported to have occurred among the Indians during the past year. I
am of opinion that a large portion of the sickness might have been
traced to their inattention to policing and cleansing their camps. It
is, however, true that dissolute practices and self-abuse have engen-
dered diseases amongst them which they entail upon their posterity,
making its appearance in the form of scrofula, blindness, weakness of
the spine, and in various other forms. To check this fearful malady
would be an act not only of justice to them, but of humanity; and I
would respectfully recommend that a suitable physician be employed,
with an adequate salary, to visit them regularly, administer to their
necessities, and advise them in reference to their future course of
conduct.

At the time the Indians abandoned their settlement in Texas, they
were assured by the late superintendent of Indians in Texas (Major
Neighbors) that they would be remunerated for the losses sustained
during their residence there, in reference to which careful memoranda
were taken of the amount and description of the same, which were
transmitted to the department. Therefore, allow me to call your par-
ticular attention to the subject at the earliest practicable moment, in
order that these unfortunate people may have extended to them a
simple act of justice.

With these facts submitted, I have the honor to be, very respect-
fully, your obedient servant,

M. LEEPER,
United States Indian Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 72.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY, SANTA FÉ, N. M.,
September 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following
as my annual report of the condition of the several tribes of Indians
in this superintendency.

The Navajoes, as I have already noted in previous communications, are at war with our people, their hostilities never having entirely ceased since the war of 1858. The destruction of life and property that has resulted from this long-continued unsettled condition of the tribe has been immense, and has been the cause of grievous complaints on the part of the citizens of the Territory, who were led, by the repeated assurances given them by the authorities of the government, to believe that effective measures would be taken to protect them against these predatory incursions. The promises have remained unfulfilled, and, in the place of relief, the evils have been permitted to increase and accumulate, until there is now no security to life or property, even in the towns and villages.

Since November last they have been clearly recognized as being in a state of war, yet, notwithstanding their repeated and almost daily incursions upon the settlements, no hostile demonstration has been made against them, unless what has been done by the citizens may be so termed. On some occasions they have been pursued by small detachments of troops, and compelled to abandon the herds which they were driving off; but in almost every case of this kind they have escaped without sustaining any other damage than the loss of their booty. This indifference and want of energy on the part of those who have been placed here for the purpose of protecting the people against the forays of these hostile tribes has had the effect of emboldening the latter and giving them confidence in their own bravery and prowess, until they now invade the settlements, committing depredations almost within sight of the capitol, without fear of punishment. Considering the native instincts of the Indians, it is almost surprising that other tribes have not been stimulated to indulge in similar practices, from witnessing the success attending the Navajoes, and the utter failure on the part of the government to even restrain, much less to visit upon the marauders the punishment they so justly merit.

This condition of things will inevitably result most unfortunately for the Navajoes themselves, and it may be that it will end in their destruction. If they had been restrained by a rigid and vigorous course of policy, and made to understand that the power of the government was adequate for the protection of its citizens, and the chastisement of wrong-doers, they could have been reduced to a condition of peace and quiet months ago, and thus would have been avoided the necessity of the severe discipline to which they now, most undoubtedly deserve to be subjected, and which alone can, in the nature of things, render secure the most valuable property interests of the Territory. All their neighbors are in the number of their enemies, and entertain a common desire to see their destruction. A campaign is now organized against them, in which the United States troops, Mexican citizens, Pueblo Indians, and Utah Indians, are all taking part. These united forces will not amount to less than three thousand men. What will be the result of this campaign is yet to be seen; it is to be hoped, however, that it will terminate the destruction of life and property by which the Territory has been harassed for the last ten months.

It is impossible, in the existing condition of affairs, to make even a

suggestion relative to the future management of this tribe; for we cannot tell how they will come out of the war. It may be that the campaign, like others that have preceded it, will be a failure. If so, their incursions will of course continue, and the Indian department should attempt no control over them. But if, on the other hand, they should be properly chastised and subdued, we will endeavor to bring them within the regulations of the department and put them under a course of training that will secure their good behavior and be calculated to restore them to a self-supporting condition and prevent their becoming a charge upon the government.

The goods sent out for distribution among the Navajoes during the years 1859 and 1860 are yet in store at the superintendency, with the exception of a small amount issued to that part of the tribe known as the "Sandoval band." No more presents will be made to them until we have strong assurance of their humility and good conduct. In my opinion, it would be impolitic to make the issues to them before we are entirely satisfied they have in good faith determined to adopt pacific modes of life and cease their predatory habits.

The Indians on our northern border consist of the Utahs and Jicarilla Apaches. The Utahs are divided into numerous bands, occupying the country lying between the settlements of California, Utah, and New Mexico. That part of the tribe properly belonging to this superintendency are known as the Tabahuaches, Mohuaches, and Capots.

Of the Tabahuaches and Mohuaches, the report of Agent Carson, forwarded by the last mail, gives very reliable information, except in regard to numbers. It is somewhat difficult to estimate their numbers, even approximately. When I met them last month at the Conejos, for the purpose of making the annual distribution of presents, their number exceeded the estimate given in Agent Carson's report; but they were doubtless accompanied by Indians from other bands. Their conduct during the past year has been good. Some thefts have been charged against them, but when their condition is taken into consideration—situated, as they are, adjoining the settlements and almost daily coming in contact with the herds of the citizens—the only wonder is that more robberies are not committed by them.

The Capotes, another band of the Utahs, are under the charge of Special Agent Pfeiffer. Although these are a distinct band from the Pah-utes, they are often together. When I met them at Abiquin, in August, there could not have been less than from 1,400 to 1,500 present, but it was known that many Pah-utes were among them. Thefts have also been charged against the Capotes, but they were few in number. This band is well disposed, living in the utmost harmony with the settlers on the frontiers.

The Jicarilla Apaches are also under charge of Agent Pfeiffer, but they occasionally receive rations from Agent Carson, at the Taos agency. It has been estimated that this band has about 700 people; they, however, exceeded that number when I met them last month. There was on that occasion a very general attendance of the band, and, with a few Mescaleros who were with them, the number could not have been much below 1,000. These Apaches live in the mount-

ains which lie between Santa Fé, Taos, and Abiquin. This season they planted some corn, beans, and pumpkins, but not sufficient to contribute a great deal to their support. They manufacture a species of potter's ware used in this country, the sale of which, together with the rations received from the government, enable them to live. These Apaches, as well as the Utahs, as I have stated in former reports, are much addicted to drunkenness, a vice to which they will yield until they are removed from the settlements and confined to agricultural districts. Thus situated, they would be out of the reach of the evil influences by which they are now surrounded, and could in a short time be taught to maintain themselves by labor. Until this is done their condition will not be improved.

The policy of making them presents, as now pursued, is not calculated to secure them any permanent advantage, and it may be a question if it is not really a disadvantage, especially to the Jicarilla Apaches. My attention was more particularly directed to the subject in making the last issues than on any former occasion; and I think it would be safe to assert that there was not one third of the articles issued to the Apaches that did not pass into the hands of the whisky dealers before the expiration of three days after the issue. This was also the case with some of the Utahs, but it was by no means to be so generally observed among them. If the Indians were isolated upon reserves we could prevent this illicit traffic, and the goods given them would be of great advantage to their families.

The labor of locating these tribes would doubtless, at first, be attended with trouble, but in the end we will have to meet it, and it might as well be met now as at some future day; for you may rest assured that it is the only policy that will improve the condition of the Indian, and at the same time relieve the government from an endless amount of trouble and expense. As now situated, they are liable at any moment to come in collision with the citizens. A trifling quarrel or misunderstanding might result in a war that would cost the government double the amount that it would require to locate and settle the Indians.

The Mescalero band of Apaches inhabit the country in the vicinity of Fort Stanton. They number between six and seven hundred, and in character very much resemble the Jicarillas. The band was for some time divided, one part of them occupying a hostile position to the government, but owing to the prudent management of Captain Claiborne, who has been in command at Fort Stanton, they are again united and all seem well disposed. They are at present in the charge of Mr. W. B. Stapp, who has lately been acting as special agent.

When I visited Stanton in April last, I contracted with Mr. H. M. Beckwith for the planting of sixty acres of corn, beans, and pumpkins for the use of the Indians. The last information I had from the crop it promised a profitable yield, although it had been somewhat injured by the drought.

The presents for the Mescaleros are now on the road to Stanton, and I will start out in a few days to make the issues.

Agent Steck's report has not yet been received, nor have I heard from him since his return from Washington city.

Some rumors have lately reached me of robberies having been committed by the Indians under charge of Agent Steck, the particulars of which have not reached us, and it is probable we will have no reliable information on the subject until we hear from the agent.

The authority given Agent Steck to locate a reserve and settle the Indians under his charge is a move in the right direction, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the same policy may be adopted with other tribes until all are settled and made to cultivate the soil. As I have often stated before, unless this is done the improvement of the Indians must be slow. The Gila Apaches are those which come immediately under the charge of Agent Steck. They embrace what are called the Mimbres and Mogollon bands, but when the reserve, which is being surveyed and located, is properly established, I would respectfully advise that the Chilicagua Apaches be also located with the two former. The three bands will number some fifteen or sixteen hundred souls, have intermarried, and are indeed the same people in language, character, and habits.

I would also recommend that the Mescalero and Jicarilla bands be united and removed to the same district. They number about the same as the three former, have intermarried, and are in truth the same people.

The proposed change would bring the whole Apache tribe together in a district of country peculiarly suited for the home of the Indian. When thus united they would form a nation of eight or nine thousand souls. All cultivating more or less, they could in a short time, if favorably located, be made self-supporting. They are generally regarded as having but little character, and are considered the most rascally and treacherous tribe on the continent. Whilst I will not undertake to vindicate them from this wholesale censure, it may be doubted whether it is wholly just. They are certainly more inclined to labor than many of the other tribes, and I doubt not can be colonized and reduced to the pueblo system with less trouble than any other tribe within our borders.

For information with regard to the Indians of Arizona, you are referred to the report of Agent Walker herewith inclosed. The Pimas and Maricopas are no doubt interesting Pueblos, highly deserving the fostering care of the government, but I can give you no information in respect to them that you have not already in the Indian department.

The Papagos occupy an unproductive district of country bordering upon Sonora, and are in character and habits very similar to the Pimos and Maricopas. They are industrious, but owing to the sterile character of the country which they inhabit, they are barely able to subsist themselves. They merit assistance from the government. The Piñalenos and Tontos, who occupy the country bordering upon the settlements of Arizona, have committed frequent depredations upon the miners and others residing upon that frontier during the past spring and summer. Some additional troops having been ordered to that section, it is probable they will be able to prevent further aggressions.

The Pueblo Indians of this Territory remain the same quiet and industrious people they have always been. Agent Kendrick's report

in regard to them contains important suggestions to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Commissioner. The most pressing necessity of the Indians of these pueblos is the establishment of schools among them. A small amount annually appropriated for this purpose would produce the most happy results. Being now excellent farmers, the benefits of a plain education would make them worthy and useful citizens.

Agent Head, recently appointed, has been placed in charge of the Tabahuaches band of Utahs, and his agency located at the Conejos. This agency will prevent the Tabahuaches from resorting to the Abiquin agency for rations, which they have been doing more or less for the last year.

The Camanches and Kiowas have made frequent incursions into the settlements on our eastern border during the spring and summer, causing some trouble and loss to the citizens. On their last visit they were attacked by a body of troops at Hache's Rancho, and several were reported killed. Since then they have not returned.

I suggested to you some time ago the propriety of placing an agent at Hache's, or some point near there, to take charge of the Camanches, who now occupy the country upon the Canadian. They very frequently visit the settlements, and never do so without committing some outrage upon the people. The presence of an agent there would doubtless prevent occurrences of this kind.

It is highly important that the indemnity claims for Indian depredations in this Territory be disposed of. If the principle is to be recognized that the government is responsible for those claims, let it be done, and proper steps taken to ascertain the amount of those which are valid. As the matter now stands, it is a never ending source of trouble to those connected with the Indian department, and must continue so to be until the claims are either rejected or paid.

The goods intended for the Indians the present year have been sent off to the different agencies, but not without considerable risk. Those sent to Fort Thorn, the headquarters of Agent Steck, passed over one of the most dangerous roads in the Territory with no other guard than the teamsters. The public property should not be subjected to this exposure while the country is filled with troops; and it suggests the propriety of giving the superintendents authority *by law* to demand of commandants of departments escorts in cases of such emergencies. It is true that the predecessors of Colonel Fauntleroy in the command of this department have always had the courtesy to tender the use of the troops in such cases; but the withholding such courtesy now demonstrates the necessity of vesting the superintendents with the proposed authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. COLLINS,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 73.

TAOS AGENCY, *August 29, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, under which I have the honor to serve, I submit the following report of the condition of this agency during the last year:

It gives me pleasure to state that the Indians under my charge have continued during the year in the peaceful pursuit of their vocation, which is the chase, and are on friendly terms with all the citizens.

The hunting grounds of the Tabahuaches being in the section of country where the whites are in search of gold, their game is becoming exceedingly scarce; much of it having been killed by the settlers, and a great deal of it driven from the country. Hence it will be absolutely necessary to feed them during the approaching winter months. Although the whites are scattered all over their usual hunting grounds, which extend from the St. Louis Pass and the Valle Solada west to the Grand river, the Indians do not molest them, but permit them to pass and repass undisturbed. They, however, do not appear to be entirely satisfied with the encroachments which are thus being made upon what they are accustomed to consider their rights; but as long as the whites do not interfere with them or sell them intoxicating beverages, I think they will continue friendly with the people, both of the mines and the Territory. Their number of all ages and sexes is about 1,800.

The Mohuache band of Utahs are not as numerous as the Tabahuaches, they numbering about 850 or 900 souls. They live much nearer the settlements; and from their intercourse with the people of the Territory are constantly becoming more and more addicted to the use of ardent spirits. I have used every exertion in my power to discover the guilty persons who sell them spirituous liquors, but all my efforts have proved unavailing. These Indians do not follow the chase as closely as the Tabahuaches, and are consequently more frequently seen in the settlements.

In my opinion, the best policy the government can adopt in the regulation and management of these two bands of Utahs would be to have them settled upon reserves, and furnished with a few good farmers and mechanics, who could and would instruct them in husbandry and the mechanic arts. Their minds are tractable, and capable of receiving impressions which would in a comparatively short time, under judicious training, enable them to obtain an honest subsistence for themselves and families. It is true that the older members of the tribes, who are confirmed in their present habits of life, might be obstinate in their resistance to the change; but they, in the course of nature, must pass away in a few years, and the young generation which is now growing up to take their places, can be educated in such a manner as to make them submit to the habits and customs of civilized life with facility. To effect this reformation will be required the labor of years, but, in my opinion, would in the end prove a measure of economy to the government and a blessing to the Indians.

For a period it would be necessary to keep a small body of troops near their reserves to protect them from the incursions of the roving

bands on the great plains, with which they are often at war, as well as to show them that government has the power to compel them to keep within their own limits, and not encroach upon the rights of others.

If some policy of this kind is not adopted by the government, and if provisions are not furnished them in sufficient quantities to sustain them during the winter months, they will be reduced to the necessity of thieving and robbing. Their game being killed or driven off, nothing better can reasonably be expected from them. In a few years, if allowed to continue to roam at large and visit the settlements at pleasure, they will become victims to intemperance and its concomitant vices, which will reduce them to a condition of great depravity. Humanity demands that this fate should be averted from them, and it can only be avoided by setting them apart to themselves, agricultural instruments given them, and proper instruction imparted to them, as before mentioned.

On Monday the 18th of August I left this agency to go to the Conejos, which is about eighty miles northwest of Taos, to deliver the presents to the Mohuaches and Tabahuaches. I arrived there on the 19th, and found them all assembled and awaiting my appearance. The following day the superintendent arrived, and on the 21st we made the distributions, the Indians conducting themselves with great propriety and receiving the presents with evident satisfaction. About the middle of the afternoon, after having given them some provisions, we dismissed the Indians, who went to their homes, contentment being visible on the faces of all.

The Jicarilla Apaches number about nine hundred and fifty souls. They live in the vicinity of the agency, and the chase is their only means of support. They are rapidly degenerating, their associations with the citizens of this Territory proving to be a great bane to their naturally not very correct morals. We daily witness them in a state of intoxication in our plaza. No sacrifice is considered by them too great to be made in order to procure whisky. Not being allowed to buy it themselves they are always able to find those who will buy it for them. Some time since the territorial legislature passed an act exempting the Pueblos from the conditions of the law which prohibits the whites from selling intoxicating liquors to the Indians, and the Apaches furnish them the means to buy whisky, when all get drunk together. Both the Apaches and Pueblos in this agency will part with everything they have to gratify their appetites for whisky.

The Apaches have caused me more trouble this year than all the balance of the Indians under my charge. They are truly the most degraded and troublesome Indian we have in our department. A few days since one of them was killed in a drunken spree by being stabbed by one of his own tribe with a large butcher-knife. This occurrence placed a temporary check upon them, but they are already conducting themselves with as little restraint as before.

Something must be done soon to remove them from contact with the

settlements if we would avoid their utter ruin. If permitted to remain as they are, before many years the tribe will be entirely extinct.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,
United States Indian Agent.

J. L. COLLINS, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.

No. 74.

PUEBLO AGENCY, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
September 25, 1860.

SIR: It affords me pleasure in this my annual report to be able to report the Indians under my charge to be for the most part prosperous and improving. They have, however, for months past been subjected to much loss and suffering from the inroads and depredations of the Navajo Indians, who, in their hostile incursions upon the settlements of this Territory, made no distinction of race or origin. In fact, the Pueblos have few traits in common with the wild Indians of the mountains and plains. They are eminently an agricultural and settled people, who have long since abandoned, if, indeed, they ever possessed the habits of the hunting and wandering tribes. They follow strictly the avocations of peace and rely upon their industry alone for subsistence.

Such being the character and habits of these people, they have acquired considerable wealth in the form of flocks and herds, which constitute a strong temptation to the rapacious instincts of the wandering tribes. For several months past the Pueblos have suffered great and frequent losses by the depredations of the Navajoes. The villages of Laguna and Zuna have been the chief sufferers, in consequence of their more immediate neighborhood to the hostile tribes. These Pueblos are situated convenient to the routes pursued by the war parties of the Navajoes in their attacks upon the settlements of the Mexicans. I have not yet obtained sufficient information to form even an estimate of the extent of the damages inflicted upon the Pueblos from this source, but it is my intention to institute an early and thorough inquiry in regard to this matter, the result of which will be promptly submitted to the department.

I beg leave to urge the propriety of supplying the Pueblos with the means of instruction in the more useful arts of civilized life. There is no nation of Indians upon the continent whose character and habits qualify so well to avail themselves profitably of such facilities. Upon the other hand, there is none which deserves so well the encouragement of the government as this tribe, which has never cost it one dollar of military expenditure. Probably there is not another tribe within the limits of the republic, of which the same can be said. So far as being a burden upon the government, or a pest to the people, they are probably the only Indians who steadily contribute to the wealth of the nation, and who never disturb the peace of society.

I have reason to believe that they would welcome and highly value the facilities which are furnished to other of the tribes, who do not seem to appreciate or profit by them. Two or three blacksmiths to teach them the construction and use of the implements of agriculture, would, in my opinion, be an acquisition to them, the beneficial results of which it would be hard to over estimate. The most intelligent of them are already convinced of the great superiority of the tools furnished by the government, over the rude implements which they have used from time immemorial. Under the teaching of two or three smiths, they would, in a very few years, raise enough mechanics of their own to supply all the settlements. The benefits derivable from this trade would be so great and obvious that they would be encouraged to solicit the introduction among them of the other arts of the white man, which, at first, they might not be prepared to accept; and I have no doubt whatever, that this policy pursued for a very few years would encourage a system of education, which, in due time, would successfully introduce all the blessings and benefits of the Christian religion. Two or three schoolmasters, competent to teach the Spanish language as the medium of instruction, would even now find encouragement among the Pueblos. But I am certain that should their traditional habits be once broken, as inevitably they would be, by the introduction among them of a few of the most simple mechanic arts, the schoolmaster and the minister of the Gospel would find a field of labor, which would remunerate richly their services. I hope, therefore, that the department will, without delay, take means to furnish these people with instructions in one or more of these arts.

In May last, I visited the Pueblos to make them presents of agricultural implements, but, notwithstanding, they showed much solicitude to obtain them, yet I found great reluctance to accept them at the hands of the government. Upon investigation, I ascertained that designing Mexicans had impressed them with suspicion that, although the government proffered to give them these presents, yet that some day they would be called on to pay for them, and that the debt thus raised against them would be converted into a claim against their lands. This apprehension was more strongly impressed upon their minds, from the fact that their grants and title papers, which have heretofore been placed on file in the office of the surveyor general for confirmation, have never been returned to them, nor any patent from the government issued for their possession. I reassured them on these points to the best of my ability, and induced them to accept the presents; but I cannot too urgently recommend that the patents for their lands be issued and delivered to them with as little delay as possible.

Beyond the supply of implements of agriculture, for such facilities for instructions as I have spoken of, I have no petition to make in behalf of these interesting people. They are eminently a self-supporting race, and it would be an injury to them to sap their independence by teaching them to rely to any extent upon the government for the means of subsistence. Persons not acquainted with the peculiar character and mode of life of these Indians, would probably be disposed to doubt the assertion that they are sufficiently advanced to receive

and profit by instruction in the arts of civilization. Such persons, however, are not aware that the Pueblos are now "Indians" only in designation. Acquaintance with their character and habits invariably suggest great doubts, even whether they are of a common origin with the roaming and predatory tribes, to whom the term "Indian" is properly applied.

The Pueblos have governmental institutions far more ancient, and as firmly established as any other people, whatever, upon this continent. Each village, or "Pueblo," as it is called, is a political community of itself, has its own complete organization; its own laws; its own tribunals, and its own officers for their enforcement. Probably there is no people, enlightened or otherwise, among whom the laws are enforced with greater regularity and efficiency. That these laws are adapted to their condition and in the main promotive of their happiness and prosperity, their material condition and the absence of discontent conclusively testify. It would be no boon to them to convert them into citizens, and leave them within the operations of the civil code of this Territory. On the contrary, such a policy would probably result in their destruction. The introduction of the arts of civilization and, finally, the establishment of educational and religious institutions, in the manner I have heretofore advocated, are the only means, in my opinion, in which they can ultimately be safely brought into harmony with the political and civil institutions of our race.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS F. KENDRICK,
Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 75.

TUCSON AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
September 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The time being arrived, when, according to the regulations of the Indian department, it is my duty to report to you, I have the honor to submit the following of the Indians within the limits of the Tucson agency.

I will first speak of the Pimas and Maricopas, who inhabit that part of the Territory embraced by my agency, known as the Gila river west; and I am happy to be able to say that there is a very perceivable advance in civilization among them, their progress in farming having equaled my highest expectations. Their head-chief, Antonio Asul, in company with his son, has paid me a friendly visit since I returned from the superintendency. He accepted a complimentary seat in the stage tendered him by G. W. Jacobs, agent for the Overland Mail, from Fort Yuma, California, to Tucson, and upon arriving here, he expressed himself as highly pleased with his journey. He considers

the mail company great friends of his ; says that they bought up all his grain, and paid him a good price for it, and that his people were doing better than they had ever done before ; that they were perfectly satisfied with the intentions of the government towards them, and only requested that I should endeavor to obtain for them a few arms before I should leave. The guns which they have are few and old, and I frequently have to have them repaired.

The Papagos, at the old mission pueblo of San Xavier, number some fifty families, and have made much progress since my last report. They seem indeed to take a new interest in the cultivation of their lands, and have promised me that with a few additional implements which I have promised them, they will increase their planting next year to nearly double that of the present. This year has been double that of the former one, since after selling some seven hundred *fanegas* of grain, they have still on hand a sufficient quantity for bread and seed.

The eight pueblos west of the mission are small, and have heretofore relied principally upon the rains for their crops, but I am fearful that this year will be a failure. They always have, however, some stock, and a few individuals of the pueblos raise very fine cattle, live in adobe houses, and are now pretty independent. They seem to appreciate the limited and small amount of tools, &c., given them, and I hope that for the future they will be able to live free from want.

A few charges of theft have been made against them, but none, I think, well authenticated, and I am satisfied that they have brought back stock that had strayed into their country to a greater amount than they have ever been charged with having stolen.

They still resort to the salt trade, as I stated in my former report, and they make a considerable business of bringing salt into the Territory, where they generally find a ready sale for all they have. This is a source of profit, and highly commendable, as I tell them, because they are poor and must employ themselves in some way to make a living. Take them altogether as a tribe, I am satisfied that they are the best Indians in the Territory, and are as easily managed as the Pimas. There has been a little dissatisfaction felt between them and one of the employés of the Overland Mail Company, which, I think, has been encouraged by persons in correspondence with the department. In reference to this, as it is a matter of some importance, I will say that I am satisfied of the disposition of the principal managers of the Overland Mail Company, to retain the friendship and confidence of these Indians, since they have assured me that such is their desire, and that they would do all in their power to secure it, the company being more interested in keeping them quiet and peaceable than any others in the Territory. They have assured me that no man shall remain at one of their stations where grain is brought in by the Indians who would be disposed to have any trouble whatever, and they desired me to represent this to the department ; saying that they had been willfully misrepresented relative to certain difficulties with the Pimas. Now, I am satisfied that the superintendent, agents, &c., of the Overland Mail Company are gentlemen, and will place no man on duty in the vicinity of those Indians, who is not a sober, quiet and

reliable man, and one who would take pains to keep up a peaceable intercourse with those people. They have more at stake than any other body of men in this section. I have known all these men personally for nearly two years, and I believe they have invariably made changes in their employés, whenever they thought such a change necessary to harmonize with the Indians. I do not hesitate, therefore, to say that I will vouch for the kind intentions of all the managers of the mail company during my agency with the Gila Indians. A few Pueblo or tame Apaches live in the immediate vicinity of Tucson, numbering, perhaps, 150 souls. They have no lands, and work in the same manner as, and are upon an equality with the Mexican peons, and the only trouble with them is, that upon Mexican feast days they sometimes get intoxicated. They are, however, quite harmless, and whenever any little difficulty does occur, their intimate associations with the Mexican people render it almost impossible to detect or arrest the aggressor; various attempts to do so having been made by me without success. I still have in the employment of the Indian department, John W. Davis, as interpreter, at a salary of \$500 per annum. He was bred in Texas. Also C. A. Stevens, formerly from Vermont, blacksmith shop, at Papago village, San Xavier pueblo; also Charles S. Hopkins, formerly of New York, as blacksmith, appointed October 1, 1859, for the Pimas and Maricopas, at Casa Blanca; each at a salary of \$480 per annum.

I beg leave to refer you to the report of Mr. Miller, deputy marshal, who is engaged in taking the census, for the most reliable statistics of their separate as well as their aggregate number.

All of which is most respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN WALKER,
Indian Agent.

JAMES L. COLLINS, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 76.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 12, 1860.

SIR: At your request, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report. From the disturbed state of the Territory, the frequent changes in the superintendency, want of efficiency and steadiness of policy and purpose, and other causes known to the department, I am unable to make as full and satisfactory a report as under other circumstances I might be enabled to do.

The extent and population of my agency is contained in my report of September 30, 1859.

The Indians under my immediate control (or the most of them) are located upon three reservations, and in the midst of white settlers, viz: Spanish Fork reservation, in Utah county; population 15,000. San

Pete reservation, in San Pete county; population 5,000; and Coon Creek reservation, in Millard county, (near Fillmore City, the former capital of the Territory,) about 4,000. Thus it will be seen that they are entirely surrounded by a large Mormon population extending over three counties, having no sympathy or interest in them, which deprives them of all chances of killing game, even for their partial subsistence, and leaves them destitute of any other source from whence to look for the commonest necessities of life than the government; and here I would state that in consequence of the great damage to their crops by grasshoppers and crickets in 1859, the sufferings of these poor Indians during the past winter were horrible, many of them dying from starvation and exposure. It was a common circumstance to find them frozen to death. I made frequent requisitions upon and earnest appeals to the superintendent. He steadily refused to relieve their sufferings, notwithstanding he had in his possession at the time some \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of Indian goods. I was compelled to witness the sufferings and death of these poor creatures, without money, provisions, or clothing wherewith to relieve them. On several occasions I parted with my own blankets to bury them in.

The yield of the farms in cultivation this season, under the circumstances, is very good, and with proper care will serve them this winter, and the only additional food necessary will be beef.

The yield of the Spanish Fork farm is three or four thousand bushels of wheat, one thousand bushels of potatoes, and a considerable quantity of turnips and other vegetables.

On that of the San Pete Indian farm, about three hundred bushels of wheat.

All farming operations on the Coon Creek farm being suspended by order of the superintendent, no crops were made there.

These farms are cultivated mostly by white labor, and at a very considerable expense; and I do not hesitate to assert, that if a liberal amount of presents, consisting of Indian goods and provisions, were placed at the disposal of the agent at the reservations, a sufficient number of Indians could be induced to work on the farms almost to cultivate the crops, and prove a saving of at least two thirds of the amount now expended by the government for that purpose, as has been heretofore set forth in my letter to the department of July 16, 1860.

These Indians are partially civilized, and easily controlled, possessing but few vices, committing no depredations upon the whites, that I know of, even in the starving condition they have been in for a part of the last eight months; only on one or two occasions, when driven to extremes by hunger, have they been compelled to make peremptory demands upon the whites. They are now peaceable and friendly disposed toward us, destitute as they are, possessing no property except a few ponies, no game to hunt, ignorant of the art of tilling the soil if they possessed it, to attempt to remove them or to abandon them would be to place them in a position where they would be compelled either to starve or commit depredations, and perhaps murder innocent travelers. On the other hand, to continue them in their present condition will be to render them at least contented; and, if a wise and prudent course is pursued towards them, such as I have indicated, the

government will be a large gainer; for, if they are driven off and turned loose upon the Territory, it would cost more to subject them to control again than it would require to support them five years in their present condition. I cannot too earnestly call your attention to this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HUMPHREYS,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
*Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.*

No. 77.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oregon, October 1, 1860.

SIR: The pressure of business, connected with the inauguration of ten treaties with tribes of Indians in this superintendency, ratified in March and April, 1859, but for the fulfilling of which no appropriations were made till the last session of Congress, has compelled delay in rendering my annual report beyond the prescribed period.

The length of time intervening between the negotiation and ratification of these treaties, being a period of over four years, naturally produced much dissatisfaction and distrust in the minds of the Indians. In the meantime, too, the country east of the Cascade mountains ceded by these treaties being rapidly filling up with settlers, and traversed in all directions by large parties in search of the precious metals, served especially to arouse the apprehension of the large and warlike tribes of the interior, that their country was about to be occupied by the whites without their receiving the consideration agreed upon. So intense had this feeling become that I have no doubt the peace of the country has only been preserved by the prudence and conciliatory course of the several agents, and the awe inspired by the military forces in the country.

Among the tribes referred to no overt act of hostility has occurred; and I cherish the confidence that the measures already taken to carry the treaties into effect will not fail to allay the feeling of discontent, and restore relations of the most amicable character.

The Indians in this superintendency do not exceed thirty-eight thousand souls; seven thousand in Oregon and thirty-one thousand in Washington Territory. Dividing the superintendency by the Cascade mountains about fourteen thousand souls are found between that range and the Pacific, and twenty-four thousand in the interior. In Washington Territory over twelve thousand six hundred Indians, and in Oregon over three thousand seven hundred Indians are not embraced in the existing treaties.

The Indians formerly inhabiting the valleys of Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue rivers, and the sea-coast in Oregon, do not, at present, exceed three thousand in number. Of these, all except the Tillamoochs, Nehu-

lins, and Clatsops, numbering together but one hundred and seventy-nine persons, are now collected on the Coast reservation. Eleven hundred and thirty-four are provided for by treaties, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six are without such provisions. A treaty was made with them in 1855, by General Palmer, then superintendent, containing many liberal provisions, in pursuance of which they relinquished and were removed to the Coast reservation; but this treaty has never been ratified. Most of the Indians referred to as not embraced in treaties were collected at Fort Umpqua and on the Coast reservation during the hostilities of 1855 and 1856, where for a time they were clothed and fed from the ample appropriations of the government made at that period, and for two years subsequent. These appropriations being now discontinued, and that for general purposes being so meager as to be scarcely adequate to meet current administration expenses of this extensive superintendency, I am left without funds applicable to supply their necessities.

Owing to the abundant crops harvested at the Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies the present season the Indians in the respective districts of Agents Miller and Newcomb can be subsisted at little cost to the government; but the Cooses and Umpquas recently removed to the Alcea by Sub-agent Sykes, in pursuance of instructions from the Indian office, owing to the entire failure of the crops at that point, must be fed. If this is not done these Indians will be driven to the alternative of starvation, or, in obedience to the strong instincts of self-preservation, of begging and stealing their subsistence in the neighboring settlements. Adequate clothing, at least equal to that supplied to Indians under treaty, must be given to the other class, or discontent and the abandoning of the reservation will be the consequence; and deprived of this supply they could not endure the rigor of the approaching winter without being decimated by the diseases and sufferings that must inevitably result from such privation.

I have accordingly authorized the several agents on the reservations having this class of Indians in charge to make purchases adequate to meet their emergent necessities; believing that so clear a dictate of humanity and justice will have the favorable consideration of your office, and that appropriation will be made by Congress at an early day to discharge the liabilities thus incurred.

As mills have been erected and expensive farms opened at the Siletz, which, together with the schools, hospitals, and mechanic shops will enure to the benefit of these Indians, as well as to those embraced in the treaties, I do not regard it as desirable that the Coast treaty should be ratified; nor do I regard the formality of another treaty as necessary. Yet permanent provisions should be made by congressional enactment extending to them annuities, to be paid in such articles as their necessities may require, and for the payment of such additional employés and the erection of such buildings as will in all respects secure them equal advantages and comforts with those under treaty. If some provision of this kind is not made it will be exceedingly difficult to restrain them from leaving the reservation; and should they escape to their old haunts, besides the injuries they would doubtless inflict on the settlements, the cost of again subduing them will be immensely greater

than that of supplying their few simple wants. This measure of simple justice will inspire the Indians with confidence, and cause them to yield cheerfully to the restrictions and instructions so essential to their physical welfare and moral and social elevation.

For a detailed view of the operations of the Indian service on the Coast reservation I would direct your attention to the reports of Agents Miller and Newcomb, and Sub-agent Sykes, herewith transmitted. The Warm Spring reservation, deriving its name from the existence of several springs upon it of a high temperature, was designated for the use of the Indians in Middle Oregon, parties to the treaty of 25th of June, 1855. This reservation extends from the Mutton mountain on the north to the Metoluis, a tributary of the Des Chutes river, on the south, a distance of about fifty miles; and from the west bank of the Des Chutes to the west of the Cascade mountains. The area is about eight hundred square miles. The general surface is rugged, mountainous, and barren, and, unless found to embosom the precious metals, is not likely, for ages to come, to tempt the cupidity of the white man. It contains, however, extensive natural pastures, capable of sustaining numerous herds, and several narrow valleys, separated by elevated table lands and mountains, are fertile, and well adapted to the production of the cereals and garden vegetables. Game abounds in the mountains; also nutritious roots and berries, and the streams are well supplied with fish.

Though the treaty was not ratified till April, 1859, this tract has been occupied as a reservation since 1856. Under the supervision of Colonel Dennison, the agent, extensive farms have been opened on the Chitioke and its branches, and many of the Indians induced to cultivate the soil, in which the more industrious have had encouraging success. A commodious building, built for defense in the form of a block-house, affords comfortable quarters for the resident employés. Notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching this reservation with wagons, and its remoteness from the salmon fisheries secured by the treaty to the Indians, it would now be impracticable to find another location less objectionable, and better adapted to promote their physical, social, and moral welfare.

The more intelligent Indians regarding this reservation as an asylum from influences, which, if not arrested, would speedily effect their ruin, were generally contented, and erected their rude, but comfortable, cabins, with confidence, feeling assured of the fostering care and protection of our government. It has been, however, their misfortune to encounter, not only the vexations and annoyance connected with the long delay to ratify the treaty, but also the loss of life and property by the frequent forays of the Snake Indians, who may be regarded as their hereditary enemies, and have long been noted for their predatory and treacherous character. Failing to receive the adequate protection of the troops, though often solicited by the agent, in attempting to recover their stolen property, they came into collision with the marauders, a number of whom were slain in the encounter. The effect on the "Snakes" was to superadd the spirit of revenge to the desire of booty.

At a time when all, except a few women and children, were absent

hunting and gathering berries in the mountains, the enemy appeared in strong force, killed or captured the women and children, drove off the cattle and horses belonging to the Indians and the government, compelled Dr. Fitch, then in charge, and the employés to escape for their lives, plundered the agency and the huts of the Indians, and left the reservation.

It is useless in this connection to dwell more minutely on the causes which led to this disaster. Properly authenticated statements of the losses sustained by the government, the agent and employés, and the Indians, were rendered by Agent Dennison, under instructions from this office, and duly forwarded to the Indian Bureau. The spoilation of the private property of the persons in the Indian service is clearly the basis of an equitable claim on the Treasury of the United States, and an act for their indemnity should be passed by Congress at an early day. The duty of the government to remunerate the Indians for their lost property appears equally clear, as they were on the reservation in obedience to its requirement and with the guarantee of its protection.

When Sub-agent Abbott took temporary charge of Agent Dennison's district in December last, during the absence of that gentleman in the Atlantic States, I directed him to proceed to the reservation, and, if practicable, fix his headquarters there. This was done to protect the buildings and fencing from destruction, and maintain possession. Many of the Indians were thus induced to return, with their remaining horses, and resume the cultivation of their fields. Their confidence was so far restored that several comfortable houses were erected in the vicinity of the agency. The "Snakes" did not, however, cease from their incursions. Alarms were frequent; and, on one occasion, a small body of troops were sent out, but the stealthy enemy being nowhere visible, they immediately returned to the Dalles. Not less than eighty Indian horses were stolen during the spring and summer. Indeed, a constant guard by day and corralling by night alone availed to save any.

Impelled by a desire to discover the rendezvous of these mysterious marauders, and, if possible, establish amicable relations with them, by which they might be induced to desist from their predatory incursions on this reservation, and the Indians in amity with our government, I availed myself of the presence of a military force, traversing their country, to proceed, accompanied by Sub-agent Abbot and nine men, five of whom were Indians, in search of the marauders. We left the Dalles on the 1st of June. After a fruitless journey of two hundred and fifty miles through the wilderness, in which we found not an Indian, though we frequently placed fires on the hills, the usual signal for a conference, we overtook the command of Major Stein, on Buck creek, a small tributary of Crooked river, about forty miles west of Harney (Malhuer) lake. Here we had the first intimation of the presence and hostile attitude of the "Snakes." They had attacked the camp of the military guide near this place two nights previous to our arrival. From this point onward we had almost daily indications of the vicinity of the hostiles, but not in great numerical force. On the 14th June our Indians brought in two shod American horses. On

the following evening, as we were pitching our tents, two men rode into camp; they belonged to a company of fifty-four men from the Willamette valley, who, while *en route* for the Owyhee river to prospect for gold, had been attacked by the "Snakes" at a creek about thirty miles northeast of Harney lake, and robbed of seventy horses. Being on foot, with only animals enough to pack their provisions, they commenced a retreat. The next day they were intercepted by the enemy, when a battle ensued, in which one of the white men was severely wounded, and six or seven Indians killed. The miners continued their retreat without further molestation from the Indians; and, after much suffering from hunger and fatigue, all succeeded in reaching their homes. On receiving this intelligence, Major Stein immediately sent a messenger to advise Captain Smith, who, with his company, had left us two days previously, to proceed to the City Rocks, on the route to Salt lake. The next day Major Stein, with his command, proceeded to Stampede lake, a little north of Lake Harney, in order to be nearer the scene of the late disaster, and the more readily to communicate with Captain Smith. Here we spent two days reconnoitering, without discovering any indications of Indians in the vicinity.

Lake Harney is seventeen miles in length from east to west, and about twelve miles over at its greatest width. The elevation is over 4,000 feet above the sea level. It is fed by two small streams—Moose creek from the west, and Willow creek flowing through a succession of tule marshes from the north. This lake has no outlet; the waters contain a mixture of salt and salaratus in strong solution, and are exceedingly offensive in odor and taste. The immediate surroundings are dreary and barren in the extreme. No fish live in it, though Willow creek, its tributary, contains immense numbers. This stream drains a beautiful valley, commencing twelve miles north of the lake, having an area of not less than 5,000 miles—a luxuriant meadow, bounded by cliffs of basaltic rocks on the west, and the timbered slopes of the Blue Mountains on the east. The great altitude renders this beautiful valley wholly unsuited to agriculture, yet its luxuriant pastures may some day allure thither the hardy adventurer with his flocks and herds. It is not a suitable site either for a military post or an Indian reservation.

On the 19th June Major Stein set out, no enemy having been found, to accomplish the chief object of his expedition, the opening of an emigrant wagon road into the Willamette valley, by the way of the middle fork of the Willamette river. At Buck creek, urgent business demanding my presence at an early day in Portland, I left my party and the military, and returned with the expressman, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, to the Dalles, which I accomplished in five days, without seeing the vestige of an Indian. Two days after I left Major Stein's command, Captain Smith was attacked by a large body of the stealthy Snakes, and the Major was recalled from his road survey to coöperate with Captain Smith against the enemy. These troops have but lately returned to the Dalles, after a toilsome campaign of over three months, in which, from the rugged nature of the country, they have been able to effect but little in the way of chastising the enemy.

A reliable report has just reached me, that these adroit thieves, following close on the heels of the returning troops, have made a sudden descent on the Warm Spring reservation and driven off all the stock from there. These repeated disasters on this reservation leave no alternative but the establishment of a permanent post for its protection, or its abandonment. The establishment of a post at that point is, evidently, the true course.

These Indians, though known as Snakes, are by no means to be confounded with the Bannacks and Sho-sho-nees of the Rocky Mountains. The latter are well mounted and annually hunt the Buffalo on the headwaters of the Yellow Stone, while the former are a miserable race, clad in skins, without houses or inclosures, hiding like wild beasts in the rocks, or cowering beneath the sage brush, and deriving a precarious subsistence from roots and insects, except when their predatory forays afford them better fare. Stealthy as the fox and fierce as the wolf, they seize the unguarded moment to pounce on their prey and bear it away in triumph. Their country has no indications that they are numerous; few trails, and seldom an old camp, are found. Having but few guns, and being generally armed with bows, they cannot be formidable; yet, they are the terror of the surrounding tribes, and alike a mystery to the red man and the white. As to the country they inhabit, with the exception of an occasional valley and the declivities of the Blue Mountains, it is a barren desert. Our government could well afford to permit them to possess it without molestation, would they but cease their incursions into more favored regions, and suffer the traveler to pass unmolested. To this, however, they will not consent till overtaken and taught, by severe chastisement, the white man's power; then made the recipients of our bounty, they may be brought to appreciate and enjoy the benefits of peace and honest labor.

As to the Indians embraced in the treaty of June 15, 1855, they are among the most docile of their race, and adopt with facility the dress and habits of civilized life. Removed from those evil influences that so often degrade and ruin; on a reservation remote from the scenes of temptation, the efforts of the government, in their behalf, will not fail to ameliorate their condition and to elevate their character. Every dictate of humanity and justice, therefore, forbids that they should any longer fail to receive adequate protection in the home which, by solemn treaty, we have allotted them.

Since the return of Agent Dennison from the Atlantic States, Sub-agent Abbott, who was in temporary charge of the Warm Spring reservation, has been assigned to duty on the Umatilla reservation, and charged with the care of the tribes and bands embraced in the treaty of June 9, 1855. These Indians, as nearly as can be estimated, number one thousand and fifty. The Cayuses and Umatillas, once proud and powerful tribes, are now greatly reduced in numbers and wealth, which consisted chiefly in immense bands of horses. They are still comparatively free from the degrading vices to which the Indians have so generally fallen victims, and it is hoped that, under a wise and judicious administration of the existing treaty, they will make rapid advances in civilization. The chief of the Umatillas is an intelligent

man, and is very desirous that his people should adopt the habits and customs of the whites. The Walla-Wallas have less marked characteristics, and have been much deteriorated by vicious indulgencies.

The Umatilla reservation, situated south of Wild Horse creek, on the Umatilla river, was estimated by General Palmer to contain an area of 800 square miles. A large portion of this tract is mountainous, diversified with prairie and forest, and is valuable for its pastures and the chase. At the western base of the Blue Mountains a belt of land of varying width, extending from ten to fifteen miles, and well watered by mountain springs, contains much fertile land, which would, I have no doubt, under proper culture, well repay the labors of husbandry. As a natural pasture it can scarcely be excelled for beauty and productiveness.

The bottoms on the Umatilla are, to about half their extent, covered with a thick growth of cottonwood, alder, and birch.

The remaining half is open prairie, much of it very fertile, though portions are rendered unproductive by the presence of alkali. These fertile spots can be readily irrigated, and are well suited for gardens.

On the north side of the Umatilla the country is an elevated table land, swelling into rugged hills towards the east, which are skirted by a limited tract fitted for agriculture. Covered with luxuriant bunch grass, it affords a pasture ample for thousands of cattle and sheep. The winters are said to be mild, the snow never falling to a great depth or lying long.

The emigrant road now traversing this reservation can, it is said, be easily diverted to the south, passing the mountains by a shorter and more eligible route. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be ample for its survey and construction.

The distance from the Dalles to the reserve is about 120 miles, by an excellent natural road.

Having explored this reservation twice, first in February and afterwards in July last, I feel confident that in regard to soil, climate, and the extent of the hunting and root grounds, it has peculiar facilities for becoming self-sustaining at an early day. Being in immediate contiguity to the settlements, especial vigilance will be required to guard the Indians from the corrupting influence of unprincipled white men. Military protection, both to the reservation and the white settlements, may also be required against the predatory forays of the Snake Indians, whose country lies contiguous on the opposite side of the Blue Mountains.

The reservation provided for the Nez Percés is an immense tract, extending from the Palouse on the north to the crest of the Salmon River mountains on the south, over 100 miles, and has an average width of sixty miles from east to west. The chief rivers are the Snake or Lewis river and its tributaries, the Clear Water, and Salmon rivers. The Snake river to the mouth of the Clear Water, and the latter for fifty miles up, are navigable for batteaux and probably small steamers, and are quite eligible for rafting purposes. A finely-timbered country is found on the Clear Water, consisting of pine, cedar, and larch; of which the country for hundreds of miles south and west is almost destitute. The lumbering business might, therefore, under judicious

management, be made a source of large permanent income to this tribe. About one half of the country on the east is made up of rugged mountains ; the remaining portion is an elevated plain, often divided by deep chasms. It is untimbered, and abounds in grass. The principal streams flow through ravines and narrow valleys at an immense depth below the general surface. They are usually walled in by massive rocks of columnar basalt.

Within these rock-bound limits the margins of the streams seldom expand to any considerable extent, and only at wide intervals are a few acres found of fertile soil.

A few wider valleys are found having a fertile soil, but the destitution of timber renders their occupancy to a great extent impracticable.

The largest tract of agricultural land west of the mountains is on the Laproai, a small tributary of the Clear Water. On this creek was located the once prosperous mission of Rev. Mr. Spalding. The Weipe valley, about sixty miles east of the Laproai, has a fertile soil, but the elevation subjects it to summer frosts.

As a whole this reservation has great natural resources, the timber of its mountains can be floated to a certain market on its rivers, its extensive pastures are adequate to sustain numerous flocks and herds ; game and fish are abundant, and its valleys, though limited and widely separated, are fertile and productive, and capable of supplying the agricultural wants of the tribe.

This people received their first lessons in civilization from the Rev. Mr. Spalding. A considerable number profess Christianity, and are exemplary in their conduct ; this is a remarkable fact, proving the depth of the impression made by the teaching of the missionary, as they have been now for thirteen years without a white religious teacher. Their small fields are cultivated with considerable skill, and irrigation is often resorted to for the maturing of their crops.

They have large herds of horses, and begin to give attention to improving the breed. A few of them also own cattle. Many of their young men annually hunt the buffalo on the waters of the Missouri. A few can read and write their own language, which is said to be copious, flexible, and expressive.

The Nez Percés are characterized by mental vigor, energy, bravery, and docility, and are larger and more muscular than most of the surrounding tribes. The loathsome diseases, common among the coast Indians are almost unknown.

It is to be regretted that since the extension of our settlements into the interior, the degrading vice of intemperance has extended among them, and unless arrested, it will produce the same disastrous consequences so often witnessed among the Indian race.

The main pass into the Nez Percés country is by the Elpowwa, and I have instructed the agent to place a suitable person at that point to examine all packs brought in, hoping thus, in a great measure, to break up this traffic, and avert the destructive evil.

The expression of a determination on the part of an armed company to enter their country in search of gold, created a great excitement among the Indians, and would certainly have been resisted by them, had it been attempted. The judicious measures of the agent, with the

concurrence of the military authorities, has happily averted a disastrous collision, which at one time seemed imminent.

A faction in the tribe, who appear to have never cordially approved the cession of their lands, has at various times evinced a spirit of insubordination and sullen opposition to the wishes of the agent, and made vigorous efforts to spread disaffection through the tribe, on account of the long delay attending the ratification of the treaty, but the friendly party has remained firm, and continues to command a controlling influence.

As remarked before, these Indians have large bands of horses, which they sell to the traders, or drive to Walla-Walla and the Dalles, and exchange for blankets, clothing, and groceries. They have generally adopted the American costume, and evince their progress in civilization by attaching comparatively little value to the gewgaws and trinkets that so commonly captivate the savage. This reservation has the advantage of an isolated position, and there is but one eligible pass into their country in the direction of the settlements, that is, by the Elpowwa, already mentioned.

The reservation provided for the various bands and tribes confederated under the name of the Yakama Nation is situated east of the Cascade mountains, in a northwesterly direction from the Dalles of the Columbia; it contains an area of about 800 square miles, the chief habitable part of which is the Simcoe valley, which has an extent of fifty miles from east to west, and averages twenty miles in width.

A large portion of the valley is rocky and sterile, in other parts the pastures are luxuriant and extensive, and are adapted to the rearing of cattle and sheep. In the lower localities alkali abounds, leaving the tracts adapted to agriculture of limited extent. Enough of arable land will be found, however, to yield all the cereals and vegetables required by the Indians.

Springs of remarkable beauty rise in many places, and supply the valley plentifully with pure water. Many nutritious roots are found here, rendering the valley a place of common resort by many bands and tribes, for the purpose of laying up their supplies of subsistence. Timber of excellent quality is found in the mountains. Numerous bear, a few deer and elk, ducks, geese, grouse, and curlew constitute the game. Beaver and other animals valuable for their furs are said to be largely on the increase.

This is probably the most isolated of all the reservations, being surrounded by a wide belt of country that will not soon attract the settler, yet it is of easy access by a well-constructed military road, except in the winter season, when communication is cut off by the deep snows that fall in the mountains.

This valley was the home of the noted Kamiakin, the leading spirit in the late Indian war, and was the scene of many of the most marked events of its history.

The entire Yakama tribe proper, and most of the other bands confederated by the treaty of the 9th June, 1855, were to a greater or less extent, among the hostiles. The disasters of their infatuated outbreak fell heavily upon them, the survivors are well satisfied of their folly, and the benefits of peace. Henceforth we may regard them as wholly

subdued, and subservient to every reasonable behest. Kamiakin is now a fugitive, and has declined to return to this reservation, though offered by the agent a full amnesty, and the chieftainship of the confederated bands, with the salary and emoluments provided in the treaty. He distrusts the white man, and is more intent on personal safety than official honors. Regarding him as of a suspicious and treacherous nature, and strongly attached to the habits and customs of savage life, I have at no time approved the policy of making him head chief, and have temporarily designated "Spencer," an intelligent and friendly Klickatat chief to that position. He has always been well disposed to the whites, ready to adopt their dress and customs, and noted for integrity and temperance.

The buildings at this agency are of a superior construction, and well adapted to all the uses required. They are those of the military post established in that valley during the war, and afterwards turned over to the Indian department. On my visit there last spring, I found the agent occupying the house erected for the commanding officer, and in the enjoyment of comforts and conveniences seldom found in an Indian country.

Though the Indians to be collected on this reservation are, in their physical and mental developments, and in their habits generally, greatly inferior to the other interior tribes, their location combines so many advantages that a judicious administration of their affairs, in accordance with the present policy of the government, can scarcely fail of marked success.

Having carefully explored the several reservations east of the Cascades, to which I have referred, and finding them all peculiarly adapted to grazing purposes, I am fully convinced that the interests of the Indians will be prominently advanced by encouraging the rearing of sheep and cattle, an occupation more consonant with the character of their country and their previous pursuits than agriculture. I have accordingly purchased, under contract, a few hundred cows and heifers for the Nez Percés, and the Umatilla and Warm Spring reservations, and placed them in the hands of the respective agents. I also authorized the agent at Simcoe to make a similar purchase of cattle, and also of about six hundred sheep, which he has accomplished.

These purchases have given the highest satisfaction to the Indians, and I believe that a large portion of their future annuities will be judiciously expended in a similar way.

Owing to the troubles in the Snake country demanding my presence in that direction during the late military expeditions, I have not been able to visit the Flathead reservation this summer. I am, therefore, indebted to other sources than my own observation for my information in regard to the condition and prospects of that agency.

The reservation provided for the tribes confederated as the Flathead Nation is situated in the remote interior, about 650 miles from this office, and can only be reached by a toilsome journey of at least twenty days.

The main reservation provided for these Indians contains about 2,000 square miles, and is nearly equally divided by Clark's fork of the Columbia. The general characteristics of this tract conform to those

of the reservations in the interior already described. It is well timbered and watered, and contains an ample amount of good soil and valuable natural pastures.

At the negotiation of the treaty the Flatheads proper, occupying the Bitter Root valley, expressed an entire unwillingness to remove from their old homes, to which they are strongly attached. A conditional reservation was accordingly provided in the eleventh article of the same treaty for said tribe, on which it was agreed to permit them to remain, if after proper examination it should be found better adapted to their wants than the general reservation. This tribe still adheres pertinaciously to their original desire, and I do not think it would be judicious at present to coerce their removal to the general reservation. All the permanent improvements, however, provided for by treaty, should be placed thereon; and it is hoped that they will, at no distant day, be induced to remove of their own accord. I have no doubt their general welfare will be most promoted by their removal, as the general reservation is ample for the accommodation of all the confederated tribes; and as the Bitter Root valley is desirable for the purpose of a white settlement, being traversed by the military road to Fort Benton, recently opened, I would recommend that measures be taken for its evacuation by the Indians at an early day.

The Flatheads and the cognate tribes are a noble race, magnanimous and brave. They have been for twenty-five years under the spiritual direction of the Catholic missionaries, and all profess Christianity. They have abandoned most of their savage customs, and may, indeed, be regarded as a partially civilized people. They have been taught to cultivate the soil, which, besides the hardier vegetables, is well adapted to the production of oats, barley, and peas. Wheat also yields a fair crop, but is liable to be affected by smut. They are less attached than formerly to the precarious fortunes of the chase, and disposed to look to the more certain and ample resources of agriculture. Grass abounds, and the rearing of cattle and sheep should be assiduously fostered and aided by the government.

It is to be regretted that the character and wants of this people had not been better known to the authorities at Washington prior to the late purchase of annuities, as a much more judicious one might have resulted. As it is, many articles purchased will inure but little to their benefit, while the large appropriations, which properly expended would have tended to the most beneficial results, are now exhausted.

Major Lugenbeel, United States Army, in charge of the Colville depot, who has kindly acted as a special agent for the Indians in his vicinity, at the latest advices, represents them generally as well disposed, but suffering much from the influence of unprincipled whisky traders, whom it is difficult to reach with the law, or restrain. He has been authorized to employ an interpreter, and to pay a physician a limited compensation for services and medicines rendered Indians.

For a detailed account of the condition of the Indians west of the Cascade mountains, in Washington Territory, you are referred to the reports of Agent Simmons and Sub-agent Gosnell.

The Indians embraced in the treaty of Medicine creek are in charge of the last named officer.

These Indians occupy the three reservations of Squaxin, Puyallup, and Nesqually. There has been a marked improvement in the habits and circumstances of these Indians. They have generally comfortable houses, and their farms and fisheries afford them ample subsistence.

The recommendation of Agent Gosnell to so alter the boundaries of the Nesqually reservation as to include an addition of about two sections of pasture land is judicious, if this reservation is regarded as permanent. But, in view of the policy of ultimately collecting all the Indians west of the mountains at Puyallup, I deem it inexpedient to make the proposed change.

I would, however, urge the propriety and justice of increasing, by at least \$3,000, the annuity of the Indians embraced in the treaty of Medicine creek, which is wholly inadequate—the number of the Indians being much larger than at first estimated—even to afford them a decent blanket apiece.

The school would be of much greater utility if located on the Nesqually reservation.

The extensive report of Agent Simmons contains much valuable information and important suggestions. His remarks as to the inadequacy of the appropriations for the last year should have careful consideration. It is difficult to improve the character and condition of the Indians when the means afforded are so limited as to compel the abandonment of farms and other improvements, already provided under more liberal appropriations of former years. The meager provisions for the inauguration of the treaties with the Indians on Puget's Sound and the coast, and for incidental purposes, unless relieved by the early passage of a deficiency bill for the current year, will leave that important district still embarrassed by difficulties similar to those now the subject of just complaint.

The incursions of the Indians from beyond our national boundary lead to constant collisions with our Indians, and place even the lives and property of our exposed settlers in jeopardy. Some effective measures should be taken to exclude these formidable free-booters from the waters of the Sound.

The employment of a small and swift war steamer for this purpose, heretofore repeatedly recommended, is again respectfully urged on your consideration.

The liquor traffic, especially on the island of San Juan, despite the efforts of the Indian service and the military, receives but little check. In the words of Captain Pickett, of the Army, commanding at that point, "the consequences are but too obvious—robbery and even murder." Counteracted by such influences, all efforts to elevate and improve the Indians are almost wholly ineffectual, and their progress to utter extinction is accelerated.

I would gladly appoint a special agent for duty at San Juan had I the means to spare from even more pressing claims, to meet the expenses incident to the undertaking.

It is hoped that under the operation of treaties about to be initiated many of the Indians may be induced to fix themselves permanently on the reservations, and thus be withdrawn from influences ruinous to themselves, and rendering them the pests of society.

The failure of Congress to provide for additional agents west of the mountains in Washington—a measure of great importance to the service—has led me to transfer the Quil-lai-utes and Qui-nai-elts, and a part of the S'klallams to the care of Sub-agent Goswell, and also the bands and tribes, not embraced in treaties, found west of the mountains. In other respects the district of Agent Simmons remains as heretofore.

I have directed this officer, as soon as practicable, to establish his agency at a suitable point on the central reservation of Puyallup, and to have regard in the location to its eligibility for the industrial school, shops, and dwellings provided for in the fourteenth article of the treaty of January 22, 1855.

Also, in view of the policy indicated in the third article of the same treaty, I have directed that as few improvements as practicable, of a permanent character, be made on the other numerous reservations.

This consideration is not, however, intended to preclude the opening of farms and the erection of necessary buildings at any of these places, that the present wants of the service may require.

For a detailed description of the special reservations and information as to the changes in their boundaries and locations, recommended by the agent, see his report.

Less than two employés on each special reservation would not answer the demands of the service.

The purchase of a small schooner of seventy or eighty tons, recommended by the agent, I would regard as a judicious and economical arrangement, and well adapted to subserve the various objects to which his report refers. I accordingly recommend that the purchase of such a vessel be authorized.

I fully concur in the observation of the agent in regard to the payment of annuities. Goods and gew-gaws are little less pernicious than the payment of money. Let the money be expended in the opening of farms and the purchase of stock, in accordance with the wise intentions of the treaties, to aid the Indians in procuring their own subsistence. Such investments cannot be squandered, and will be a permanent source of income. Their farms and possessions thus made constantly to accumulate, will be a check on their wandering propensities. It will give them a fixed home, with its attending moral and social benefit.

I again present the recommendation contained in my last year's report, that the Indians west of the mountains, not embraced in existing stipulations, be immediately treated with, and confederated with the Indians on the reservations already designated. They are entitled to the care of the government, and our citizens justly complain of the annoyance and demoralizing influence of their presence among them.

Their demand is one to which a just public policy requires a favorable response, and the voice of humanity calls with equal cogency for the rescue of the Indians, if possible, from the blighting influences so destructive to their race.

Public sentiment is so aroused to the evils attending the presence of the Indians among the whites, that I believe a bloody catastrophe impends, only to be averted by the prompt action of the government.

The necessity for treaty stipulations with the remaining tribes east of the mountains, in Oregon and Washington, is daily becoming more manifest.

The settlements are extending; exploring parties are abroad in search of mineral treasure; the Indians are uneasy and excited; their apprehension is aroused that their country is to be wrested from them; the long delay attending the ratification of treaties already made, fills all with distrust as to the fidelity of the government to its contracts and engagements; unprincipled traders cheat them of their possessions and fire their passions with rum; and their sullenness and indisposition to communicate with the whites for several months past, and councils held for secret purposes among themselves, impress many most conversant with Indian character with the fear that hostilities are meditated, and another war on the threshold.

Such indications are not to be disregarded, as a savage war on our extended frontier, however brief, would fall with terrible disaster on the families of our hardy pioneers. Apart from this consideration, the including of all the tribes of the interior in similar treaties at an early day, is essential to the system of Indian policy now adopted by the government. While the dissatisfied and insubordinate on the reservations can flee to these outside tribes for refuge; or they, in turn, can visit the reservations, an influence of evil tendency will be constantly reciprocated between the two classes, and the benevolent plans of the government continually thwarted.

The prosperity of the State and Territory in which these Indians are found, the development of their resources, and the augmentation of their population hinge, in a great degree, on the perfecting of treaties with these tribes by which they may be withdrawn from lands needed for new settlements. I therefore respectfully recommend, through you, to the consideration of the President, the importance of authorizing additional treaties with the natives at an early day, and that Congress be asked to make such appropriations at the coming session as may be required to meet the necessary expenses.

I would further recommend that as few additional reservations as possible be made. Those already provided are more than ample in extent and resources; and, by consulting the habits and affinities of the Indians, there is not a tribe to be treated with that cannot find a congenial and advantageous home on some one of them.

I regret to say that education on the existing reservations has made little if any progress. In most cases, the efforts in this direction have been crude and ill sustained. The schools have failed to be attractive, and the indolent and wandering habits of the parents have prevented the punctual attendance of the children. They soon weary of the restraint, and the parents have too low an appreciation of the benefits to be obtained to use coercion. There is no want of capacity in the Indian, yet, for the reasons assigned, none have made any available progress in education. The civilizing influence of the school room, great in itself, is wholly counteracted by the associations of their savage homes.

Industrial schools, where the most promising children may be placed, boarded, and brought under proper discipline, away from their

homes and savage associates, presents, in my judgment, the only feasible plan for the accomplishment of valuable results. The success, however, of this system, will depend on the wisdom, religious sentiment, and devotion to the enterprise of those to whom its operations are intrusted.

The educational interests of the Indians should be placed in the hands of those who from a sentiment of humanity, guided and energized by the strong convictions of moral obligations, have devoted their lives to the efforts of Christian beneficence. In this connection, I am also impelled to express the conviction that too little regard has been paid to moral and religious influence, in the efforts on this coast to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. So far as I am advised, no stated religious services have ever been maintained on any of the reservations.

The Indians have the moral faculties common to the human race, and while their moral culture is neglected, no effort for their elevation and social improvement will be marked by distinguished success.

Missions should be encouraged among all the Indians of this coast, and the way fully opened for their cultivation in Christian sentiment and obligation.

Reference to the several lately ratified treaties made with the Indians in the interior of Washington and Oregon, shows that the chief objects to which the large sum embraced in the first payment for their lands ceded to the United States, are applicable, are such as "providing for their removal to the reservations;" "breaking up and fencing farms;" "building houses;" "supplying provisions and a suitable outfit," &c.

The aggregate amount of these first payments, to be expended for such objects as above specified, under the five treaties with the Indians east of the Cascade mountains and appropriated by Congress at its last session, is \$231,000. Of this, the sum of \$111,000 was expended in the purchase of dry goods, groceries, and hardware on the Atlantic side. This expenditure does not appear to be in accordance with the spirit and intent of these treaties; nor does it meet the just expectations of the Indians.

The whole amount appropriated for first payment of annuities to the Indians, embraced in four treaties, in Washington Territory, west of the mountains, is \$26,500; of which the entire amount has been expended in the purchase of goods in the same market as above.

These purchases, by which large sums have been diverted from their original intention, have greatly embarrassed the operations of the agent, and occasion a loss to the several tribes that can only be made up by a remunerative appropriation. If this is not done, many of the benefits expected to result to the Indians from these treaties are already irretrievably lost.

Some of the dry goods are not adapted to the condition and habits of the Indians on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and one half the amount would have sufficed for their present wants.

Suitable goods of the best quality can be purchased in this market at prices ranging but little above those paid for similar articles shipped from New York. Thus the freight might have been saved, and the

risk and exposure avoided, by which many articles have been damaged in the transportation. Had one half of the amount laid out in these purchases been expended in opening farms on the reservations, and the buying of stock cattle and sheep, it would have inured vastly to the benefit of the Indians, and thus have been made a source of permanent income, going far to aid them "to subsist themselves" in accordance with the express object of the treaties.

The tendency, too, would be to lead the Indians to the pursuits of industry and domestic habits, going far to break up their wandering propensities, and create a love of home, without which, efforts for their civilization will avail but little.

Their acquisition of this kind of property is also a guarantee of peace, both among the several tribes and with the government, for without peace there would be but little security for such possessions.

Peculiar circumstances will alone hereafter justify purchases, without first ascertaining the necessities and wishes of the Indian, and with the exception of those for the Flatheads, the supplies required can be more economically and judiciously purchased hereafter in this market, without incurring the risk attending their transportation on the ocean.

The duties of agent and sub-agent in this superintendency are identical—equally onerous and responsible; while the salary of sub-agents is only one thousand dollars per annum, or five hundred dollars less than that of an agent. This discrimination is inequitable. I therefore recommend that the sub-agencies be changed to full agencies, and that in lieu of the present sub-agents four additional agents for Washington and three additional agents for Oregon be authorized: their fields of duty to be assigned them as the service may require, and their salary to be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

I cannot close my report without expressing my high appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which Col. Wright, the commanding officer in this military department, has responded to every call from this office. I also feel under many obligations to Major E. Stein, and Capt. A. J. Smith, of the first dragoons, for kind attentions while in the Snake country last summer.

I remain, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD R. GEARY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 78.

INDIAN AGENCY, OLYMPIA, W. T.,

July 1, 1860.

SIR: Since my report of last year, dated July 1, 1859, the Indian affairs in this district have been almost at a stand. Totally so, I may say, when referring to any improvement among the tribes. This I presume will not be wondered at when I state that less than \$9,000

was the whole amount the limited appropriation would suffer you to allow me to carry on the affairs in this district, comprising in its limits an area of some sixteen thousand square miles, or probably more, and extending from Cape Flattery to the Columbia river, and from the sea-coast to the summit of the Cascade mountains. This amount includes the salaries of three special agents, one employed in charge of the reservation at Muckleschute, myself, interpreter, and clerk. The Indians living within the limits above described, certainly not less than 10,000 of them in all, have received no benefits from treaty stipulations; anything they have received in the way of blankets and clothing being paid for out of the amount above referred to.

Immediately after rendering my report last year I proceeded to the special agency of Col. Ford, on the Chehalis river, and in company with that gentleman went down the river, visiting the Indians at the different villages on the way to Gray's Harbor and the coast. I found the remnant of a tribe that reside at Gray's Harbor in a besotted and degraded condition, and so I reported to you October 1, 1859. At that time, though, there was no bad feeling towards the whites, their neighbors. Later in the season, rumors reached me that the settlers were uneasy, fearing an attack from the Indians, and believing that a combination had been formed by the coast tribes for the purpose of exterminating the settlers on Chehalis bay. Simultaneously with these rumors a petition reached the governor of the Territory, praying for arms, and also for troops to be sent them. Both of these they received in a short time, General Harney promptly ordering a company of the fourth infantry to be detached and sent to their protection. Special Agent Ford accompanied the troops to Gray's harbor. While there he called the Indians together, and explained why the troops had been sent among them, endeavoring at the same time to find out if anything like a league existed between the different tribes. The conversation between Special Agent Ford and the Indians was carried on in the Chenook jargon, they talking freely among themselves in their own tongue, not knowing that any person present could understand them. The interpreter, however, understood all they said, but could hear nothing to lead him to believe that there was or ever had been any combination between them and their more northern neighbors. Colonel Ford traced the bad feeling that existed to a quarrel between some white and Indian hunters of the sea otter. Some of these animals had been wounded by the white men and afterwards died at sea, were brought on shore by the returning tide and taken possession of by the Indians, who refused to give them up. This created bad blood between them, the Indians making threats when drunk that alarmed these hunters and caused them to go into the settlement. Whether these threats would have been carried into effect it is of course impossible for me to say; but that a few infuriated savages might have destroyed much property and many innocent lives if so disposed, is certain, therefore I consider the establishing of the troops at that point a most judicious movement, and as the time cannot be far distant when treaty stipulations will be fulfilled with the tribes immediately north of these, the persons engaged in carrying out those stipulations will be much benefited by having troops near

them, for these Indians that are treated with, the Quinaielts, Queets, and Quillehutes, have only very lately begun visiting the settlements of the whites, and consequently have adopted few of their habits, so that whoever undertakes civilizing them must begin at the beginning.

The Neuk-sacks, a tribe inhabiting a country drained by the river of the same name, which runs through a portion of the northern part of this district, taking the name of Lummi before emptying into the Gulf of Georgia, had seen comparatively little of the whites until the Frazier river gold excitement, and therefore did not appreciate the power and determination of their new neighbors. While the town of Whatcom, on Bellingham bay, was considered a good starting-point for the mines and was thronged with adventurers, these Indians caused some trouble at a ferry that was established on their river; but, owing to the able management of their special agent, no collision took place, and they were not made to feel the power of the whites. Last August the chief of the tribe killed a Lummi Indian, and refusing to make reparation, was, by the order of the special agent, confined in the prison at Whatcom. His people determined to rescue him, and a party equipped for war landed at Whatcom for that purpose. Before their arrival, however, the chief had come to terms and been liberated. Feeling indignant at the treatment their chief had received, and, as I have before said, not appreciating the power of the whites, they determined to avenge the insult, and began an attack by killing a white man. The inhabitants of the town are a class of people not easily surprised; they were in arms instantly, and in an incredibly short time five of the Indians were killed. The survivors of the party made their escape to the woods. The Indians retired to their homes, and the special agent, accompanied by Major G. O. Haller, fourth infantry, and a detachment of troops, went in pursuit. Upon arriving at the ferry on the Neuk-sack river, the chief appeared and sued for peace. This was granted, upon his giving up five of his tribe that had been concerned in the affray. These were taken to the military post and kept in confinement.

I am of opinion that this lesson will be sufficient for this tribe, and that open hostilities on their part will never be attempted again. They will rob, however, when opportunity offers. I have abundant evidence of that fact, in the shape of a claim for spoliation committed by this same chief Teaus-Kanin, he killing a beef ox belonging to some drovers who were pasturing their cattle near the Neuk-sack river.

About the same time that this affair happened at Whatcom, Neah bay, an indenture in the coast near Cape Flattery, was the scene of an affray, in which I consider the white man concerned as much to blame as the Indians were in the preceding instance. I refer to the case of Henry A. Webster and the Makah Indians. My action in that case was excepted to by Mr. Webster, and his version of the affair reported to our delegate in Congress, who most properly referred the matter where it belonged—to the Indian Bureau. Instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs called for a report from me, which I rendered and presume has been received.

Robberies and petty thefts have occurred more frequently during the past year than at any previous time in my recollection. I have men-

tioned this fact to you in a former report, and assigned as a reason for it that chiefs of tribes living at a distance would come to the agency expecting presents, which they did not get. Chagrined at their want of success, and disliking to go home empty-handed, where their influence in a great measure depends upon the number of blankets they can give away, they appropriated to their own use any property they could lay hands on. In one instance, they actually stripped the wall paper from a house to which they obtained access forcibly; and another house was robbed of goods to the amount of \$500. The first of these cases I caused to be settled, the culprits paying the damages; the one last mentioned has not yet been adjusted. Mr. Saunders, who lost the goods, has proved his claim, and it is now on file and will receive consideration when any money may be paid to the tribe to which these individuals belong. The perpetrators of the robbery were arrested by the local Indian agent at Port Townsend and turned over to the civil authorities, the grand jury reporting on the case as follows:

“The complaint of one Saunders against certain Indians for robbing his house, which complaint was also preferred by R. C. Fay, local Indian agent. The grand jury believe this to be a matter within the jurisdiction of the Indian agent, and respectfully request the court would order that Captain Fay investigate the charge and report his action thereon at the next term of court.”

I must here quote from another report of this grand jury upon a case brought to their notice by Local Agent Fay:

“The grand jury for the third judicial district having had under consideration a complaint setting forth that one William Brown and others, of Dungeness, Clallam county, did, on or about the 1st of October last, obtain from a certain Indian named *Swell*, belonging to the Makah tribe, a quantity of oil, said to be 172 gallons or more, and that the said oil was obtained by false representations, with a view to cheat, defraud, and wrong the said Indian out of valuable property belonging to him in his own right; and although the grand jury are satisfied and convinced that a true bill can be found against the parties concerned in this transaction, for defrauding an Indian, yet the grand jury are of the opinion that the ends of justice can be better obtained in this instance by giving the parties implicated a space of time to enable them to redress this great wrong—a wrong as contemptible in its nature as it is criminal in its transaction. The grand jury therefore respectfully request the court that the court may order that this matter be placed in the hands of Robert C. Fay, Esq., the local Indian agent.”

In both of the cases quoted above, it appears to me that the grand jury have been mistaken and suppose the power of an Indian agent greater than it really is, and this mistake has caused the ends of justice to be defeated. The law expressly states that it shall be the duty of an Indian agent “to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime,” &c. My duty was done in arresting the accused and handing them over to the civil authorities: the grand jury, however, thinks this is a case within the jurisdiction of an Indian agent, and refers the matter back to the com-

plainant, who happened to be a local Indian agent. Such a procedure, I fancy, has no precedent

The other case referred to is still more singular: the grand jury find that Brown and others have wronged an Indian seriously, and that they should be made to suffer for the crime; yet they think an Indian agent can handle the case better than they can. What possible power they could suppose an Indian agent could have over a territorial prisoner, I cannot conceive; but I can easily see that justice was defeated, and the United States made liable; for the law says, speaking of crimes by white persons against Indians, "that if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury," [meaning the United States Treasury.] The law in this case, could not be carried out, because no bill of indictment was found against the offenders.

I have brought these cases to the notice of yourself and the department to show that we are not always backed up by the other arms of the government service, as we should be; and though we, ourselves, do our duty, yet our aims cannot always be reached. I desired, particularly, that the Indians who robbed Mr. Saunders's house should be made an example of, for there was no excuse whatever for them, but the most extraordinary view of the case taken by the grand jury, has suffered them to go scot free. When I say that the other arms of the government service do not always sustain us as they should, I beg leave to remark that this is the only instance I have to record of what I consider dereliction of duty. The military have always responded to any call I have made on them, and it gives me pleasure to state that Colonel Casey, Major G. O. Haller, Captain G. E. Pickett, and other military gentlemen, at all times, evinced the greatest alacrity in rendering assistance when called upon.

The northern tribes of British Indians have, as usual, made their appearance in the waters of Puget's Sound this summer. Thousands of them are encamped at Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, from whence they come, in small parties, to our side and leave their women at the different logging camps and mills on the Sound. There is a territorial law against employing them in this country, but little attention seems to be paid to it, for, as I said, the northern women are found at many of the saw-mills. Their friends bring them and come after them, and in these journeys they some times meet our Flatheads, when, if not at a place where there is a number of whites, a fight generally takes place. This happened some few weeks since; a party of "Hyder" (British) Indians was on the way to Port Orchard, to get one of their women who had been living for sometime past with a white man at that place. They were discovered by some of our Suohomish and Suquamish Indians, who, being much the stronger party, and having old grievances to avenge, attacked and killed two men and one woman, and captured seven women. This comprised the entire party. This act was in retribution for a similar one committed sometime ago by the Hyders upon the Suohomishes, at which time three prisoners were taken by the former tribe, carried north, and are, at this time, slaves on Queen Charlotte's Island. Of the seven women captured by our Indians, two were taken from the Suquamish by the whites at Port Orchard, and

two at Utsalady, two were brought into Local Agent Fay, and one sent to me by the missionaries at Puyallup. Those taken at Utsalady and Port Orchard were sent in schooners to their friends at Victoria, the other three were taken to the same place by myself, accompanied by Local Agent Fay. I went myself with these prisoners that I might show to their people that our government did not wish to injure them if they would keep away from us, and also that we did not encourage our Indians to make war or take slaves. I also hoped to make an arrangement to get the three Suohomish, that are now slaves, back again. Dr. William H. Tolum, of the Hudson's Bay Company, formerly stationed at Nisqually, in this Territory, was of infinite assistance to me, and enabled me to have a satisfactory conversation with the Hyder chief, who appeared to appreciate my motives in bringing his people back to him, and promised to return the Suohomish prisoners as soon as they could be brought from Queen Charlotte's Island. This was the best arrangement I could make, for the government at Victoria appears to have no control over the Indian tribes; indeed, the Indians appear to do quite as they please, the government being rather shy of interfering with them; I should judge so, at least, from the fact that a desultory sort of a fight between two hostile tribes was in progress within a mile of the town when I was there, some of the bullets from the Indians' guns actually falling in the streets, yet the authorities could not, or would not put a stop to it.

I have endeavored to make our Indians understand that in murdering these northern people they had grossly violated their treaty with the United States; for they have pledged themselves in their treaties not to make war on any other tribe, except in self-defense: and that in making slaves, too, they committed a violation of their treaty. That altogether their conduct had been reprehensible in the highest degree; for should these northern hordes come over in force to avenge the death of their people, which in all probability they will do at some time, upon the whites would fall the labor, risk, and expense of repelling them.

The Clallam Indians at Dungeness have also murdered two or three of the northern people, and are now expecting an attack from the friends of their victims, which I presume has been delayed by the hostile feeling existing between the two strong northern tribes that I spoke of as fighting together at Victoria.

The potatoes raised from the seed furnished by me in the spring of 1859 to the different tribes were of infinite service during the past winter. Though many of them were gathered prematurely before they were ripe, yet enough were allowed to ripen to assist materially those who had planted. Of those grown at Muckleschute, under the supervision of the employé, James H. Gowdy, part were distributed among the destitute during the cold weather, and the remainder given this spring to those who had prepared ground for planting.

Strenuous exertions have been made the past year to curb and check the trade in spirituous liquors; and in many instances success has attended the efforts made by the gentlemen of the service. At Fort Townsend alone, the local agent has caused the arrest of more than twenty individuals engaged in the traffic. At this place some ten

have been arrested and tried; and at Bellingham bay, the district of Colonel B. F. Shaw, special agent, arrests have been made. Yet, notwithstanding this, quantities of liquor are furnished to the Indians, and numbers of persons engaged in furnishing it are never detected. The island of San Juan, owing to the peculiar state of affairs there, is a favorable resort for vagabonds and outlaws, and liquor is furnished *ad libitum* to all Indians who can pay for it. Captain George E. Pickett, ninth infantry, commanding the troops of the United States stationed there, writing to me upon the subject, June 19, says: "Liquor has been and is now being sold wholesale. It is useless for me to expatiate on this subject; the consequences are but too obvious. Robbery, rapine, and even murder, are enumerated among the crimes committed here." The captain wrote asking that a person connected with the Indian service might be stationed on the island, when, as he expresses it, "by a determined combination of the civil, Indian, and military authorities, we may be enabled to check this unpleasant and disgraceful state of affairs."

I strongly recommend that the captain's wishes be complied with, and that a person empowered with authority over the Indians be placed upon the island as soon as practicable.

The United States marshal and his deputies have always been actively efficient in making arrests whenever cases of liquor selling have been reported to them. Indeed, it is only through them and the United States commissioner's court that we can reach these offenders, the commissioners thinking Indian evidence sufficient to commit a man on, while before a jury it has no weight whatever. I wish particularly to acknowledge the services of the deputy United States marshal at Port Townsend, Mr. W. W. Armstrong, who, in more than one instance, has, by arresting desperate men, performed his duty with a determination and gallantry worthy of commendation.

Now that the treaties with the different tribes in this district have been confirmed, the funds to carry them into effect appropriated by Congress, and their arrival in this country shortly expected, it becomes us to look about and consider what will be the most advantageous mode of laying out this money for the benefit of the Indians.

In the district now under my supervision is laid the scene of operations for four treaties, viz: That between the United States and the Dwamish, Suquamish, and other allied and subordinate bands, otherwise called the treaty of Point Elliott; and also the treaty of Point-no-Point with the Clallam, Chimicum, Duwano, and Skokomish tribes; the treaty of Neah Bay with the Makahs; and the treaty of Olympia with the Qui-nai-elt and Quillehutes tribes of Indians. By the treaty of Point Elliott is ceded the largest tract of territory, the greatest number of Indians being subject to its stipulations. By the provisions of this treaty four different reservations are secured to the Indians; the first mentioned is to be near Port Madison, at a place called Noo-sohkin, and is to embrace in its limits two sections of land. This is designed for the use of the Suquamish and Dwamish tribes, and the bands subordinate to them. At this place, during the troubles of 1855 and 1856, government erected two small, rough cabins for the use of the local agent and his assistants. There is a good landing where these

cabins stand, and the shore is free from drift, and well adapted to hauling the seine; it is, also, the most accessible point, therefore I recommend that here the necessary buildings be erected. In order, however, to embrace in the limits of the reservation this point, and also some bottom land good for agricultural purposes, it will be necessary to locate it along the beach, say half a mile deep by four miles long. This course I recommend. The belt along the shore is covered with valuable timber, for which there is a ready market at Port Madison; and with the assistance of tools, a few yoke of oxen, and an experienced person to direct them, the young men can be made to earn a good living immediately; many of them, too, have considerable experience as loggers. The waters adjacent to this reservation abound in salmon, codfish, and smelt, and the bottom land spoken of as good for agricultural purposes is not heavily timbered, and can be made productive in a single season. Last year there were twenty-seven small fields or patches of potatoes planted on the same ground, and the yield was good, though the land was imperfectly cleared. I am of the opinion that the Indians can be made to render themselves comfortable here at a comparatively small expense; indeed, I would not advise anything involving a large outlay to be undertaken at any of these smaller reserves. The ultimate object of concentrating the Indians at the general reservation should never be lost sight of. More on this subject in the proper place. There will be some trouble probably in prevailing upon the Dwamish who inhabit the east side of the Sound to come over to this reservation; but their objections must be overcome, or a course pursued with them that I will here explain. The Dwamish Indians live on a river of that name, which is formed by the junction of White and Black rivers. White river has a large tributary, called Green river, and between these two streams, seven miles from the fork, is the Muckleschute reservation. This reservation is secured to the Indians, parties to the treaty of Medicine creek, but is not in the territory ceded by them, has never been occupied for their use, nor does Sub-agent Gosnell, who has charge of those tribes, consider it necessary for them. On the other hand, it is in the limits of the territory ceded by the treaty of Point Elliott. The Indians living there, and in the vicinity, are parties to that treaty, and it is a convenient and excellent place to locate them. Formerly it was a military post, and has fifteen good log buildings upon it, in tolerable repair. These buildings are situated in a fertile prairie that is now ready for the plow, and when cultivated will produce good grain and grass. So it is evident that to make this reserve available no expense is required except to put the stock and tools necessary for labor upon it. I recommended to you, and with your acquiescence advertised in the newspaper, that all the land from this reserve to the junction of White and Green rivers would probably be reserved for the use of the Indians. Whether this will meet the approbation of the department I am unable to say; but I still consider it advisable; for the Dwamish Indians, who object to go across the Sound, could, I think, be persuaded to come up and settle here; the only difference between this and their present location is, that it is a little higher up the same river. Here, with a fine range for stock

summer and winter, warm bottoms for vegetables, and a fertile prairie for grain and grass, besides a river on each side of them teeming with salmon in the proper season, they must surely be self-supporting in a short time. As no impediments are in the way, I advise that farming operations be commenced on this reservation as soon as funds applicable to that purpose be received; and I also recommend that it be considered, (as it geographically is,) within the treaty of Point Elliott.

The reservation next mentioned in this treaty is on north side of Hwhomish bay, and is designed for the use of the Suohomish, Suoqualaim, and other tribes belonging to those rivers and their tributaries. This is so near the general reservation that it appears to me that at this time, unless the Indians particularly desire and insist upon it, it would be better not to incur any expense, but to settle them upon the general reservation at once, and let the money that would be spent in temporary improvements be put into permanent ones.

The peninsula at the southeastern end of Perry's Island is also reserved. There it is intended to establish the Skagget, Kikealaus, Swinamish, and other bands. Upon this, as upon the reservation near Port Madison, I would erect some necessary buildings for the accommodation of white employés, provide work, cattle, and tools, and proceed to open farms, making the Indians in all instances perform the labor under the supervision of white men. At this reservation, as, indeed, is the case at all of them, there is a fine chance to obtain fish. Quantities can be taken at the proper season and cured for winter's use, or even for sale. Nothing but the improvidence of the Indians prevents their laying up a sufficient quantity every year; but I think, when urged to industry by their overseers, and stimulated by a good example, they will do better.

The island of Chah-choo-sen, situated between the mouths of the Lummi river, is also reserved by this treaty. The Lummi, Samish, Neuksack, and the Indians inhabiting the islands in the Gulf of Georgia, are designed to be established here. I advised changing the lines of this reserve so as to make it conform to section and township lines, thus avoiding the necessity of a survey. I presume there will be no objection made to this change. This is an admirable piece of fertile land, well adapted for the cultivation of all vegetable productions suitable to this climate. It is an alluvial bottom, the growth upon it being crab-apple and alder—sure indications of richness. Special Agent B. F. Shaw has been established, since the fall of 1858, at this place, and has been instructing the Indians in agriculture to the extent of the means placed at his disposal. He erected at the expense of government a small, rough building to live in, and has cleared a few acres of land, which produces abundantly. With a proper supervision over the affairs at this reservation (which no one is better qualified to give than the gentleman who is now there) it can be made profitably productive, and be a source of revenue to the Indians. For clearing the land here I would advise the use of a small stump-machine. The timber is small and the roots easily extracted, and a yoke of steady oxen, with two men and a machine that will cost a hundred dollars, can clear an acre a day. Upon this, as upon all the special reservations, I advise that buildings necessary for the com-

fortable living of the overseers, and for the preservation of the productions of the farms, be erected, and none other; but I think that a liberal amount should be allowed, here particularly, for the opening of farms, because the land, when once cleared, becomes immediately profitable.

The treaty of Point-no-Point, with the Clallam, Chimicum, Duwano, and Skokomish Indians, has secured to them as a reservation the land lying between the forks of the Skokomish river. I have examined the place and found it difficult of access, heavily timbered, and altogether not a convenient or suitable place to establish these tribes, and so I reported to you December 13, 1859. At the same time I gave the bounds of about two sections of land at the mouth of said river that I think will be an excellent place to locate them. I also advised that the Clallams living on the Straits of Fuca, who are parties to this treaty, should be allowed a reserve at Clallam bay, on said straits. My reason for so advising is that these Indians, reared on the wide waters of the straits and the ocean, accustomed to taking the whale, black-fish, and halibut, cannot content themselves or be made to remain, except by force, on the narrow waters of Hood's canal, where the reservation is to be situated. I have always advised that, in confining these people to reservations, any change in location that will involve a violent change in habits and pursuits should be avoided. The land at the mouth of the Skokomish, where I advise establishing these Indians, is good for agricultural purposes, and, like at the other special reservations, I would immediately proceed to open farms, &c. At Clallam bay, also, some efforts should be made to turn the attention of the Indians to agricultural pursuits. They, however, being peculiarly a salt-water Indian, will always derive a large portion of their subsistence from their native element, if I may so call it.

The treaty of Neah Bay with the tribe of Makah Indians comes next under consideration. Living as they do, on the straits their characteristic traits, their habits and pursuits are the same as their neighbors, the Clallams. They are bold and experienced pursuers of the whale, and carry on a considerable trade in oil with Victoria and Port Townsend. The thirteenth article of their treaty prohibits them from trading elsewhere than in the dominion of the United States, and the trade with Victoria should be stopped, and can be as soon as they have a resident agent among them. Halibut are taken in great quantities by this tribe, and I would recommend that, in addition to the farming operations that should be commenced on their reservation, houses for salting and drying these fish should be erected, and that they should be taught to cure them after the fashion of the whites. These fish command a good price and ready sale, and I think a lucrative trade in them can be established.

The treaty of Olympia with the Qui-nai-elt and Quillehute tribes remain only to be considered. These tribes occupy the sea-coast between Ozelt or old Cape Flattery, on the north, and the Qui-nai-elt river on the south. No particular spot is fixed upon by the treaty for their reservation, but I have recommended that the land lying between Point Granville on the south, and the Qui-nai-elt river on the north be set aside for that purpose. I selected this spot because it is the only one

where a landing can be effected even in smooth weather; even this is, properly speaking, no harbor, yet vessels of light draft can run in and unload in a calm time. The most certain way of reaching this place at all times, will be from Gray's harbor, along the beach, which is level, and as hard as a board. The distance is about eighteen miles. The salmon that run up the Qui-nai-elt river, in great numbers, are considered the fattest and best flavored of any taken on this coast, and the Indians should be encouraged to open a trade in them. I think they can be more profitably employed at present in this way than in agricultural pursuits, as it will be a more congenial employment for them. Farming, however, should be undertaken as soon as possible. Cattle can be driven down the Chehalis river, ferried across Gray's harbor, and driven up the beach; but building materials, farming implements, tools, &c., should go by sea. All the materials that will be required to erect the necessary buildings, and a year's supply of all perishable articles should be sent at one time, so as to avoid expense, for the transportation will be both difficult and expensive. These Indians must be considered in their natural savage and uncultivated condition, and the happy results that I hope and predict will be accomplished by the fulfillment of treaty stipulations with the Sound tribes will be more tardy of operation with them. I also fear that it will be a difficult task to remove them, except by force to the central reservation.

I am of opinion that there should be at least two white employés at each of these special reservations, and though the treaties only call for a smith's shop at the central reserve, yet there should be a branch at each of the others; for though the bulk of the work may be done at the main shop, repairs and small jobs will be constantly required everywhere that work is going on.

The treaties are specific as to what shall be done at the general or central reservation. Therefore it is only necessary for me to say in what way I think these things can be most advantageously accomplished. As the erection of buildings will be one of the first things to attend to, how best to procure the material is an important point to decide upon. There is now at this place (Puyallup) a saw-mill that has not been running since it was probable that a reserve would be established there, and I am informed that it can be put in running order with three weeks' labor. Therefore as saw-logs can be easily obtained in any desirable quantity, I am of opinion that it will be economical to put this mill in motion without delay. The amount of lumber that will be required to erect the necessary buildings here will be great, and although it is low at this time, yet the cost of transporting it would amount to a large sum; while, with a mill on the spot, all this expense will be avoided, and the special reservations as easily supplied from here as from any other mill. While upon the subject of transportation, I beg leave to remark that a schooner from seventy-five to eighty tons burden, and fit to go to sea in, would be a valuable acquisition to the service. I believe that the amount such a vessel would save the department would pay a large percentage on the first cost. The transportation must be entirely by water in this district, the traveling of agent also; and, if necessary, such a vessel could be sent to California or Oregon. Suppose a hundred tons of freight were to

be shipped from California to this place, the very lowest rate would be ten dollars a ton, or \$1,000; while a schooner, such as I describe, could make the trip at a cost of 250.

My idea of the manner in which the school should be conducted has been the subject of previous reports. I will briefly say, however, that no good results will follow if the pupils are allowed to remain with their friends; and in order to avoid this, they must be clothed and fed at government expense. If, after school hours, they are allowed to return to their lodges and mix freely with the other Indians, they will never speak the English language, and until they acquire that, they will make little progress in letters. These remarks are only applicable to the children's school for reading and writing, &c. To the industrial department, where adults as well as children can be instructed, they will not apply. The physician, too, will be much assisted in his duties if he has a hospital building where the sick can be cared for until cured. The gentleman who occupied the position of surgeon under the treaty of Medicine creek, has informed me that without such a convenience the prescriptions of a physician were of little use. The patient would take them or not, as he chose; his diet could not be attended to, and frequently after taking the physic prescribed, if it chanced to make him sick, he would resort to their own cures.

I am convinced by experience that it is better not to build houses for the Indians to dwell in. The most I would do in that way would be to furnish them boards and nails, and occasionally to a chief I would give a window. Houses after our fashion are not suited to their wants as yet. They will not keep them clean, and they shortly become dens of vermin.

The annuities that are to be paid to the different tribes they would prefer receiving in cash; next to cash they would like goods; but I am convinced that it would not be best for most of them so to get them in that way. Money is always an evil to them, and even goods are soon squandered and gambled off. I would, therefore, recommend that, except in the case of the Makahs, the Quillehutes, and Qui-nai-elts, and the Clallams at Clallam bay, the amounts be expended in opening land for farming and in purchase of stock and tools. I will take the treaty of Point Elliott and illustrate by comparing the two modes of payment: The amount allowed by that treaty is \$15,000 for the first year; that will be about three dollars to each individual, and will purchase a third quality blanket, or three bottles of rum, as the case may be. But suppose on the general reservation a hundred acres of land are cleared at a cost of \$3,000, and fifty acres at Port Madison, Perry's Island, and the Lummi, each, at a cost of \$4,000, that amounts to half the annuity; with the remaining half purchase work-cattle, tools, seeds, and pay the expense of putting in a crop. Part of these cattle, tools, &c., must go to Muckleschute, as there the land is cleared already; but there is enough for all. Now, by which mode will the Indians be most benefited? I would continue this course from year to year, and in ten years these people will have as good and well stocked farms as any in the country.

The first payment to those tribes that I excepted above I should advise making in goods; they are not in the neighborhood of the set-

lements, and the articles they receive may be applied to legitimate and useful purposes and not squandered. Besides, they are little acquainted with tilling the land, and the amount secured to them by treaty for clearing land is as much as can be profitably expended in that way for some time to come.

The Upper and Lower Chehalis, the Cowlitz and Chinook Indians, numbering between seven and eight hundred, are not parties to the existing treaties, and are certainly entitled to the care of government. They are in the immediate neighborhood of the settlements, living in most instances on the land of white settlers. I have selected a piece of ground adapted to their wants, and upon which I think it will be advisable to settle the Cowlitz and Upper Chehalis tribes. The Chinook and Lower Chehalis should be located somewhere near the seashore, as their previous habits and mode of living render such a location necessary.

As no treaty funds are applicable to the uses of these bands, it is necessary that they should be provided for when the annual appropriation for contingent purposes is made, and an addition should be made to that appropriation sufficient to enable the superintendent to locate them on a tract of land where they cannot be disturbed, and to assist them to gain their own subsistence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. SIMMONS,

Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,

Supt. Ind. Affairs Oregon and Washington Territory.

SQUAKSIN INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the business and affairs of the Indian tribes under my charge for the year ending on this date.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to report favorably in all respects of the Indians under my supervision, with the exception of a murder recently committed on the Nisqually reservation, of which I informed you at the time, (To-tem-pus, killed by Pemus.) Peace and harmony have prevailed throughout my jurisdiction since my last report.

The farms on all three reservations under my charge show increased industry and intelligence on the part of the Indians, beyond what could reasonably be expected from these wild children of the woods in so short a time, whilst their moral conduct and improved and more cleanly mode of dress give evidence of the advancement in civilization.

At the annual payment of annuities, which took place in the middle of May last, at the Nisqually reservation, were assembled about fifteen hundred Indians; good order and decorum were maintained by these tribes, cheerfulness and universal good feeling were displayed by them, not a single riot or disturbance having taken place throughout the time occupied in paying them off. At the same time they joined in the

little festivities which form part of the ceremonies on these, to them, grand occasions, with glee, frolic, and good humor.

These facts speak volumes in their favor. But a few years ago these tribes were an idle, roving set, making a precarious living by hunting, fishing, and stealing, now, through the wise policy of our government in stimulating them to industry, they possess the means of living sumptuously, in comparison with their former mode of life, and mostly owing to their own industry.

The potato crop on the Squaksin reservation this season will be a complete failure, owing to the extreme wet weather. On the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations it has also been considerably injured from the same cause; the other crops promise fair.

On the 15th of May last, agreeably to the notice given a month previous, all the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek," assembled on the Nisqually reservation in order to receive payment of their annuities. Three hundred and eighty-nine families received annuities, the details of which will be found in my returns of the second quarter.

The Indians seemed to be generally well satisfied, although many sly hints were thrown out amongst them that their annuities were exceedingly small.

After the payment was over, I addressed the Indians, as is customary on these occasions; I awarded them praise when I deemed they deserved it, and urged them by all means to continue on in the industrious manner they were now doing; that, by so doing, they would soon become rich people.

Several of the chiefs spoke in the terms as follows, to wit:

John Hyton. The Indians say that the government ought to take more care of them.

They do not want to be put in prison any more; they say they want to keep peace, and stop fighting.

They say they have forgotten the war now, and are at peace.

They say they are afraid that they will be taken up.

They all want that Yelm Jim should be set free, all the tribes, both down the Sound and here.

They say that if Yelm Jim is hung, that they will become afraid again.

If Jim is let loose, they say they think that the government is good, and they will not be afraid any more.

They thought when Leschi was hung, that it was all over.

They say that they will all be proud when the government sees this.

They all want to stop here, they do not want to be removed from here, even if the land wears out and becomes good for nothing; they want to die here.

They say they do not want to leave the Nisqually river, nor the rest of the reservation.

They say they want the reservation made larger, and the lines marked and straightened.

The reason they want the reservation larger is, that they become more and more every year.

The reason they did not say this in the first place, they were afraid that they would be taken up.

The reason why they want the reservation larger is, that they do not want to be moved to the central agency, to mix with other tribes.

They want the school-house here, on the Nisqually, in place of being on any other reservation, it is the consent of all the tribes.

The reason they want the school-house here is, that the women do not want their children to go away.

They want the blacksmith's shop here, it is the general consent of all the tribes.

They say that the reason why they want the school-house here is, that there will be some half-breeds after awhile, and they want all both Indian children and half-breeds to learn to speak English, so that they can talk together.

All the tribes want more annuities.

They would all be proud if they had more given them.

They want a stud horse on every reservation, for they have no horses fit.

They say that they want some cows to be given them.

They are all sorry to see the old men and women get so little.

Yesterday when the goods were given them, they were all mad and sorry that they had so little given them.

They are all well pleased with the agents, and do not want them moved, they want them always to remain with them.

They want that Dan Mounts should tell them what they should do.

They do not want Dan Mounts to leave them, for he has been good to them, and they are very much pleased with him.

They say that Dan is good to them, and has always been so, and they do not want to part with him, that he always looks after them, and advises them.

They want Dan Mounts to look after them at the Nisqually.

They say they want Dan to go with them and settle any difficulty which may arise between them and white men.

When a letter is received from the government, they want it read to them.

They want Mr. Patton to remain their blacksmith forever; they want Dan Mounts to remain among them always.

They want Mr. Gosnell always, and they say, if he leaves, that they will go after him and bring him back; for they want him to remain with them until he dies.

They say they want the present doctor to remain with them; when any one of them is sick, they want the doctor to go and give the medicine himself, for some of them do not know how to take it.

Sa-la-tat. I am pleased with the Puyallup reservation, I want to live and die there.

I want Mr. Perkins to remain; I want Mr. Perkins to pay attention to us when we talk to him; I want Mr. Perkins to remain with us until he wishes to quit.

These speeches were the closing scene of the Pa-ta-latch, as the payment of their annuities is termed by themselves, then frolic and games became the order of the day, combined with a hearty consumption of beef, flour, and potatoes, until in small parties they started at intervals

for their respective homes, and in a couple of days, the Nisqually reservation had assumed its wanted quiet appearance.

I will take the liberty to remark that the suggestions made by the Indians to increase the extent of the Nisqually reservation is truly reasonable, and I may say, will soon become absolutely necessary.

Two sections of land can be added to the reservation without interfering in any way with the white settlers. The Indians would fence the whole, and would then have sufficient pasturage for their numerous bands of horses; whilst at present they are compelled to allow many of their horses to run at large through the country, much to the annoyance of their white neighbors.

Their remarks about the probability of their being many half-breed children to attend school, are also true. There are from thirty to forty half-breed children at the present time who would attend school if there was one in their neighborhood.

I will again take the liberty of suggesting to the department an increase to the annuities paid the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek." The present appropriation, when divided among all those who are really entitled to pay, does not realize to each individual over \$1 10, for which some of them have to travel at their own expense, some sixty or seventy miles.

I annex the reports of Mr. D. Mounts, farmer, superintending the Nisqually reservation; of Mr. J. L. Perkins, carpenter, in charge of Puyallup reservation; of Mr. C. C. Pagett, teacher, and of Mr. B. W. Kimball, physician, and beg leave to refer you to these documents for further information relative to the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations, and to the teacher's and physician's departments.

By this mail, I forward a requisition for funds required to carry out treaty stipulations with the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek." In making it out, I have economized as much as possible, and I trust it will meet with your approbation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. B. GOSNELL,
Sub-Agent, Washington Territory.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington Ter.

No. 80.

SQUAKSIN INDIAN RESERVATION, W. T.,
June 6, 1860.

SIR: I present for your consideration the following report of my services as physician to Indians, parties to Medicine creek treaty, from July 1, 1859, to June 6, 1860, inclusive.

The number of Indians to whom medicines have been administered, exclusive of those receiving advice and other aid, is 172. Of this number, 105 are males, and 67 females. Sixty have been vaccinated. Neither epidemic nor epidemic diseases have prevailed to any extent among them. The diseases that have been prevalent are such only as

are incident to their habits, location, and mode of life. Though a large portion of the Indians do not apply for aid, some from their strong belief in their own system of medicine, and others from inability on account of their distance from this place, yet their confidence in our method of practice and our medicines is increasing. Their own doctors acknowledge their ignorance of, and inability to treat certain classes of disease.

The strong desires of their chief men, expressed to me on learning my intended withdrawal from my position as physician, that a physician should always remain with them, indicates the decline of their trust in their own medicine men and their increasing confidence in ours.

At the payment of annuities in November, 1858, 1,357 Indians were registered. At the last payment, in May, 1860, a year and a half later, 1,353. Thus there has been a slight decrease in their numbers during the period between the two last payments.

As some eight or ten from other bands were adopted by them at the last registration, who are included in the above number, their real decrease during the time mentioned is thus much greater.

The number of births the past year, to the best of my knowledge, has been forty. The number of deaths for this period of time would exceed the births by eight, making the number of deaths forty-eight, which, I think, is very near the truth.

A fact of some importance was brought to light at the last registration, to wit: the great disparity in number between the males and females. Of the 1,353 registered, 770 were females, and 583 males. The number of females at the age of puberty (or marriageable) and upwards was 524; the number of males 369. The causes of this inequality in sexes are better known, I presume, to you than to myself. I refer to these facts as having a bearing upon their present decrease.

The percentage of deaths the past year is but a trifle larger than that in some cities. The percentage of births for the above number of females is quite small; and how is it to be accounted for?

Prostitution, a vice exceedingly common among them, is a chief cause of this result. Venereal diseases, which are very prevalent, have their influence; and besides, many do not hesitate to resort to abortion (in causing which they are proficient) to escape the not unfrequent result of their occupation. There are other causes, but their influence is slight in comparison with the above.

You may infer, therefore, that any measures taken to prevent their present wholesale prostitution will act beneficially. It will improve not only their sanitary, but their moral condition. Venereal diseases will diminish, domestic virtues would be cultivated, and their further decrease in numbers prevented.

The above is respectfully submitted.

B. W. KIMBALL, M. D.,
Physician Medicine Creek Treaty.

WESLEY B. GOSNELL, Esq.,
Sub-Agent.

No. 81.

SQUAKSIN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1860.

SIR: I take pleasure in submitting my second annual report of the school under my charge, authorized by the treaty of Medicine creek, made December 26, A. D. 1854.

As I informed you in my last report those who were absent hunting, fishing, &c., returned in a short time, and gave me great encouragement that the school would indeed be a great advantage to them. During the fall and winter my school numbered twenty scholars; their attendance was, however, somewhat irregular, owing to their parents often leaving the reservation (which rambling propensity seems to be a part of their nature) for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering roots, &c.

I have two scholars—one lad nine, and a girl seven years old—who are reading in the "Second Reader" and writing tolerably plain; and four scholars in the "First Reader" and commencing to write, the other scholars are very irregular in their attendance.

While in attendance, I have no trouble in controlling them; they quickly and readily obey me, at first through fear, I have no doubt, but my constant aim is to overcome that (which require great caution, as some of them are more like the wild animals than human beings) by gentleness and various little attentions, thus securing their esteem as well as obedience.

I am still more convinced of the necessity (the object being to elevate, benefit, and civilize them) of establishing a boarding school at which the agent could place, say, thirty or forty scholars of both sexes, under the charge of the instructor where they would be separated from the influence that exists at present, which operates materially against their advancement; where also they would be taught cleanliness in every respect, (which cannot be enforced under present circumstances while the scholars eat, sleep, and live in their dirty huts.)

A great majority of them in their present situation, having no incentive to learn our language and habits, look upon the sending of their children to school as doing us a great favor, and often ask why I do not give them food and clothing, and in some instances demanding pay when they attend school regularly a short time, while if the number I have named could be entirely away from their relatives and not dependent on them, then their facilities (in my opinion) for advancement would be increased in every respect, particularly in regularity of habits, in their meals, in sleeping, and in their clothing; to which school could also be attached a garden, cultivated by the scholars, producing all necessaries (vegetables) and luxuries of the kitchen, and at the same time proving to them in the most forcible manner possible the superiority of our customs and habits over their own careless and idle way of living.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. C. PAGETT, *Instructor.*

WESLEY B. GOSNELL, Esq.,

Sub-Agent, W. T.

No. 82.

NISQUALLY INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.,
June 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the Indian department I have the honor of submitting this my third annual report showing the affairs and condition of the Indians at the Nisqually agency.

The 24th of next July I will have been on this reservation three years, and in glancing back over the operations of that time, I am forcibly convinced that the present Indian policy, so wisely entertained and practically adhered to, has occasioned a very decided improvement in the moral and mental condition of these Indians.

And I am satisfied that in a few years longer, with the same care and treatment you have so diligently superintended, will place the Nisquallies now upon this reserve far in advance of any Indians now enjoying the protection of our government.

The improvements made on the Nisqually during the present year consists of eight thousand rails, eighty acres inclosed with a good fence, forty of which is sowed with wheat and oats, also seventy-five acres of wheat and oats sowed in old land, all of which at present has every appearance of a good crop. We have also a good crop of potatoes and other vegetables.

All of our farms are in good condition. All the oxen are in good health and condition, and the farming utensils (what few there are) are in good repair.

The five houses which were erected for the Indians are going to wreck, as the Indians occupy them but a short time during the winter.

Last year I reported that these Indians had two hundred horses and five head of cattle. At present their stock numbers as follows: 262 head of horses, twenty-nine head of cattle, and thirty-three head of hogs, and owing to the smallness of the reservation their horses, cattle, and hogs will in a short time have no place to graze.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

D. M. MOUNTS, *U. S. Farmer.*

WESLEY B. GOSLELL, Esq.,

Sub-Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 83.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION,
June 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the progress made by the Indians on the Puyallup reservation during the last year, ending June 30, 1860. The whole number of Indians belonging to this band is about 700, but as yet only some 400 have taken hold to work. They had in cultivation last year about 100 acres, yielding some 8,000 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of wheat,

200 bushels of peas, and a quantity of vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, &c., &c. They have cleared up some forty acres more this spring, making in cultivation this season something like 140 acres. Their crops look fine, rather better than last year.

We have built during the last year one log barn, twenty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, and one stable twenty feet square; also, one two-story frame building, sixteen by twenty feet on the ground, intended to be used to store the Indians' seed potatoes, wheat, peas, &c., &c.

The Indians have been a great deal healthier the past year than the year previous, owing, no doubt, to their living so much better than usual.

They are perfectly satisfied, and seem to be very happy. As is the case with nearly all the Indians, they like whisky, and some of them will go off and hang around the towns, where there is always to be found a plenty of trifling white men who make their living by selling whisky to the Indians. This is, however, mostly confined to the young men and a few women whom they hire out to white men as prostitutes. I think the only way to stop this evil would be to drive these women away from the towns, or rather bring them on the reserves.

The property on the reservation and the buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the Indians' houses. They have broken out all their windows, and some of their doors are broken down.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN L. PERKINS.

W. B. GOSNELL, Esq.,

Sub-Agent, Squaksin, Washington Territory.

No. 84.

YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.

Fort Simcoe, August 15, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report, the Indian affairs in my district have been satisfactory as to peace and quietness between the whites and Indians, and amongst the Indians themselves. No outrages have been perpetrated by Indians upon the persons or property of the whites. The latter have not sought to violate those irrepealable laws of humanity and kindness that should always characterize the intercourse of a civilized and powerful people with ignorant and helpless men and women. This latter fact is the more remarkable because of the discovery and working of the northern gold fields, in consequence of which great numbers of white men have been passing through all parts of my district lying north and west of Columbia river and east of the Cascade mountains. Many of these men are miners from California, and I record with great pleasure that, as far as has come to my knowledge, they have always respected the rights and feelings of the helpless Indians. The fruits of this conduct are indicated above—good will, peace, and good offices between the antagonistic races, instead of

hatred, ill will, outrage, blood, and efforts at mutual extermination, uniformly eventuating in the speedy disappearance of the weaker people, as in California and Southern Oregon.

The northern gold fields are not within Washington Territory, except those of Pend d'Orielle river ; but are just over the line in British Columbia. They are as much resorted to by northern Indians of my district as if they were on American soil, and the only wonder is that collisions have not occurred between the miners and the Indians, for both have been known to wash dust side by side, in the same place.

Nothing of special note is yet effected in the removal of distant bands of Indians to this agency and reservation. No funds of any kind have been furnished for such purpose, no appropriations having been made for fulfilling the treaty of June 9, 1855, till March 29, 1860, when Congress appropriated \$90,850 for fulfilling the stipulations of said treaty, of which not one dollar is yet remitted to the proper agent. Though destitute of ready means, I have felt myself compelled to anticipate the arrival of funds by removing, in advance, the bands of Lewis River Klickitats, because of the threatening aspect of relations between those Indians and the white settlers. Provision was made in the treaty of June 9, 1855, to consolidate said band with others of the Yakima nation. This band of Klickitats, however, have never been treated with, or their lands purchased. White settlers have occupied the most valuable places for grazing, field culture, and fishing. So driven from post to pillar was this scattered and injured people, that but one white settler, and he a former member of Congress, would allow them to remain, even temporarily, on lands yet belonging to them, the title of which has always heretofore been acknowledged by our government as vesting in the aboriginal inhabitants till fully treated with and ample compensation allowed. The agent has undertaken to remove them personally, with aid of head chief and interpreter, without the expensive interposition of superintendent of removal, conductors, &c., &c. A careful account of expenditures will be kept, for which the agent will file his own voucher, and he is confident the mode of removal pursued will prove far cheaper than if done by contract.

The band named number, as well as can be ascertained in their scattered condition, 100 souls, thirty-seven of whom were transported by steamer from Lewis river to Rockland, Washington Territory. They are now *en route* from the latter place to this agency. Forty-three have undertaken to remove their horses, their cattle, and themselves, over the Cascade mountains to Yakima reservation, and the remainder the agent has not yet succeeded in inducing to leave willingly their old hunting and fishing lands, though he yet hopes to accomplish so necessary an undertaking, as soon as possible.

These Indians have been badly treated by the whites ; driven without compensation from their own lands ; their houses burned and otherwise destroyed ; the graves of their people inclosed in the white man's fields. They unwillingly consent to remove to please the government agent, hoping and trusting that their great father will yet provide some compensation for their lands in the form of annuities for beneficial objects, apart from the other bands treated with and settled on

the Yakima reservation. According to the principle adopted in the treaties with Indians of Washington Territory in 1855, this band is entitled to \$10,000, appropriated for their exclusive benefit. That sum is but a trifle of the true value of the lands formerly occupied by them and now grasped by the white settlers.

The undersigned anxiously awaits the receipt of the appropriations for his district, so that he can remove, settle, and consolidate all the bands belonging to this nation, and thus withdraw them as far as possible from the deliterious effects of rum, licentiousness, and the other vices necessarily growing out of the contiguity and unrestrained intercourse of the natives with the frontier settlements of this country.

Sixty thousand dollars of the appropriation made in act of March 29, 1860, are for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President. The treaty provides that the Indians shall be consulted as to what objects they would desire this and similar annuities to be applied. They look to the undersigned, their agent, to guide them; and I need not reiterate former reports and recommendations upon this important point. It is sufficient to say, that to give the Indians as few blankets as possible, and all other clothing in good, strong piece goods, to be made up by the women—to give him as little food as he can possibly get along with, and thus compel him to industry—to build him houses, break and fence lands—to give him cows, sheep, and hogs, and thus compel him to stay at home to take care of them, thereby acquiring a love of home, is the only true policy, as you will find set forth more fully in former reports. It is a ruinous policy to give an Indian large quantities of blankets, beads, paints, bells, and such like gew-gaws; to supply him with large quantities of hard bread and other food, as such a course leads to idleness, gambling, and similar vices; and when his annuities are thus wasted he is still an Indian, unadvanced in civilization, and, if possible, more helpless than when governmental aid was first extended to him, since his wants are increased without increased knowledge or industry or ability to supply them.

Those Indians living near this agency have shown very commendable and encouraging industry in getting in and cultivating, this season, small patches of potatoes, peas, wheat, and vegetables; and I am quite sure that, if discreetly and wisely directed and assisted, they will advance in agriculture, in domestic economy, in the husbandry of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals; advancing at the same time, and just in the same degree, in knowledge, in virtue, and in the industrial arts of civilized life.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LANSDALE,
Indian Agent, W. T.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 85.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
Walla-Walla Valley, W. T., Sept. 30, 1860.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report. This agency embraces the same tribes that were originally placed in my charge. Last fall I transferred the Spokanes to Major Lugeneel, and relieved him of the Cour D'Alenes, to promote the efficiency of the service, as these tribes would be nearer their respective agents.

I have, therefore, in my immediate care the Cayusé, Walla-Walla, Palouse, Nez Percé, and Cour D'Alene tribes.

CAYUSÉ.

This tribe is yet residing in this valley, where they have cultivated their usual garden spots. But their attention is principally directed to the care of their horses and cattle. Owing to the rapid increase of the white settlers, daily conflicts occur in regard to their respective rights, and all my energies have been taxed to preserve friendly relations.

These Indians are included in the treaty establishing the Umatilla reservation, and it is actually necessary that some speedy disposition be made of them. They would much prefer to go to the Nez Percé reservation, as they have intermarried, speak the same language, and have been mostly absorbed by that tribe.

WALLA-WALLA.

Of this tribe about fifty are residing at their old location on the Columbia with their recognized chief, (Homily.) The balance of the tribe have been led away by "Walshil," (regarded as hostile,) who is claiming to be chief, and are residing on the Columbia near Priest's rapids. This tribe belongs to the Umatilla reservation; but, I apprehend, it will be difficult to collect them there, as they have become so demoralized by the effects of whisky that their wrong and vagabond propensity will always predominate. They possess but few horses, and no cattle, and rely almost entirely on their fisheries for a livelihood.

PALOUSE.

This tribe is included in the Yakama treaty; but is yet remaining on Snake river. In fact, the most of the tribe have intermarried, and are now living and claim their homes on the Nez Percé reservation.

The Indians of this tribe were formerly quite hostile in their feelings, but have during the past year conducted themselves in such a manner that entitles them to consideration at the hands of government. They are very poor, have but few horses and cattle, and rely upon fish and their gardens for subsistence.

NEZ PERCÉ.

This is the most powerful and influential tribe of Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains. They have always, as a tribe, maintained peaceful relations with the government, and have, and do yet, exercise a salutary influence over their neighboring tribes by their example. They are disposed to be industrious, and with proper encouragement the younger portion of the tribe may attain to that degree of civilization contemplated by the Indian policy of the government heretofore inaugurated. They own a great many horses and cattle, and have been in the habit for years of cultivating the soil to a small extent. Last spring I assisted them in their farming operations, to the extent of my abilities, as an earnest of the fulfillment of treaty stipulations, and the results have been very satisfactory indeed. Besides raising all kinds of vegetables, they have secured for winter use about two thousand five hundred bushels of wheat and between three and four thousand bushels of corn.

This tribe numbers about four thousand souls, and are on the increase rather than decrease, as is the case with all the other tribes in this country, as their wealth and standing induce many of the better disposed of other tribes to come and live and claim their homes with them.

They have always been divided into two parties—the treaty or peace party and the anti-treaty or war party. The latter, however, have never been directly concerned in hostilities, but have given encouragement to other tribes so engaged. As I have before reported, last year, I succeeded with much difficulty in satisfying the minds of this party in regard to the treaty, at the time I met them in council to announce its confirmation. Since that time, I have succeeded in gaining their confidence, and, by promises that government would not neglect them, have succeeded in controlling them peaceably. This tribe is scattered in small bands over the large extent of country embraced in their reservation, and each individual, or head of a family, has his own garden, which he cultivates himself. I have encouraged this condition, as it is the most important initiative step in learning them to labor for their own maintenance. These Indians are decidedly an agricultural people. They want farms and shops, and but a portion of the money appropriated for them will be required to secure this much desired end. By promises to this effect, made these Indians, I have induced all who reside off the reserve to move on to it, with their own accord, as soon as their crops are secured, without any additional expense to the government. To secure permanent peaceful relations with these Indians they must be made to feel that they have homes and interests to protect, which would insure their hearty coöperation in protecting the peace of the country. The anti-treaty party have been opposed to this policy, as they have been in the habit for years of going to the buffalo country to winter, where they take their stock, and this roaming propensity cannot be broken up except by locating them on permanent farms. It is for that reason that I refused to make a requisition, and stated that the policy of contracting for cattle

for them before they were located was prejudicial to the interests of the Indians as well as to the government. They are much dissatisfied with the delay in fulfilling their treaty stipulations, and my entire attention is now directed to satisfying them in regard to their disappointments. They hold the balance of power with the other Indians of this interior country, and it is a matter of paramount importance that they should not feel neglected or wronged.

COUR D'ALENES.

This tribe is peaceful and quiet. The mission established in their country has been of considerable service to them in instructing, and inducing them to engage in agricultural pursuits. The present time is a very critical period in our Indian relations, and the peace of the country depends on the efficiency of the Indian service.

I have no apprehensions of there being any more attempts made by parties to hunt gold on the Nez Percé reservation. The action I took in the matter, gave great satisfaction to the Indians. The public mind was a good deal agitated about the matter at the time, but the instructions subsequently received from you, with the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, satisfied all that I was doing no more than executing the United States law.

The management of the Cayuse and Walla-Walla Indians during the past year has given me a great deal of care and anxiety, and I am more than ever impressed with the correctness of my recommendations made last winter, that the former should be placed on the Nez Percé reservation, as they have affiliations with that tribe, whilst they have none with the Walla-Wallas and Umatillas. The few that remain to be removed are the remainder of a once haughty and powerful tribe, who still claim that the whites are the aggressors, and whilst they profess a desire to be friendly, they wish to be removed as far as possible from the white settlements; which is but a natural desire from the difficulties they have encountered in preserving their stock, whilst living with the whites. The Walla-Wallas have a strong affiliation with the Yakamas, and to place them on their reservation, will be the only means of accomplishing anything with them.

The Palmer Indians who are included in the Yakama reservation should be allowed to go to the Nez Percé reservation, as they have not only intermarried, and speak the same language, but have been almost entirely absorbed by that tribe.

Since the making of the treaties, in 1855, all of these Indians, except the Nez Percés, from war, famine, and disease, have been on the decrease, and have lost so many of their tribal characteristics that the reason for their location, as made by the treaties, does not now exist.

Census.

Tribes.	No. of souls.	No. of horses.	No. of cattle.
Cayuse	400	1,000	300
Walla-Walla.....	800	500	None.
Palouse.....	400	300	50
Nez Percé.....	4,000	10,000	2,000
Cour D'Alene.. ..	600	1,000	100

In regard to the Indians in charge of Major Lugenbeel his report to you will give more detailed information than I can furnish.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CAIN,

Indian Agent W. T.

E. R. GEARY, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 86.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION,

Oregon, August 15, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to the requisitions of the department of Indian affairs, I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as agent for the Indians connected with this agency.

I entered upon the duties of my office upon the 1st of October, 1859. Considerable improvement of a permanent character had already been made under the direction of the late agent, R. B. Metcalfe, Esq. At the agency I found about twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes, and a quantity of wheat and oats. The latter I used for seed. With the potatoes and the fish taken by the Indians they were enabled to subsist through the winter, although the most of them were in an enfeebled and half-starved condition in the spring from the want of a sufficiency of proper food.

I commenced farming operations as soon as the season would permit, the Indians contributing their labor with an alacrity and good will that, under the circumstances, could not have been expected. I designated a portion of land to each principal tribe for cultivation, placing a farmer with them to instruct and assist them. It is my intention to further divide these tracts, allowing a piece of land to each family for cultivation, which I think the better plan; but owing to the lateness of the season when I took charge of the agency, and their objection to being separated, I thought it best, for the time being, to adopt the course I did. I have induced some families to conform to my wishes in this respect, and shall adopt this plan generally so far as I can in the future.

I have plowed, fenced, and planted this season in potatoes four hun-

dred and sixty acres, which give promise of an excellent yield; grown and harvested eight hundred acres of wheat, which will produce an average yield for this country; three hundred acres of oats, which are an excellent crop, and one hundred acres of peas; besides garden vegetables, such as carrots, cabbages, &c., are cultivated by many of the families. I was unable to cultivate as many vegetables as I desired, on account of the difficulty of obtaining good seed.

I have, the past season, had erected a saw-mill, which will be in operation within a few days, and have in process of erection a grist-mill, which I hope to have completed within two months from this time. Both would have been in operation before this had it not been for the accidental burning of the blacksmith shop, which has greatly retarded the progress of the work. I have also built an excellent barn, thirty by ninety-five feet, and have built sixteen potato houses, which will store at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of potatoes.

Much ill feeling has heretofore existed between some of the tribes upon the reservation, and collisions between them were frequent, always resulting in some being killed or wounded. This increased the duties of the agent much, and was a serious cause of embarrassment to the progress of improvement; but by frequently calling the principal men together, and assisting them in the settlement of their controversies upon fair and equitable grounds, and compelling them to adhere strictly to their agreements one with another, I have succeeded in bringing about a state of harmony and good feeling between them. A school was commenced in March last, under the superintendence of Mr. E. B. Ball, and continued until the 13th of August, when it was deemed advisable to suspend until after harvest. The school will be commenced again immediately, and under more favorable auspices. The attendance was irregular, varying from ten to forty. There was no unwillingness upon the part of the children to attend the school, but owing to the scarcity of food those that were able were compelled to accompany their parents on their frequent excursions into the mountains and to the sea-coast for game and fish. Those who have attended the school exhibit much sprightliness of mind, and possess an aptitude to learn not exceeded by white children of the same age.

From my knowledge of these Indians I am inclined to think that little improvement can be made upon the present race. Their prejudices and superstitions hang to them as with "hooks of steel." An Indian may have a dream which is sufficient to throw the reservation in a state of entire confusion in a single night. If the children could be taken at an early age and taught the arts of civilized life, and educated in the English language, something might be expected from the rising generation. In this way they might become prepared for the reception of a Christian education; but if kept under the direct influence of their parents any attempts to civilize or Christianize them will prove abortive.

An appropriation should be made for the maintenance of a *manual labor school*, where all the children over five and under fourteen years of age should be placed, under the charge of humane and competent teachers, and there boarded and lodged, and taught the various mechanical branches, and kept, so far as possible, entirely removed from

the influence of their parents. This, I am fully satisfied, is the only possible and practicable plan that can be adopted for their future education.

The Indians of this reservation have much yet to learn, before they are capable of providing a comfortable subsistence for themselves, and habits of industry and economy must be acquired first. They must first be taught to give up the chase and their idle and vicious habits, and depend upon that greatest civilizer, the cultivation of the soil.

Many now begin to see that this is inevitably the case, and are willing and anxious to be instructed.

Much sickness and disease have heretofore prevailed among them, which is attributable to their manner of living, as well as a want of wholesome food. I have endeavored to induce them to introduce habits of cleanliness, which would be greatly conducive to their health; and it is my intention, so soon as the saw-mill gets in successful operation, to construct, as speedily as possible, comfortable houses for them, the scarcity of timber having prevented it heretofore. Their general health at this time is better than at any time since I have had charge of the reservation. It is greatly to be regretted that the treaties with the coast tribes at this agency have not yet been ratified. This should be done at an early period, or a new treaty made. These Indians are becoming restless and impatient from having been held in this state of anxiety and doubt, and I fear will not quietly submit much longer. It is essentially necessary that something should be done in this matter, if peace and tranquillity is desired. With the exception of these tribes, the Indians under my charge appear perfectly contented and comparatively happy, and any one familiar with these tribes a few years since cannot fail to mark the improvement made in their condition, and their advancement towards a state of civilization. With the mills once completed, and the additional cultivation of a small quantity of farming land, this reservation will become a self-sustaining institution. For agricultural purposes, the quality of the land is excellent, fine timber conveniently situated exists in abundance. Its contiguity to the ocean, affording an abundant supply of fish, renders it an excellent location for a reservation.

This reservation is favorably situated to prevent communications with the whites, its isolated position preventing it. I have used my utmost endeavors to prevent any communication further than absolutely necessary, and the Indians under my charge have little opportunity for acquiring habits of dissipation, and other vices of the bad citizens of our community in this respect, as well as in maintaining friendly relations with these Indians. I have been greatly assisted by Captain Anger, the gentlemanly officer in command at Fort Haskins.

The most serious difficulties in locating the Indians upon this reservation have been overcome, and the expenses hereafter in maintaining them will be greatly diminished. There will be a sufficiency of potatoes and breadstuffs raised this season to subsist them till they raise

another crop, and it is to be hoped they may not again be driven to the state of necessity and destitution that they were last winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL NEWCOMB,
Indian Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 87.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION, OREGON,
August 15, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following as my report as teacher of the school under my charge at this agency. I commenced the school on the 1st of March last, and continued it to the 13th of August, when I thought it advisable to suspend until after the harvest. The attendance was very irregular, varying from ten to forty, the average attendance being about twenty. Those who have attended the school have shown no unwillingness to attend, but have been kept out by their parents to assist them in procuring food. This has been the greatest source of embarrassment to the school.

Those who have attended the school seem to possess excellent minds, and exhibit an aptitude to learn not exceeded by white children of the same age. Quite all have learned the alphabet, ten spell quite readily in words of two syllables, and two are reading in easy readings.

It seems to be of little use, however, to attempt to keep the school with any permanent benefit to the children, unless they could be taken from under the control of their parents and placed where they could be boarded and taken care of, and instructed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. I think, by adopting the course I have indicated, that much good may be accomplished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BALL.

DANIEL NEWCOMB, Esq.,

Indian Agent.

No. 88.

YAQUINA BAY, OREGON,
July 12, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report.

The Indians under my charge embrace the Umpqua, Coose, Alcea, and Sinlaw Indians, numbering 460 souls, of which the Coose and Umpqua tribes, numbering 279, are living in the vicinity of fort Umpqua, the remainder being located upon the Coast reservation. In obe-

dience to the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contained in his letter of the 3d September, 1859, I have taken preliminary steps for the removal of the Umpqua and Coose Indians to the place designed for their future home, and shall proceed to this work at once, hoping to be able to effect the desired object at an early day. These Indians should be removed as soon as possible, as it will be impracticable to do so late in the fall, and if it is done early it will afford them time to build houses for the coming winter.

In accordance with instructions received from your office, I commenced making improvements on a portion of the land selected by me for their future location, situated on the Coast reservation about six miles south of the Alcea river, and sixty miles north of Fort Umpqua, where I have caused to be erected two small agency buildings, and have had planted about twenty-five acres of potatoes and garden vegetables. I have employed Indian labor in making these improvements as far as practicable. It will be remembered that the Indians in my charge are not parties to any existing treaty with the United States, and of course are not beneficiaries under treaty stipulations. They are embraced in the treaty with the coast tribes of Oregon negotiated by Superintendent Palmer during the months of August and September, 1855, but which treaty has not as yet been ratified by the United States Senate. Great dissatisfaction has long existed among these Indians on account of this matter. They are continually asking why it is that the great father (the President) does not send back their paper, *i. e.* treaty, as he promised, and pay them for their lands. They say they are tired of waiting for it, and complain bitterly that their land has been taken from them without their having received any compensation therefor. I would respectfully urge that either their treaty be ratified, a new one made, or some congressional action be taken in reference to these Indians by which they will be placed upon an equal footing with the other Indians on the Coast reservation who are provided for by treaty stipulations. None of the Indians in my charge have ever been engaged in hostilities against the whites. The Umpqua and Coose tribes are naturally industrious, but owing to the fact that they have had for a number of years free intercourse with the whites, they have acquired many vices, such as the use of liquor, &c. Notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts to the contrary they sometimes obtain liquor from unprincipled white men. After their removal to the Coast reservation, however, which I hope to effect at an early day, their intercourse with that class of men will be entirely cut off, and the nefarious traffic wholly suppressed. The Sinslaw tribe live upon the Sinslaw river, and are the most advanced and industrious of the tribes within my district. I have furnished them this spring with some agricultural implements and some seed, and they have without assistance cultivated small gardens, which bid fair to yield a good crop. The Alcea tribe are not so enterprising and industrious as the Sinslaw, but are inclined to be lazy and indolent. I have, however, induced a few of them to work on the farm, and I hope with proper encouragement to effect in a few years a salutary change in their disposition, and place them in a condition to support themselves. Since I took charge of these Indians, (on the 30th November, 1859,) there have been eleven

deaths and seven births. During the spring months there was considerable sickness, but those affected having received careful medical attendance it did not prove serious. The general health at present is quite good. Last fall, Major J. B. Scott, commanding Fort Umpqua, issued to these Indians a large amount of condemned clothing, which enabled them to pass the winter quite comfortably without assistance from the Indian department. Many of them now, however, are nearly destitute of clothing, and without a proper supply will be exposed to great suffering during the inclemency of the coming winter. I trust that proper steps will be taken at an early day for the establishment of a school at this point, as I am satisfied that the children, could they receive the benefit of instruction, would improve rapidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. SYKES,
Indian Sub-Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 89.

OFFICE GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to transmit my fourth annual report.

The Indians on this reservation are in better health, and appear to be better satisfied than they have been at any time since I took charge.

Our crops of grain this season are much larger than those of any previous year; and I think we will have sufficient breadstuffs to supply the wants of the Indians for the next year. We will also have a good crop of potatoes and peas, as well as an abundance of forage to supply all the stock on the reservation.

The assignment of a portion of the soil to each separate family has had a very salutary effect, nearly every head of a family having his house and land separate and apart. These they have all fenced in, and many of them cultivate their ground with a great deal of industry.

The following table will give a comparative statement of the expenses of this reservation from the time I took charge to the end of the last fiscal year:

During the quarter ending		December 31, 1856,	about \$500	per day.
Do	do	March 31, 1857,	300	"
Do	do	June 30, 1857,	300	"
Do	do	September 30, 1857,	240	"
Do	do	December 31, 1857,	315	"
Do	do	March 31, 1858,	240	"
Do	do	June 30, 1858,	240	"
Do	do	September 30, 1858,	240	"
Do	do	December 31, 1858,	280	"
Do	do	March 31, 1859,	100	"

During the quarter ending June 30, 1859,	\$230 per day.
Do do September 30, 1859,	110 "
Do do December 31, 1859,	155 "
Do do March 31, 1860,	60 "
Do do June 30, 1860,	73 "

By the above table will be seen the enormous reduction which has been made in the expenses of this agency in less than four years; and I think that in a very short time the expenses, outside of treaty stipulations, will be comparatively trifling, the whole of the arable portion of the reservation being well inclosed with good and substantial fences, and the subdivision of the fields almost completed.

In accordance with your instructions, I have expended a portion of the annuity funds on the mills. They are in good running order, though the flouring mill is far from complete.

After the spring crops were put in I gave permission to a portion of the Clackamas, Molalla, and Oregon City bands of Indians, who formerly resided in the vicinity of the salmon fisheries, to leave the reservation for the purpose of fishing; and they succeeded in obtaining a considerable supply; but all the other Indians, including the Rogue River, Umpqua, and Cow Creek tribes, are entirely destitute of meat of any kind, and it will be absolutely necessary to purchase a small supply of beef, especially during the fall and winter months, or great suffering will ensue.

Having in my former reports given my views in regard to the education of the Indian children, and the establishment of schools on the reservation, I will merely report that we have again tried the experiment, a teacher having been employed from the 1st of December, 1859, to the middle of February, 1860, with no better result than all former attempts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MILLER,
Indian Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 90.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENCY, DALLES, OREGON,
July 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for the last year. In accordance with instructions from your office, I relieved Agent A. P. Dennison in the charge of this district on the 30th of December last, and will confine my report to affairs connected with this agency, but will remark here, that the Indians in Klamath Lake district, formerly under my charge, continue on terms of friendship with the United States, no difficulties of importance between them and our citizens having occurred since my last report.

The number of Indians in this district will approximate to 5,000 souls, including the confederated tribes and bands of Middle Oregon, the confederated tribes of Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, the Mountain Snakes and Diggers, with a few scattering families of other bands. Of this number, only about 1,200 have as yet been collected on one, the Warm Springs, reservation; the others being scattered over a vast extent of country, from the Cascade mountains to the eastern boundary of the State. The Sho-sho-nees, or Snakes, and Diggers, have assumed an attitude of hostility to the United States and many of the friendly tribes. Their depredations on the Indians at Warm Springs reservation during the past eighteen months has been most annoying, as well as prejudicial to the success of that institution. Since I have had charge of that reserve they have driven off and killed about eighty head of horses and a few cattle, the property of the reserve Indians.

WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION.

This reserve was set apart for the confederated tribes and bands of Middle Oregon, by the treaty of June 25, 1855. The location of this reserve is unfortunate in some respects. It is from forty-five to seventy-five miles distant from the fisheries on the Columbia river and tributaries, the right to fish at which, in common with citizens of the United States, is guaranteed to this people by treaty. The distance makes it necessary for the Indians to remove to, and to reside at, the fisheries during the time that they are engaged putting up their annual supply of salmon, which is in the summer months, from the first of May until the middle of September; consequently, their crops are neglected, and the indolent, profligate, and debauched have a season in which to indulge these propensities in and near the white settlements, where the influence of the agent is partially counteracted by vicious and unprincipled white men. The amount of good tillable land on the reserve is scarcely sufficient for the number of Indians to be located there. There is abundance of good grazing lands, which is of great importance, and well adapted to the wants of the Indians. When I took charge of this reserve I found the Indians in great fear of their mortal enemies, the Snakes, and during the early spring they were greatly distressed by the depredatory incursions of those unconscionable thieves. It was necessary to herd all stock during the day and corral it at night, and to observe the greatest vigilance at all times. To leave a band of horses or single animal without being guarded for a few hours, was to insure its loss. It was with the greatest difficulty that I was enabled to keep the Indians on the reserve until their crops were planted. I used every means to get into communication with the Snakes, in vain; they kept away from me. I furnished the military authorities of the department of Oregon full information regarding the difficulties and precarious condition of the reserve, and applied for a small force to be stationed there temporarily; but, for causes unknown to me, which I presume appeared satisfactory to the commanding general, no step was taken for our protection. True, a detachment of twenty-five or thirty men, under

command of Lieutenant Johnson, were sent to the reserve to investigate the subject and "ascertain the truth or falsity of the report." They encamped at the agency one night and started on their return to Fort Dalles the next day. In consequence of the partial destruction of the crops on the reserve last summer by the Snakes, our Indians were reduced to want for provisions, and it became necessary to furnish them with flour for a few weeks.

In the face of all these difficulties and embarrassments, I have the satisfaction to report about the same amount of land under cultivation this year as Agent Dennison reported for the last. The crops look promising, and I anticipate a good yield.

Many of the families work with a system that will compare favorably with our white farmers whom they emulate. I think it safe to estimate the yield of potatoes, which look very fine, at 10,000 bushels, corn about 500 bushels, turnips 500 bushels, oats 400 bushels, squashes 1,000 bushels, peas 200 bushels, and other vegetables in proportion. The Indians have put up a large amount of salmon, and the fruit of their labors will probably be sufficient for their subsistence the coming year. If these people could be protected in the reserve, they would, with the ample provision made by treaty, be enabled to live comfortably and in easy circumstances. They are probably the most industrious Indians in Oregon, have a large number of horses, and are making considerable progress in civilization. They are making some substantial improvements in the reserve, having built several comfortable log-houses within the last six months. The schools provided for by treaty are anxiously expected, and will doubtless be appreciated by the most progressive of them.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.

Up to the present time no improvements have been made on this reserve, and the Indians to be located there are scattered; but the time has arrived to extend to them the long looked for benefits of the treaty concluded five years ago. The Indians to be colonized on the Umatilla reserve are the confederated tribes of Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas. The two former tribes, once among the most powerful and important in Oregon, have, through the combined evil influences of war, pestilence, and intemperance, been reduced to a mere shadow of their former greatness. These people will, for the future, be under the fostering care of the government, and it is to be hoped that much may be done for their moral and intellectual improvement. There is but one mission for the Indians for this district—Roman Catholic—located near Dalles City. The good fathers are very zealous in their labors, and I am satisfied that they exercise a beneficial influence over the minds and morals of many of the Indians. There is no school for any Indians of this district; but doubtless those provided for by treaty will be put in operation the present year.

In conclusion, I would state that in view of the fact that I am only temporarily in charge of this district, I deem it inappropriate in me

to offer any suggestions relative to any subject of future policy for this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. ABBOTT,
Sub-Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 91.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 29, 1859.

SIR: Referring to previous instructions upon the subject of intrusions upon the "Cherokee neutral tract," in the southeast corner of Kansas Territory, I have now to direct you, in view of the imperative necessity of causing all intruders to be removed from said lands, to give public notice in the most conspicuous manner, and in conformity with former instructions, to all persons illegally occupying lands within the boundaries of said reserve, that they are required to remove therefrom immediately, or at all events prior to the early spring, and if any intruders are found within the reserve after the 1st day of April next, that prompt measures will be taken to expell them from the aforesaid tract of land by military force, and that no further leniency will be extended to them under any circumstances whatever.

Those persons to whom permits have been granted at the instance of the Indians, or other parties, to occupy lands within the reserve, are embraced in the foregoing instructions, and you will notify them to remove accordingly, and hereafter you will refrain from granting permits to any persons to occupy these lands for any purpose, without direct authority from this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq., *United States Agent,*
Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, west of Arkansas.

No. 92.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, March 13, 1860.

SIR: Your communication at the instance of a meeting held by the settlers upon the Cherokee neutral lands, in Kansas Territory, bearing date February 28, 1860, has been received and duly considered by this office.

It is stated in your letter above referred to, that the settlers, in

whose behalf you write, made their settlements upon what was supposed at the time to be the reservation set apart for the New York Indians, and that they were not aware, until recent surveys, their locations were upon the Cherokee lands. The excuse offered, in a legal point, is entitled to but little consideration. The Cherokee lands, as well as the New York tract, were alike secured to those tribes originally by solemn treaty obligations, which should have been sufficient to protect them from trespass by all law-abiding citizens. So far from that, not only those two reservations, but almost every reservation in Kansas Territory has been either settled or trespassed upon by the whites. This increased disregard of law and treaty stipulations induced Congress, on the 12th day of June, 1858, to pass an additional act, more stringent than the intercourse act of 1834, requiring the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove persons from any tribal Indian reservations who may be found thereon in violation of law. This act is to be found on page 332, United States Statutes at Large, vol. 11, from which it will be perceived that no discretion is left to me as to the course to be pursued.

However much my sympathy may be invoked in behalf of those who are regarded almost as my neighbors, still the law is imperative, and must be obeyed.

Whether these lands are needed for the use of the Indians or not, forms no consideration for delaying the execution of the law. It is unpleasant to me to occupy a position antagonistic to what the hardy pioneer regards as his legal or equitable claims, or claims based upon supposed rights; but they cannot expect me to deviate where both law and official duty command.

It is proper, also, that I should say that no treaty with the Cherokees for the purchase of the tract in question is anticipated. The Senate of the United States has intimated that no treaty involving the payment of money from the Treasury will receive the assent of that body.

The large amount of vacant lands in Kansas and elsewhere would seem to fully justify this determination. It is unnecessary for me to attempt to disguise the fact, that I should exceedingly regret a collision between the citizens and the authorities of the United States; and sincerely hope that the settlers upon the Indian lands will avoid so great a calamity; but, as at present advised, unless they obey the notice, the strong arm of the government will be employed to enforce it, however formidable they may be in numbers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

CHAS. W. BLAIR, Esq.,

Fort Scott, Kansas Territory.

No. 93.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 21, 1860.

SIR: From information that has been received at this office in regard to certain persons, who are residing within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, it is found necessary to call your attention to the propriety of seeing that the provisions of the intercourse law are observed with respect to them. By reference to the law you will find that no person can reside within the limits of the country of any Indian nation or tribe, without permission, and such must be obtained under certain prescribed rules; and even after permission is given, if the party is found abusing the privilege, by acting in violation of any of the provisions of law, or is found unfit to reside in the country, whether from example, from the want of moral character, from his interference with the institutions of the tribe, from seditious language, and teachings, or from any cause tending to disturb the peace and quite of the tribe, or tending to alienate their attachment to the government of the United States, the superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents have authority to remove him, and the President is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal. The necessity for such power, and for greater facility in carrying the same into execution was so apparent, that at the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, it was found advisable to legislate further in the matter; and the third section of the Indian appropriation bill was accordingly passed, which is: "That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person found therein without authority of law, or whose presence within the limits of the reservation may, in his judgment, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and to employ for the purpose such force as may be necessary to enable the agent to effect the removal of such person or persons."

As I remarked before, I am induced to believe that the Cherokees have just cause of complaint from the presence of some such persons within their limits, and it is my desire that you call the attention of the newly appointed agent particularly to the subject. He should look not only to those cases which are there originally without authority of law, but also to those who, with ostensibly worthy purposes, have received permission, and falsified their pretensions. This is a delicate trust, and should be executed with great caution and discretion, and you cannot enjoin upon the agent too much care and circumspection; for, although I shall examine carefully the grounds of his charges, yet I must be guided in a great measure by his opinion, and am determined that the law shall be enforced.

You will, therefore, so soon as Mr. Cowart shall report to you for duty, communicate to him the contents of this letter, and require him to investigate as quietly as possible the cases of all white persons found within the limits of his agency, and to report to me, through you, such

as are there without the authority of law, and such as may be unworthy longer to remain, although they may have originally had permission to enter the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 94.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 4, 1860.

SIR: Information has been received here that a secret organization has been formed in the Cherokee Nation, which, unless broken up at once, will lead to domestic strife among that people from which the United States are bound by treaty stipulation to protect. It is believed that the ultimate object of this organization is to interfere with the institutions of the Cherokees, and that its influences will be extended to other tribes upon the western border of Arkansas. Under this state of things, Superintendent Rector has been instructed to direct Agent Cowart cautiously to institute inquiries in the premises, with the view to a disorganization of the parties. Should it appear that the information above referred to is true; and further, should it appear to his satisfaction that every white person, or persons, residents of the nation, or transiently there, is or are in any way or manner connected with it, to notify him or them to leave the nation forthwith.

To enable the agent effectually to execute his orders, I respectfully suggest, should you concur, that the Secretary of War be requested to detail from the military post nearest the scene of operations, and place at the disposal of Agent Cowart a force adequate to enforce any order he may deem it his duty to make. His address for the present will be Tahlequah, Cherokee nation, west of Arkansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 95.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 4, 1860.

SIR: The attention of this office has been called to an article which appeared in the Fort Smith Times, in which it will be seen that a secret organization has been formed in the Cherokee Nation, which is rapidly increasing. The existence of such an organization, the objects

of which cannot be misunderstood, has caused, in my mind, the greatest apprehension as to the future peace and quiet of that country; and, if permitted to mature its plans, will be productive of the worst results. The article alluded to points to the Jones' as being the leaders in this movement, and who have been permitted for a long time to enjoy the privileges of that nation. It is believed that the ultimate object of this organization is to interfere with the institutions of that people, and that its influences will extend to other tribes upon the western border of Arkansas.

This scheme must be broken up; for if it is permitted to ripen, that country will sooner or later be drenched in blood. You are aware that there is a large slave property in the Cherokee country; and if any steps are taken by which such property will be rendered unsafe, internal war will be the inevitable result, in which the people of the bordering State will be involved. The relations which the editor of the "Times" bears to the Cherokees, enables him to procure reliable information from that section which is not accessible to all, and hence the greater credit is due to his published statements in relation to the affairs of that people. This office is also in possession of private advices from that country, which fully corroborate the statements in the article referred to. This organization and its purposes are no longer left to mere conjecture. In view of these facts, I have to direct that, in addition to the instructions contained in a letter from this office of the 21st of April last, the contents of which you were instructed to communicate to Agent Cowart, you will direct him, immediately on his arrival at his agency, to cautiously institute inquiry as to the existence of this secret organization, its objects and purposes, who are the counselors and advisers of this movement, and proceed at once to break it up; and if, in his investigation, he should be satisfied that any white persons residing in the nation are, in any way, connected with this organization, he will notify such persons forthwith to leave the nation. You will inform Agent Cowart that the Secretary of War will be requested to place such force at his disposal as may be necessary to enforce any order he may deem it his duty to make. You will direct him, also, to spare neither time or trouble in carrying out these instructions, and that he report direct to this office, advising you, in the meantime, of his action.

A copy of this letter has been sent direct to Agent Cowart.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 96.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION,
November 5, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you an account of my proceedings on the neutral lands.

I arrived on the borders of the neutral lands on the — of October last, accompanied by Captain Sturgis, commanding fifty mounted troops, and, notwithstanding I had given general notice one month previous for all to leave, none left, nor could I induce any to leave until I commenced to burn their cabins, when they, finding that they would be burned out, began and did leave generally.

The citizens of Drywood creek and its vicinity met me with a delegation, praying for a little time, saying that they had thought they were settling on the "New York tract," and asking time to see the department on the subject. I gave them one month.

To-day a delegation called on me, saying that Montgomery had been down and told them to remain on their places, that he would protect them, and that they were inclined to join him. They further stated to me that he had 1,500 new guns to place in their hands. Now, I cannot vouch for the correctness of any of these sayings—they may be true.

I apprehend much will be said on the subject of my action in the premises.

I desire much to be called to Washington, and would be pleased that Captain Sturgis could be called with me, that I might lay the whole matter before the department in person in his presence.

I sent a dispatch to you to that effect. I feel that I must confer with you on the subject in person.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. J. COWART,
United States Cherokee Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 97.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION,
November 9, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a report of my proceedings on the neutral lands, belonging to the Cherokee Indians, with regard to intruders thereon.

On the 20th of August last I visited those lands and notified many of the settlers in person, and wrote and put up notices in every prominent neighborhood on the entire tract, requiring all persons other than Indians to leave by the 25th of September thereafter, giving them thirty-five days to arrange matters and leave, telling them that I should certainly within that time or soon thereafter be up with troops for their removal, and that military force would be employed for that purpose in the event of a refusal on their part to comply with the notice.

I, however, did not get on the neutral land until the 10th of October last, when I was supported by Captain Sturgis, with fifty mounted

troops, for that purpose, and, owing to delays, gave to the settlers a margin of from fifty to fifty-five days.

But, notwithstanding the length of time given, none left, or, at least, but few, whose places seemed readily to have been supplied by new adventurers.

I remained on Spring river, near the mouth of Shoal creek, two days, talking with and admonishing the people, telling them that they well knew themselves to be intruders and should leave without further trouble; they, however, did not leave.

At six o'clock, p. m., of the second day I notified them that on the next morning I should commence to burn their cabins, unless they should leave. They still did not go off, and on the third morning I burned one cabin on Spring river. We then proceeded to the mouth of Cow creek, where we found a few settlers in like security, and unwilling to leave.

We then burned a few more as we proceeded up said creek and over to Lightning creek, where we burned a few also, amounting in all to some twenty cabins occupied, at the same time burning out-houses that were dilapidated and deserted, amounting in all to from fifty to sixty cabins, worth on an average not more than ten dollars per house.

Allow me here to remark that I was careful to preserve every article of furniture of every character, as also the provisions of every kind for both man and beast, including corn-fodder and hay and the like, with the fences and out-houses generally.

The settlers, finding it was my determination to burn their houses until they should heed the notice, commenced and did leave as rapidly as possible, upon which I ceased to destroy further.

I beg to assure you that none could more deeply regret such a state of things than myself; but what could I have done less? I could not force the troops to take them *vi et armis* over the line. I had no means of doing it myself. In view of all which, nothing was left me but the course pursued.

We proceeded from Lightning to Drywood creek, where we were met, according to previous arrangements, by about 250 persons, generally heads of families, who comprised by far the larger portion of settlers on the neutral land. They urged as a reason for not having obeyed the notice that they had been so often deceived by previous notices given, and not complied with, and that they had supposed, as some of them seemed still to do, that they were on the tract called the "New York tract;" all of which they urged in extenuation of their failure; in consequence of which, I gave them until the 25th of November instant, by which time they are to remove unconditionally, unless the matter shall be arranged with the Indian department at Washington city.

Some 135 to 140 have signed an obligation to that effect, which I now have in my possession.

I beg to refer you to Captain Sturgis, who was with me during my entire stay in the country. I am sure he will sustain me in the above facts. I will remark, before closing, that several of the settlers assured me that they had been urged by several northern gentlemen to settle

upon those neutral lands as fast as possible, and that the governor of Iowa was among the number.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. J. COWART,
United States Cherokee Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 98.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, July 13, 1860.

SIR: This office has observed with regret and dissatisfaction for sometime past a growing habit upon Indian agents, in different sections of the Indian service, of postponing to an unreasonable extent the rendition of their quarterly accounts, thus laying themselves liable to censure, if nothing more, and discrediting this office in the Treasury Department, making it necessary for repeated calls upon the office from that direction for the prompt reference of accounts for settlement, or for satisfactory reasons for delinquencies in this respect on the part of *agents*. By reference to revised regulations of this bureau, No. 5, at page 52, (laws, regulations, &c., of which you have a copy,) you will see that it is required that all accounts and vouchers shall be "transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs immediately after the close of each quarter;" and I have, in consequence of the delay on the part of the agents alluded to above, to direct that you will at once call their attention to this requirement, and instruct them to be governed thereby, as upon a strict conformity therewith depends the favorable consideration of the department and their continuance in office. As their accounts are submitted to your office, you will lose no time, after giving them your examination and noting any irregularities that may be discovered therein, in forwarding them to this office for its administration, examination, and reference to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

The same to Elias Rector, superintendent, Fort Smith, Arkansas; J. J. Collins, Esq., Santa Fé, New Mexico; E. R. Geary, Portland, Oregon; James Y. McDuffee, Esq., San Francisco, California; W. J. Cullen, superintendent, St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 99.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 25, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, under date of August 11, 1860, issued with a view to carry out the act of Congress, passed at its last session, appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars to enable the Secretary of the Interior to hold a council with the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, on the Upper Arkansas, I left this city on the 15th of the same month; passed St. Louis, where I purchased a portion of my outfit, and which I completed at Kansas City. I left Kansas City, on the 22d of the same month, for Bent's fort, on the Upper Arkansas, at which point I had instructed Agent Bent to inform the two tribes I desired to meet them. I arrived there on the 8th of September, a distance of nearly six hundred miles from Kansas City. On the route I passed through the country claimed by the Keowa Indians, who are known to be hostile, and whom, as well as the Camanches, the Secretary of War has ordered the army in the West to chastise, as the only means of compelling them to respect their engagements with the United States, and to stay their murderous hands. I did not avail myself of the orders of the War Department upon commanders of military posts for an escort, if desired by me, either going or returning. Citizens of the United States in advance of me as I went out, and also on my return, were brutally murdered and scalped upon the road. It is a fact also worthy of remark that the murders were committed almost within range of the guns at Fort Larned. The Indian mode of warfare, however, is such, that it is almost impossible to detect them in their designs. They cautiously approach the Santa Fé road, commit the most atrocious deeds, and flee to the plains. On my arrival at Bent's fort, now Fort Wise, instead of finding the Cheyennes and the Arrapahoes at the point, as expected, I only found the principal portion of the Arrapahoes and a few lodges of Cheyennes. Through the exertions of Captain Potts, who had been sent out with the dispatches to Agent Bent, messengers had been sent to the Cheyenne camp, (supposed to be two hundred and fifty miles distant,) with the request that they repair at once to the fort. No intelligence having been received as to the success of the messenger, others were procured and sent, in order to secure their presence; and a few days before my departure, White Antelope, Black Kettle, and four or five sub-chiefs, came in without their bands, and informed me that they could not reach the fort short of twenty days. I immediately convened the chiefs of the Arrapahoes, who, with their bands, had been awaiting my arrival since July, and the chiefs of the Cheyennes then present, and informed them as to the object of my visit, and gave them to understand that their great father had heard with delight of their peaceful disposition, although they were almost in the midst of the hostile tribes. They expressed great pleasure on learning that their great father had heard of their good conduct, and requested me to say in return that they intended, in every respect, to conform to the wishes of the government. I then

presented to them a diagram of the country assigned them, by their treaty of 1851, as their hunting grounds, which they seemed to understand perfectly, and were enabled, without difficulty, to give each initial point. In fact, they exhibited a degree of intelligence seldom to be found among tribes, where no effort has heretofore been made to civilize them. I stated to them that it was the intention of their great father to reduce the area of their present reservation, and that they should settle down, and betake themselves to agriculture, and eventually abandon the chase as a means of support. They informed me that such was their wish, and that they had been aware for some time that they would be compelled to do so; that game was growing scarce every year, and that they had also noticed the approach of the whites, and felt that they must soon, in a great measure, conform to their habits. I pointed out to them a country that I regarded as fertile, upon which I desired them to settle. The chiefs of both tribes that were present readily consented to the propositions I made to them; but the chiefs of the Cheyennes present requested that, in order that there should be no trouble amongst themselves in future, that they should have the opportunity of consulting their co-chiefs and braves before executing any agreement; but when they had submitted my propositions to their bands, if they refused to give their assent, that they, as the principal chiefs, would enter into such agreement, and settle down, and allow the remaining portion of their tribe to locate where they saw proper, but expressed the opinion that the absent chiefs would not hesitate to enter into the agreement, as indicated to them. It should be remarked that a portion of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe bands reside north of the fort, upon the Platte river, and belong to Agent Twiss's agency, and receive their annuities from him; and while the tribe there present seemed anxious to induce their people to settle with them upon the Arkansas, they did not regard their assent to the proposed arrangement as important. The only land fit for cultivation within the reservation I proposed to settle them upon was upon the Arkansas river, and on the north side; the south side below the junction of the Purgatory river regarded as Camanche hunting grounds. The Camanches have never lived on or claimed the country west of Purgatory river. So it was my purpose to settle the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes on both sides of the Arkansas above the Purgatory, as far up as the vicinity of a stream called Huerfano, and south to the northern line of New Mexico, and on that line east of Purgatory, and to include a dry creek north of the Arkansas called Sand creek, upon which there is some arable land. The country designated as the future homes of these tribes is much larger than their wants require; but the good lands included will not be more than sufficient to give each soul forty acres, and a fair proportion of timber, which is exceeding scarce. The tribes are supposed to number 3,500 souls. In the vicinity of Fort Wise twenty-five miles in length is now held and claimed as a military reserve. This extent of country, so much larger than has been regarded usually as necessary for military purposes, contains more timber than any portion of that country visited by me, and might with propriety be reduced, at least, one half of its present extent, and still have sufficient timber for firewood and other ordinary demands.

Stone is so abundant in the vicinity of the fort that little timber is required for building purposes. It has not fallen to my lot to visit any Indians who seemed more disposed to yield to the wishes of the government than the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. Notwithstanding they are fully aware of the rich mines discovered in their country, they are disposed to yield up their claims without any reluctance. They certainly deserve the fostering hand of the government, and should be liberally encouraged in their new sphere of life. The council closed with the understanding that when an agent should be appointed in the place of Agent Bent, who had tendered his resignation, that I should place in his hands an agreement in accordance with the understanding had, and that they would execute it without hesitation.*

I purchased some goods and provisions to be given to those Indians attending the council. I issued a portion of them to the Arrapahoes, who had in good faith remained upon the ground at my request, and who were in great want. A few presents were given to the few Cheyennes present. The residue of the goods I placed in charge of a special agent and the military for safe-keeping, until such time as the agreement made should be finally consummated. I left Fort Wise on the 20th of September, and reached Kansas City on the 8th of October, having been detained two days on the Neosho river in council with Kansas Indians, for the purpose of procuring their assent to an amendment to their late treaty made by the Senate, which was obtained in due form. Notwithstanding the many evil influences which surround the Kansas Indians, they seem inclined to adopt the policy of the department, which looks to their ultimate civilization. It is proper that I should remark, in conclusion, that although I purchased a large quantity of goods and provisions, as contemplated by the appropriation, the purchase of outfit, and pay of assistants, and the transportation of the goods and provisions, a considerable portion of the appropriation remains unexpended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 100.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 30, 1860.

SIR: Congress at its last session passed an act "making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1861;" wherein it is provided, "That the Secre-

* As an agent has been appointed, it is proposed, with your approbation, after he shall have been legally qualified, to give him the necessary instructions to consummate the agreement.

tary of the Interior may divide the State of California into two Indian districts, and that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a superintending agent for each district, at a salary of \$3,600 per annum, who, upon executing a bond upon such terms and in such sum and security as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, shall have under his control and management, as the Secretary may prescribe, the Indians and reservations in their separate respective districts. Each superintendent may appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of the Interior, a supervisor for each reservation in his respective district, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum; and also appoint not exceeding four laborers to aid such supervisor, at a compensation not to exceed fifty dollars per month."

The Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the provisions of the act aforesaid, has decided to divide the State into two districts, to be designated, respectively, "the Northern Indian District" and "the Southern Indian District" of California; the northern district to include all that portion of California north of the southern boundary of the counties of Maria, Sonoma, Solano, Sacramento, and El Dorado, to the eastern boundary of the State; the southern district to include the remaining portion of the State *south* of the boundary above designated. Reposing confidence in you, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed you superintending agent for the *northern* Indian district of California; and, immediately after the reception of your commission and general instructions, you will visit each of the Indian reserves within your district, and when you shall have ascertained the true condition of affairs thereon, you will require the respective agents to make careful inventory of all the government property which may be in their possession or under their control, and specify therein each item, with the estimated value thereof, belonging to each separate reservation, and, if correct, you will certify the same, and you will require the agents and employes to turn the same over to your charge, and they will be instructed accordingly. You will also require them, with the least possible delay, to make out their respective accounts against this department of the government, which you will examine with care, and, if found correct, certify the same to this office, and promptly notify the agents and employes on each reservation that, by reason of the repeal of the laws under which they were appointed, their services are no longer required, and are therefore discontinued from the date of such notice. As soon as you shall have become familiar with the condition of Indian affairs within the reserves in your district, you will appoint *one* supervisor for each reservation therein, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of the Interior, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum; and when you shall have become familiar with the real wants of the Indians, you will report such number of laborers for employment upon the reserves as in your judgment may be absolutely necessary to aid each supervisor.

With a view to economize the expenses of the Indian service in California, it is deemed advisable, so far as practicable, to make suitable arrangements with the farmers and tradesmen in Northern California, by

which to procure situations for those Indians who do not live upon the reserves, where they will be treated with kindness and humanity, and be comfortably supported, free of all expense to the government. You will also pursue the same course with the Indians living upon the reservations. If you cannot procure situations for all of said Indians, you will collect such as may not get employment in this way upon the reservations, and impress upon their minds that they must cultivate the soil and work for a livelihood, with a view to imitate the example of industrious white men.

It is confidently expected by the department that the aggregate expenses of the Indian service in the northern district of California will, in no event, exceed the amount of the salaries and compensations of the officers and employés of said service; and in order to accomplish this desirable object the Indians must engage in daily labor, with a view to support themselves, and thereby curtail the expenses of the service as much as possible, otherwise the government may be compelled to abandon the system of managing the Indians of California, and leave them to the control of the State, or subject to the mercy or charity of the white citizens. As your general duties of superintending agent will require the consumption of nearly all your time in traveling through the reservations, you will strive in every proper manner to cultivate a spirit of industry and economy among the Indians of your charge, and it is expected that you will keep this office advised of your action, and that of the supervisors, in regard to the management of Indian affairs in the northern district of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

JOHN A. DREIBELBIS, Esq.,
*Superintending Agent, Northern Indian District,
Shasta City and County, California.*

Copy of the above to J. Y. McDuffie, Esq., superintending agent for southern Indian district, San Francisco, California. (Substituting the word "southern" for "northern.")

No. 101.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 31, 1860.

SIR: You having been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be superintending agent for the Indians of the northern district of California, I herewith transmit your commission therefor. Referring to instructions of a more full and general character, given to you in letter, from this office, of the 30th instant, which are deemed sufficient for your guidance and government, I have to advise that the necessary steps have been taken to have remitted to you the sum of \$500 from the appropriation, "incidental

expenses of the Indian service in California," for which you will account accordingly. This sum is designed to defray your traveling expenses in visiting the reserves within your district; and for all expenditures therefrom you will take receipts, when not impracticable, to serve as vouchers in your accounts; when impracticable, you will render an itemized account thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

JOHN A. DRIEBELBIS, Esq.,
*Superintending Agent, Northern Indian District,
Shasta City, Shasta Co., Cal.*

No. 102.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 31, 1860.

SIR: You having been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be superintending agent for the Indians of the southern district of California, I herewith transmit your commission therefor. You will execute a bond, of which I inclose herewith the form, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a judge, or a district attorney, of a district court of the United States, and take the official oath, a form of which is attached to the bond, before such judge, or a justice of the peace; if before the latter, his official character must be certified by the proper court or office, under seal. In order to facilitate an early assumption of your duties for the Indian service in California, as far as your district is concerned, you are authorized and directed to file with the United States district attorney, Calhoun Benham, Esq., at San Francisco, your bond, which, if deemed sufficient and satisfactory by him, he will give you a statement to that effect, he forwarding to this office your bond when so received. Upon this subject Mr. Benham will be written to, and requested to coöperate in the premises.

As early as practicable, after the reception of this communication, you will submit your accounts, including even your salary, to this office for settlement, rendering them to the day, inclusive, preceding the execution of your new bond; and any balance of public funds you may have on hand at that time, you will deposit with the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and forward, with your accounts closed up as above stated, certificates in duplicate thereof, in accordance with the inclosed circular of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Your old appointment ceasing and your new one commencing on the execution of your new bond, your compensation under the latter will be at the rate of three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, to commence on the day when you shall have filed with the United States district attorney your bond satisfactorily executed, and the receipt from him of a state-

ment to that effect. Referring to instructions given to you in letter, from this office, of the 30th instant, of a more full and general character, nothing further at the present, is deemed necessary to be said with reference to the duties required of you in winding up your affairs under your old bond, and assuming those pointed out to you under your new appointment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

J. Y. McDUFFIE, Esq.,
Superintending Agent, Southern Indian District,
San Francisco, California.

No. 103.

Statement showing the action of the Indian Office since March 4, 1857, relative to bounty land made by Indians.

Tribe.	Number of applications transmitted to Pension Office since March 4, 1857.	Number of warrants issued upon applications transmitted to Pension Office since March 4, 1857.	Number of applications transmitted to the Pension Office since March 4, 1857, which have been suspended for additional evidence.	Number of warrants issued since March 4, 1857, upon applications filed in the Pension Office anterior to that date.
Creek	342	280	62	1,526
Cherokee.....	345	283	62	86
Choctaw	436	350	86	226
Chickasaw	111	73	38	11
Seneca.....	40	39	1	70
Seminole.....				24
Menomonee.....	67	49	18	5
Delaware	3	2	1	6
Oneida	36	12	24	11
Tuscarora	7	1	6	11
New Mexico	24	12	12	
Shawnee	79	12	67	
Total	1,490	1,113	377	1,976 1,113
Total number of warrants issued since March 4, 1857.....				3,089

No. 104.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Trust Fund, November 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following changes in the trust fund since the date of my last report:

On the 24th of March last, the balance of the stock heretofore held in trust for the Wyandottes (\$53,000 Tennessee 5's) was surrendered them, under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty of January 31, 1855. This closes the account with the Wyandottes.

On the 29th of June, all the stock constituting the "mill fund" of the Pottawatomies, with the exception of \$50,000 Maryland 6's, was transferred to the "education fund" of the same tribe. This was done with the assent of the Pottawatomies, under the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1859.

On the 9th of July, the six per cent. stock of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, held in trust for the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks, was exchanged for a like amount of stock of the State of Virginia, under the provisions of a recent law of that State. This arrangement will relieve the Indians from the inconvenience to which they have been heretofore subjected in consequence of the irregularity of the payment of interest on this fund.

On the 20th of July, the stocks held in trust for the Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River, were transferred to the account of the "Chippewa and Christian Indians," under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of July 10, 1859, with those Indians.

The trust fund amounts, at date, to \$3,396,241 82. Its condition is exhibited in detail in the accompanying schedules, numbered from one to three.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GODARD BAILEY,
Disbursing Clerk.

HON. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 1.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

List of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount to the credit of each tribe, their net annual income, and the date of the treaty or law under which the investments were made.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Amount of stock.	Net annual income.
Cherokee national fund.....	December 29, 1835.....	\$517,261 39	\$28,914 93
Cherokee orphan fund	December 29, 1835.....	45,000 00	2,700 00
Cherokee school fund.....	February 27, 1819, and December 29, 1835	197,800 00	11,848 00
Chickasaw incompetents.....	May 24, 1834.....	2,000 00	100 00
Chickasaw orphans.....	May 24, 1834.....	4,203 71	222 22
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859.....	5,587 42	335 24
Choctaw general fund.....	January 17, 1837.....	453,734 71	27,224 08
Choctaw school fund.....	September 27, 1830.....	98,391 79	5,903 52
Creek orphans.....	March 24, 1832	200,742 60	11,694 54
Delaware general fund.....	May 6, 1854	916,594 53	54,910 68
Delaware school fund	September 24, 1829.....	7,806 28	468 38
Ioways.....	May 17, 1854.....	144,000 00	8,740 00
Kanas, schools.....	June 3, 1825	26,555 00	1,503 30
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854.....	319,000 00	19,260 00
Menomonees	September 3, 1836	153,403 58	8,244 22
Osages, schools.....	June 2, 1825.....	31,724 02	1,903 44
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork.	August 30, 1831.....	8,473 22	508 40
Ottawas of Roche de Bœuf....	August 30, 1831.....	1,571 13	94 26
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	March 28, 1836.....	20,925 74	1,245 54
Pottawatomies, education.....	September 26, 1833.....	164,796 44	9,126 95
Pottawatomies, mills.....	September 26, 1833.....	50,000 00	2,950 00
Senecas	Acts of Congress June 14, 1836, and January 9, 1837.	5,000 00	250 00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	Acts of Congress June 14, 1836, and January 9, 1837.	16,466 10	892 96
Stockbridges and Munsees....	September 3, 1839.....	5,204 16	312 24
		3,396,241 82	199,352 90

No. 2.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Florida.....	7	\$7,000 00
Georgia	6	1,500 00
Kentucky	5	94,000 00
Louisiana	6	7,000 00
Maryland	6	761 39
Missouri.....	6	50,000 00
North Carolina	6	20,000 00
South Carolina	6	117,000 00
Tennessee	5	125,000 00
Tennessee	6	5,000 00
Virginia.....	6	90,000 00
Total.....		517,261 39

CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.

State of Virginia.....	6	45,000 00
Total.....		45,000 00

CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.

State of Florida.....	7	7,000 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00
Missouri.....	5½	10,000 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	5	4,000 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00
United States.....	6	5,800 00
State of Virginia.....	6	135,000 00
Total.....		197,800 00

CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.

State of Indiana.....	5	2,000 00
Total		2,000 00

No. 2—Continued.

CHICKASAW ORPHANS.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Indiana	5	\$3,000 00
United States.....	6	1,203 71
Total		4,203 71

CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

State of Missouri.....	6	5,000 00
United States.....	6	587 42
Total		5,587 42

CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.

State of Missouri.....	6	2,000 00
United States.....	6	1,734 71
State of Virginia.....	6	450,000 00
Total		453,734 71

CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.

State of Missouri.....	6	19,000 00
United States.....	6	79,391 79
Total		98,391 79

CREEK ORPHANS.

State of Kentucky.....	5	1,000 00
Missouri.....	5½	28,000 00
Missouri.....	6	28,000 00
Tennessee	5	20,000 00
United States.....	6	49,941 00
State of Virginia.....	6	73,800 00
Total		200,741 00

DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Florida.....	7	\$59,000 00
Georgia.....	6	2,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	4,000 00
Missouri.....	6	290,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	341,000 00
Ohio	6	150,000 00
Pennsylvania	5	55,000 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	14,000 00
United States	6	594 53
Total		916,594 53

DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.

United States	6	7,806 00
Total		7,806 00

IOWAS.

State of Florida.....	7	22,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	9,000 00
Missouri	6	15,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	63,000 00
Pennsylvania	5	12,000 00
South Carolina	6	3,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	20,000 00
Total		144,000 00

KANSAS SCHOOLS.

State of Missouri.....	5½	18,000 00
Missouri	6	2,000 00
United States	6	6,555 00
Total		26,555 00

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, &c.

State of Florida	7	37,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	15,000 00
Missouri.....	6	25,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	117,000 00
Pennsylvania	5	25,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	3,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	97,000 00
Total		319,000 00

MENOMONEES.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Kentucky.....	5	\$77,000 00
Missouri.....	6	9,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	19,000 00
United States.....	6	48,003 58
Total		153,403 58

OSAGES, (SCHOOLS.)

State of Missouri.....	6	7,000 00
United States.....	6	24,724 00
Total		31,724 00

OTTOWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK.

State of Missouri.....	6	8,000 00
United States.....	6	571 13
Total		8,473 22

OTTAWAS OF ROCHE DE BŒUF.

State of Missouri	6	1,000 00
United States.....	6	571 13
Total		1,571 13

ÓTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

State of Missouri	6	10,000 00
Tennessee	5	1,000 00
United States.....	6	6,925 74
State of Virginia.....	6	3,000 00
Total		20,925 74

POTTAWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)

State of Indiana	5	68,000 00
Maryland.....	6	80,850 43
Missouri	6	5,000 00
United States.....	6	10,946 01
Total		164,796 44

POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Maryland	6	\$50,000 00
Total		50,000 00

SENECAS.

State of Kentucky.....	5	5,000 00
Total		5,000 00

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

State of Kentucky	5	6,000 00
Missouri	5½	7,000 00
Missouri	6	3,000 00
United States	6	466 10
Total		16,466 10

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

United States	6	5,204 16
Total		5,204 16

No. 3.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

List of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for Indian tribes.

State.	Per cent.	Amount.
Arkansas.....	5	\$3,000 00
Florida.....	7	132,000 00
Georgia	6	3,500 00
Indiana	5	70,000 00
Kentucky	5	183,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00
Maryland.*.....	6	131,611 82
Missouri	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,000 00
Missouri	6	484,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	562,000 00
Ohio	6	150,000 00
Pennsylvania.*	5	96,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	165,000 00
Tennessee	6	143,000 00
United States	6	251,330 00
Virginia	6	796,800 00
		3,396,241 82

* Taxed by the States.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

PENSION OFFICE, *November 16, 1860.*

SIR: As indicating in part the operations of this bureau during the last fiscal year, I have the honor to lay before you the accompanying tabular statements, marked A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Statement A is an exhibit of the number and yearly amount of original applications and claims for increase of Army pensions admitted, in each of the States and Territories.

Statement B shows the arrears due on those pensions at the date of admission, and the States in which they were payable.

Statement C shows the entire number of Army pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th of June last, and the annual amount required to pay them; also, the number of each class added to the rolls, and the number of deaths that have been reported during the year.

Statement D shows the amount actually paid for Army pensions in each of the States and Territories during the year.

Statement E exhibits the balance of money advanced for the payment of Army pensions, in the hands of each of the paying agents at the close of the fiscal year.

The four tabular statements marked F exhibit like information with regard to the operations of the Navy pension laws.

From these it will be seen that during the past year 190 Army invalids have been added to the roll, and that sixty-two have had their pensions increased. The whole number of Army invalids now on the roll is 4,854, the aggregate of whose pensions is \$438,056 61 per annum. The whole amount paid to Army invalids during the past year is \$411,947 70. It will thus be perceived that while the *number* of Army invalids on the roll is but seven less than it was on the 30th of June, 1859, the actual payments amount to \$27,560 16 less than they did during the preceding year; which is mainly attributable to the operation of the act of March 3, 1859, requiring the biennial examination of invalid pensioners, and a reduction of their pensions in proportion to the decrease of their disability. One revolutionary soldier in Arkansas has been inscribed upon the rolls at twenty dollars per annum, and one in Maine at \$256; and the pension of one in Vermont has been increased \$68 22. This apparent inequality arises from the provisions of law making the rate of pension depend upon the rank and length of service rendered. These venerable and heroic patriots are fast falling before their last great enemy. Of the 165 on the rolls the 30th of June, 1859, but eighty-seven remained to enjoy these small tokens of their country's gratitude throughout the succeeding year. The number must at the present time be considerably less, and in a brief period they will live only in the memory of a grateful country. It is an interesting fact that among the few that now survive is one who participated in the first great battle of the war of independence.

Pensions have been allowed to sixty-six widows of revolutionary soldiers during the year, making the number now on the rolls 3,204, a diminution since the last annual report of 510. The whole amount paid to this class of pensioners during the year was \$268,712 39.

Under the several acts granting half pay and the renewal of pensions to the widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers of the Army since the revolution, 749 claims have been allowed, and in ninety-five other cases the former allowances have been increased. The whole number of this class now on the rolls is 2,189, requiring for their payment the sum of \$174,003 20 per annum. The disbursements during the year under these acts amounted to \$256,793 43. The whole number of Army pensioners now on the rolls is 10,345, requiring for their payment the aggregate sum of \$866,065 20 per annum.

The total amount paid for Army pensions of every description during the last fiscal year was \$965,486 24.

Thirty-four invalids, requiring \$2,157, and twenty-three widows and orphans of deceased officers, seamen, and marines, requiring \$5,424 per annum, have been added to the rolls of the Navy, making the total number of invalids now on the rolls 415, and of widows and orphans 524, requiring the aggregate annual sum of \$134,953 75.

The whole amount paid for pensions of all classes during the past year was \$1,103,562 03. The annual sum required to pay those now on all the rolls is \$1,001,018 95. The sum of the balances in the hands of the agents for paying pensions is \$12,150 10 less than it was on the 30th of June, 1859.

The number of bounty land warrants issued during the year ending September 30, 1860, was as follows:

Under the Mexican War Act of February 11, 1847.

	Acres.
71 warrants, for 160 acres each, making.....	11,360
14 warrants, for 40 acres each, making.....	560

Under the act of September 28, 1850.

2 warrants, for 160 acres each, making.....	320
1 warrant, for 80 acres.....	80
5 warrants, for 40 acres each, making.....	200

Under the acts of March 3, 1855, and amendatory act.

5,456 warrants, for 160 acres each, making.....	872,960
418 warrants, for 120 acres each, making.....	50,160
30 warrants, for 80 acres each, making.....	2,400
4 warrants, for 60 acres each, making.....	240
7 warrants, for 40 acres each, making.....	280
1 warrant, for revolutionary services under a special act of Congress, for.....	500

6,009 warrants in all, for the aggregate quantity of..... 939,060

Three certificates for the location of warrants barred by statute of limitation have been issued under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1860, entitled "An act to authorize the location of certain warrants for bounty land heretofore issued."

It is gratifying to remark that the zealous coöperation extended to this bureau by the various officers of the judiciary is at last producing its salutary effect in the prevention of frauds upon the government. During the past year but four indictments have been asked, and there is now no reason to suppose that any extensive schemes of fraud exist.

You will observe that the labors of the officers during the past year have more nearly equaled those of the preceding year than was anticipated. Nevertheless, I am still of the opinion heretofore expressed that the clerical force of the office may soon be somewhat reduced. I have prepared the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year with that view, and propose at an early day to detail a part of the present force for duty elsewhere in the department, as you have need of, for the remainder of the current year.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. C. WHITING, *Commissioner*.

Hon. J. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Interior*.

Synopsis of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Number of invalid of the Army entered on the rolls...	192
Whole number on the rolls June 30, 1860.....	4,854
Yearly amount required for them.....	\$438,056 61
Number of revolutionary soldiers placed on the rolls.	2
Whole number on the rolls June 30, 1860.....	89
Yearly amount of their pensions.....	\$5,168 31
Number of claims allowed to widows of revolutionary soldiers.....	66
Whole number now on the rolls.....	3,204
Yearly amount required to pay them.....	\$248,837 08
Number of half-pay pensions allowed to widows and orphans.....	749
Whole number now on the rolls.....	2,198
Annual amount required for them.....	\$174,003 20
Total number of army pensions on all the rolls on 30th June, 1860.....	10,345
Annual amount required to pay them.....	\$866,065 20
Number of invalids of the Navy and Marine Corps added to the rolls.....	34
Number of half-pay claims allowed to widows and orphans.....	23
Number of Navy pensions now on the rolls.....	939
Amount required to pay them annually.....	\$134,953 75
Whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the rolls.....	11,284
Yearly amount required to pay them.....	\$1,001,018 95
Amount paid for pensions during the year.....	\$1,103,562 03
Total amount paid for pensions since the organization of present government.....	\$88,813,898 10
Number of warrants issued during the year.....	6,009
Quantity of land called for by them, (acres).....	939,060
Whole amount of land granted for military services, (acres).....	64,709,282

Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of Army pensions admitted, in each State and Territory, during the year ending June 30, 1860.

States.	INVALID.				REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.				WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.							
					Act June 7, 1832.		Act July 7, 1838.		Acts Mar. 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844.		Act Feb. 2, 1848.		Act July 29, 1848.		Second section act Feb. 3, 1853.	
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Original.		Original.		Increase.	
	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas.....	1	\$48 00	1	\$24 00	1	\$20 00									1	\$20 00
Alabama.....															1	80 00
Connecticut.....	2	168 00														
California.....	6	444 00														
District of Columbia.....	5	344 00	2	86 00												
Florida.....	5	294 00														
Georgia.....	4	320 00														
Indiana.....	13	896 00	2	48 00											1	30 00
Illinois.....	13	1,260 00	8	482 00											3	226 83
Iowa.....	1	96 00	2	48 00											1	33 33
Kentucky.....	9	768 00														
Louisiana.....	8	528 00	1	32 00											6	322 30
Maine.....	7	856 00	5	192 00	1	256 00										
Massachusetts.....	3	216 00	4	176 00			1	\$41 54	1	\$41 54					4	209 61
Maryland.....															4	235 44
Mississippi.....	1	96 00														
Missouri.....	17	1,264 00														
Michigan.....	7	1,020 00	4	120 00											1	320 00
New Hampshire.....	2	192 00													3	161 09
New York.....	19	1,556 00	7	312 00											2	162 67
															6	498 00
															1	\$33 28

[illegible]

Increased cases.

A—Continued.

HALF-PAY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FOR FIVE YEARS AND FOR LIFE.

States.	Section 1 act July 4, 1836.				Act July 21, 1848.				Section 1 act February 3, 1853.				Act June 3, 1848.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas	1	\$60 00	1	\$60 00	1	\$60 00	1	\$60 00	10	\$204 00	2	\$204 00	15	\$2,064 00	4	\$486 00
Alabama	1	438 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	4	168 00	2	120 00	9	2,624 00	10	726 00
Connecticut	1	72 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	4	162 00	2	120 00	24	1,764 00	9	588 00
California	1	450 00	4	240 00	4	240 00	7	420 00	7	336 00	1	60 00	26	2,334 00	24	1,764 00
District of Columbia	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	11	660 00	10	600 00	45	3,416 00	4	\$240 00
Florida	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	2	120 00	6	252 00	31	2,736 00
Georgia	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	2	120 00	10	652 00	2	120 00	8	2,984 00	2	120 00
Indiana	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	2	120 00	2	120 00	4	186 00	17	870 00	1	60 00
Illinois	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	16	966 00	2	66 00	15	696 00	1	60 00
Iowa	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	5	708 00	1	6 00	10	876 00	2	120 00
Kentucky	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	4	192 00	2	120 00	4	204 00	2	120 00
Louisiana	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	9	390 00	2	120 00	24	2,016 00	2	120 00
Maine	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	7	330 00	1	6 00	14	1,248 00	2	120 00
Massachusetts	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	1	54 00	4	142 00	9	978 00	2	120 00
Maryland	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	12	1,020 00	4	142 00	46	4,314 00	2	120 00
Mississippi	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	4	216 00	4	142 00	6	390 00	2	120 00
Missouri	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	6	366 00	1	60 00	16	810 00	1	60 00
Michigan	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	14	648 00	6	252 00	34	2,574 00	2	120 00
New Hampshire	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	16	654 00	1	60 00	21	1,050 00	2	120 00
New York	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	1	42 00	1	60 00	3	1,162 00	2	120 00
New Jersey	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	1	42 00	1	60 00	3	1,162 00	2	120 00
North Carolina	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	1	42 00	1	60 00	3	1,162 00	2	120 00
Ohio	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	1	42 00	1	60 00	3	1,162 00	2	120 00
Pennsylvania	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	1	42 00	1	60 00	3	1,162 00	2	120 00
Rhode Island	1	240 00	1	60 00	2	84 00	1	60 00	1	42 00	1	60 00	3	1,162 00	2	120 00

South Carolina.....	1	36 00	.....	2	120 00	.....	5	240 00	.....	4	132 00	12	510 00	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	2	84 00	.....	12	648 00	.....	3	72 00	50	4,122 00	.....
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150 00	.....	3	126 00	.....	4	192 00	6	264 00	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,010 00	.....	4	.....	31	1,870 00	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	456 00	.....	.....	.....	3	150 00	.....
Increased cases.....	21	4,016 00	12	720 00	2,238 00	21	1,380 00	11,562 00	49	2,338 00	508	39,078 00	13	780 00
	12	720 00	.....	.....	1,380 00	.....	.....	2,338 00	.....	.....	13	780 00	.....	.....
	33	4,736 00	.....	53	3,618 00	.....	237	13,900 00	.....	.....	521	39,858 00	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION OF ADDITION TO THE ROLLS.

190 invalids.....	yearly amount..	\$19,109 80
2 revolutionary soldiers.....	do.....	344 22
66 revolutionary widows.....	do.....	5,066 18
241 five years' half-pay widows and orphans.....	do.....	22,254 00
508 life half-pay widows and orphans.....	do.....	39,858 00
1,007 original cases.....	do.....	86,632 20

New Hampshire.....	14 20	.....	420 18	240 00	189 50	863 88
New York.....	232 68	.....	2,099 33	6,168 25	3,626 75	12,127 01
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	645 00	252 50	605 50	1,503 00
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	185 00	1,267 00	1,599 50	3,051 50
Ohio.....	192 00	.....	2,240 28	2,318 25	2,824 50	7,575 03
Pennsylvania.....	120 00	.....	5,121 99	2,592 25	1,362 00	9,196 24
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	10 50	43 75	54 25
South Carolina.....	755 00	.....	.....	1,526 50	1,563 50	3,845 00
Tennessee.....	1,226 50	.....	69 63	2,074 50	4,225 00	7,595 63
Vermont.....	184 00	1,227 96	2,319 52	979 00	114 00	4,824 48
Virginia.....	42 67	.....	1,061 61	4,692 50	2,217 50	8,508 28
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	40 26	320 00	103 50	463 76
	4,952 39	1,904 62	23,410 78	60,965 75	51,880 25	143,113 79

C.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of Army pensions on the roll of the several States and Territories on the 30th June, 1860.

States and Territories.	Invalid.		Acts March 18, 1818; May 15, 1828; and June 7, 1832.		Acts: Third section act of July 4, 1836; July 7, 1838; March 3, 1843; June 17, 1844; February 2 and July 29, 1848; and second section act of February 3, 1853.		Acts: First section act July 4, 1836; July 21, 1848; and first section act of February 3, 1853.		Act June 3, 1858.		Total.		No. added to the rolls during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.		
Arkansas.....	47	\$4,052 00	1	\$20 00	5	\$242 20	1	\$330 00	13	\$1,218 00	67	\$5,862 20	10	2
Alabama.....	42	3,796 00	1	25 88	24	1,345 35	5	648 00	16	1,260 00	88	7,075 23	13	17
Connecticut.....	49	4,899 00	3	100 00	185	14,797 45	8	654 00	21	1,710 00	266	22,160 45	14	30
California.....	63	5,025 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54 00	.....	.....	64	5,079 00	6	4
District of Columbia.....	140	18,896 40	1	60 00	10	2,715 05	24	5,892 00	68	7,717 00 *	243	29,280 45	41	5
Florida.....	35	3,302 00	1	80 00	3	200 00	13	1,062 00	29	2,301 90	81	6,945 90	26	4
Georgia.....	120	9,620 00	5	291 23	79	5,839 63	7	294 00	64	3,888 00	275	19,932 86	36	11
Indiana.....	237	18,890 00	2	55 54	69	5,481 83	18	1,980 00	61	4,491 00	387	30,898 37	50	22
Illinois.....	315	29,765 00	1	80 00	51	3,901 93	17	2,064 00	122	9,740 00	506	45,550 93	75	18
Iowa.....	57	4,593 00	.....	.....	8	643 63	.....	.....	14	786 00	79	6,022 63	9	3
Kentucky.....	209	16,689 52	4	147 30	175	13,496 02	16	1,919 30	91	7,426 00	495	39,678 14	59	14
Louisiana.....	92	8,164 89	.....	.....	6	891 67	5	1,080 00	27	3,474 00	130	13,610 56	18	9
Maine.....	198	19,060 00	11	743 65	232	18,579 62	25	1,667 50	49	2,862 00	515	42,912 77	47	60
Massachusetts.....	138	13,032 00	8	484 29	260	19,242 04	32	2,888 00	77	5,304 00	515	40,950 33	30	67
Maryland.....	75	6,434 00	.....	.....	24	2,512 50	9	1,326 00	48	4,188 00	156	14,460 50	15	9
Mississippi.....	25	2,333 00	.....	.....	8	399 05	.....	.....	7	438 00	40	3,170 05	5	7
Missouri.....	236	18,294 00	1	32 33	19	1,587 21	16	2,799 00	44	4,682 00	316	27,394 54	57	20
Michigan.....	198	18,339 00	3	161 00	34	2,612 21	9	1,020 00	44	4,158 00	288	26,290 21	31	23
New Hampshire.....	107	10,933 00	1	96 00	175	10,170 75	12	740 00	38	2,268 00	333	24,207 75	14	47
New York.....	800	75,718 00	17	1,200 47	635	47,974 84	40	3,122 00	166	14,222 00	1,658	142,237 31	84	202
New Jersey.....	25	2,036 00	.....	.....	74	8,744 19	14	964 00	15	1,164 00	128	12,908 19	13	10
North Carolina.....	41	2,900 00	5	286 37	131	9,411 94	7	570 00	71	3,554 00	255	16,722 31	24	30
Ohio.....	397	37,711 00	4	224 31	172	13,466 65	49	4,176 00	124	8,532 00	746	64,109 96	80	40
Oregon.....	25	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,800 00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	394	36,515 00	2	176 00	155	12,258 16	56	3,860 00	169	10,632 00	776	63,441 96	66	61
Rhode Island.....	12	1,400 00	.....	.....	56	3,793 70	1	42 00	16	888 00	85	6,123 70	5	12
South Carolina.....	52	5,035 00	1	20 00	64	4,581 93	6	648 00	38	2,334 00	161	12,618 93	23	9
Tennessee.....	446	38,771 00	7	273 55	148	9,532 63	34	2,488 00	165	9,868 00	800	60,953 18	77	47
Vermont.....	114	10,821 00	5	375 76	190	14,400 83	16	1,242 00	22	1,608 00	347	28,447 59	17	53
Virginia.....	85	7,559 00	4	178 33	200	19,134 79	30	3,093 50	96	5,628 00	415	35,593 62	52	54
Wisconsin.....	80	7,652 00	1	56 30	12	879 28	6	762 00	6	276 00	105	9,625 58	10	4
	4,854	438,056 61	89	5,168 31	3,204	248,837 08	477	47,385 30	1,721	126,617 90	10,345	866,065 20	1,007	921

D.—Statement of the amount paid for Army pensions at the several agencies in the States and Territories, during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1860.

States.	Invalid.	Revolutionary soldiers.	Widows of revolutionary soldiers.	Five years' half pay, widows and orphans.	Life half pay, widows and orphans.	Total.
Arkansas.....	\$3,443 18	\$829 80	\$724 92	\$2,314 02	\$5,430 03	\$12,741 95
Alabama.....	2,776 15	137 72	1,145 76	581 38	1,677 04	6,318 05
Connecticut.....	4,701 89	744 42	15,780 01	813 93	1,968 73	24,008 98
California.....	4,846 02	208 00	.....	.....	.....	5,054 02
District of Columbia.....	12,158 23	734 79	2,544 76	10,747 34	6,994 19	33,179 31
Florida.....	2,929 30	448 01	250 00	4,903 02	6,770 77	15,301 10
Georgia.....	8,078 28	750 00	4,272 53	4,258 81	5,564 82	23,924 44
Indiana.....	17,517 83	789 99	6,872 66	3,141 61	5,560 58	33,882 67
Illinois.....	30,032 02	1,304 87	4,202 59	8,719 20	13,305 69	57,570 37
Iowa.....	4,593 96	149 05	740 28	325 36	1,182 45	6,991 10
Kentucky.....	16,235 92	1,167 14	14,280 51	5,876 53	10,930 78	48,490 88
Louisiana.....	5,948 42	273 51	871 60	1,358 58	3,529 48	12,281 59
Maine.....	19,588 68	1,851 10	17,583 68	3,918 18	2,796 79	45,738 43
Massachusetts.....	12,220 79	1,490 69	18,907 18	3,361 05	5,444 54	41,424 25
Maryland.....	6,229 45	372 01	3,492 02	3,857 25	5,021 45	18,972 18
Mississippi.....	2,250 50	78 09	231 66	63 33	614 18	3,237 76
Missouri.....	17,126 26	647 85	3,392 54	3,343 01	6,015 46	30,525 12
Michigan.....	16,991 44	796 71	3,350 02	2,327 91	4,489 38	27,955 56
New Hampshire.....	10,304 20	856 14	11,501 95	1,310 34	1,968 84	25,941 47
New York.....	73,445 00	3,185 26	51,967 63	9,168 13	15,929 33	153,695 35
New Jersey.....	2,090 00	318 22	9,317 07	1,203 94	1,500 99	14,430 22
North Carolina.....	2,557 11	651 62	7,405 24	1,545 77	4,362 89	16,522 63
Ohio.....	32,906 66	1,696 62	13,496 39	6,068 63	8,929 99	63,098 29
Oregon.....	1,168 20	23 36	.....	.....	.....	1,191 56
Pennsylvania.....	34,583 05	1,497 25	17,462 98	5,762 05	11,412 03	70,717 36
Rhode Island.....	1,015 93	130 17	3,792 64	90 59	854 86	5,884 19
South Carolina.....	4,387 91	384 87	7,697 44	2,420 26	3,509 17	18,399 65
Tennessee.....	37,816 34	1,985 06	9,791 91	5,972 53	11,612 12	67,177 96
Vermont.....	10,927 56	2,588 72	17,782 69	1,857 51	1,378 99	34,535 45
Virginia.....	5,840 81	1,628 23	18,305 33	5,286 97	5,681 88	36,743 22
Wisconsin.....	7,230 61	313 45	548 42	1,200 80	257 85	9,551 13
	411,947 70	28,032 72	268,712 39	101,798 03	154,995 40	965,486 24

E.

Statement of the amount of funds for paying Army pensions in the hands of each agent on the 30th day of June, 1860.

State.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount of funds on hand.
Arkansas	Little Rock.....	Peter T. Crutchfield.....	\$137 64
	Fort Gibson.....	Thomas Lanigan.....	1,188 97
Alabama.....	Huntsville	William H. Moore.....	3,021 48
	Tuscaloosa.....	Monroe Donoho.....	706 87
	Mobile	James A. Miller.....	1,502 59
Connecticut	Hartford.....	Seth Belden.....	818 27
California	San Francisco.....	Paschal Bequette.....	910 38
District of Columbia....	Washington.....	George W. Riggs.....	4,596 61
Florida	Jacksonville.....	Arthur M. Reed.....	742 04
	Tallahassee	Francis H. Flagg.....	1,017 54
Georgia.....	Savannah	John O. Ferrell.....	117 20
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	William Henderson.....	2,672 03
	Madison.....	J. W. Chapman.....	*186 41
	New Albany.....	Bela C. Kent.....	1,352 55
Illinois	Springfield	Harry Wilton.....	1,985 08
Iowa	Ottumwa.....	Paul C. Jeffries.....	1,552 54
Kentucky.....	Louisville	Joseph B. Kinkead.....	2,786 52
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	S. W. Dalton.....	834 42
Maine	Portland	George F. Emery.....	536 17
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Isaac O. Barnes.....	1,683 30
Maryland.....	Baltimore	John S. Gittings.....	1,749 20
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	David N. Barrow.....	249 85
Missouri.....	St. Louis	Thomas H. Clarke.....	*617 83
Michigan	Detroit.....	Henry C. Kibbee.....	2,082 31
New Hampshire.....	Concord	George Minot.....	3,363 45
	Portsmouth	Albert H. Hoyt.....	1,822 29
New York.....	Albany	Isaac Vanderpoel.....	61,000 00
	New York.....	Van Brugh Livingston.....	1,487 64
New Jersey.....	Trenton	Philemon Dickinson.....	150 12
North Carolina.....	Fayetteville	William G. Broadfoot.....	1,660 51
	Morgantown	R. C. Pearson.....	1,113 57
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.....	Joel C. Green.....	4,262 32
	Cleveland	Edwin Hussemueller.....	2,279 96
Oregon	Oregon City.....	A. Lawrence Lovejoy.....	972 57
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	Joseph E. Devitt.....	2,262 44
	Pittsburg.....	John Grayson.....	1,392 05
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Amos M. Warner.....	1,078 13
South Carolina.....	Charleston	Benjamin G. Heroot.....	262 29
Tennessee.....	Nashville	Joel M. Smith.....	2,629 90
	Knoxville.....	Isaac Lewis.....	1,839 33
	Jonesboro'.....	William K. Blair.....	*638 00
	Jackson.....	Joseph B. Freeman.....	634 13
Vermont.....	Bradford.....	Benjamin T. Blodget.....	395 71
	Burlington	Charles F. Warner.....	753 96
Virginia	Richmond	Morris D. Newman.....	2,002 00
	Wheeling.....	Sobriesky Brady.....	1,673 58
Wisconsin.....	Milwaukie	Charles H. Larkin.....	1,337 58
			125,174 85

* Amount due agent.

F.

Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications, and for increase of Navy pensions admitted, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

States.	INVALID.			Arrears payable at the date of issuing the pension certificate.	WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.			Arrears payable at the date of issuing the pension certificate.
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly amount.			No.	Yearly amount.		
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	3	\$288 00	1	\$18 00	1	\$120 00	1	\$60 00
Florida	1	42 00	2	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	1	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7	237 00	.....	.....	1	360 00	.....	.....
Maryland	3	171 00	1	42 00	2	408 00	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1	36 00	1	19 50	3	642 00	.....	.....
New York.....	13	813 00	1	18 00	1	120 00	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	4	147 00	9	2,040 00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	4	354 00	.....	.....	1	114 00	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	360 00	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1	36 00	1	42 00	1	300 00	.....	.....
Increased cases	34	2,157 00	11	324 00	2	960 00	.....	.....
	11	324 00	.....	.....	23	5,424 00	1	60 00
	45	2,481 00	.....	.....	1	60 00	.....	.....
					24	5,484 00	.....	.....
								18,048 31

F.—Continued.

Statement of the amount paid at agencies for Navy pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

States.	Invalid.	Navy pension fund.	Widows and orphans.	Privateer.	Total.
Connecticut	\$132 25	\$42 07	\$1,902 91	.....	\$2,077 23
California.....	180 00	.....	.....	.....	180 00
Dist. of Columbia..	2,587 20	496 50	20,740 50	\$129 00	23,953 20
Florida .....	.....	2 50	2,018 33	.....	2,020 83
Georgia.....	.....	12 00	600 00	.....	612 00
Kentucky	84 00	17 88	810 00	.....	911 88
Louisiana	568 50	53 97	1,458 00	72 00	2,152 47
Maine	1,453 06	40 30	562 16	.....	2,055 52
Massachusetts.....	3,449 01	794 83	12,109 71	364 00	16,717 55
Maryland	1,635 33	190 66	7,303 66	144 00	9,273 65
Missouri.....	210 00	24 62	1,020 00	.....	1,254 62
Michigan	100 93	8 84	240 00	.....	349 77
New Hampshire....	1,151 53	69 62	1,866 62	.....	3,087 77
New York	7,140 87	790 34	29,580 72	72 00	37,583 93
New Jersey.....	24 00	19 15	943 78	.....	986 93
Ohio.....	297 00	19 14	660 00	.....	976 14
Pennsylvania.....	2,350 79	708 55	14,155 72	114 00	17,329 06
Rhode Island.....	421 19	73 76	3,267 61	.....	3,762 56
South Carolina	258 00	46 46	1,891 67	.....	2,196 13
Virginia.....	495 32	198 18	9,113 89	.....	9,807 39
Navy Asylum.....	787 16	.....	.....	.....	787 16
	23,326 14	3,609 37	110,245 28	895 00	138,075 79

F—Continued.

Statement of the number and yearly amount of Navy pensions payable at the agencies on the 30th June, 1860.

States.	Invalid.		Navy pension fund.		Widows and orphans.		Privateer.		Total.		No. added to rolls during the year.	No. deaths during the year.
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.		
Connecticut.....	2	\$132 00	.....	.....	6	\$1,920 00	.....	.....	8	\$2,052 00	.....	.....
California.....	2	162 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	162 00	4	2
District of Columbia.....	42	2,312 75	.....	.....	81	18,969 00	2	126 00	125	21,134 75	.....	.....
Florida.....	1	42 00	.....	.....	9	1,974 00	.....	.....	10	2,016 00	1	1
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600 00	.....	.....	1	600 00	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	2	84 00	.....	.....	3	810 00	.....	.....	5	894 00	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	6	588 00	.....	.....	6	1,458 00	1	72 00	13	2,118 00	.....	.....
Maine.....	18	1,461 00	.....	.....	3	672 00	.....	.....	21	2,133 00	2	1
Massachusetts.....	68	4,069 25	.....	.....	70	12,558 00	7	364 00	145	16,991 25	9	6
Maryland.....	31	2,109 00	.....	.....	30	7,746 00	1	144 00	62	9,999 00	6	2
Missouri.....	5	300 00	.....	.....	4	1,560 00	.....	.....	9	1,860 00	.....	1
Michigan.....	2	114 00	.....	.....	1	240 00	.....	.....	3	354 00	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	18	1,351 50	.....	.....	12	1,524 00	.....	.....	30	2,875 50	2	.....
New York.....	126	7,863 00	.....	.....	156	27,520 00	1	72 00	283	35,455 00	22	10
New Jersey.....	2	66 00	.....	.....	8	1,062 00	.....	.....	10	1,128 00	1	.....
Ohio.....	6	342 00	.....	.....	2	660 00	.....	.....	8	1,002 00	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	39	2,678 50	1	360 00	68	14,514 00	3	132 00	111	17,693 50	6	8
Rhode Island.....	5	379 50	.....	.....	12	3,198 00	.....	.....	17	3,577 50	.....	1
South Carolina.....	1	72 00	.....	.....	5	1,980 00	.....	.....	6	2,052 00	1	1
Virginia.....	11	627 00	.....	.....	47	9,456 00	.....	.....	58	10,083 00	3	2
Navy Asylum.....	12	773 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	773 25	.....	.....
	399	25,535 75	1	360 00	524	108,148 00	15	910 00	939	134,953 75	57	38

F—Continued.

Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of the several pension agents on the 30th June, 1860.

State.	Town.	Name of pension agent.	Amount of funds on hand.
Connecticut	Hartford	Seth Belden.....	\$1,203 64
California	San Francisco.....	Pascal Boquette.....	200 00
District of Columbia....	Washington.....	George W. Riggs.....	12,915 99
Florida	Pensacola	A. E. Maxwell.....	1,161 85
Georgia.....	Savannah.....	John O. Ferrell.....	306 00
Kentucky	Louisville	Joseph B. Kinkead.....	455 94
Louisiana	New Orleans.....	S. W. Dalton.....	1,093 07
Maine	Portland	George F. Emery.....	1,033 99
Massachusetts.....	Boston	Isaac O. Barnes.....	7,490 29
Maryland	Baltimore.....	John S. Gittings.....	4,131 91
Missouri	St. Louis.....	Thomas H. Clarke.....	968 80
Michigan.....	Detroit	Henry C. Kibbe.....	275 40
New Hampshire.....	Portsmouth.....	Albert H. Hoyt.....	1,602 99
New York.....	New York.....	Vanbrugh Livingston.....	14,063 17
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Philemon Dickinson.....	691 09
Ohio	Cincinnati.....	Joel C. Green.....	558 36
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.....	Joseph E. Devitt.....	6,977 75
	Pittsburg	John Grayson.....	431 46
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Amos M. Warner.....	1,804 59
South Carolina.....	Charleston	Benjamin G. Heriot.....	1,104 96
Virginia.....	Norfolk	Elisha Pendleton.....	10,385 70
			68,856 95

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Compendium of the Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings

Reviews the operations of the office during the last four years—Shows the improvements that have been recommended, those that have been made, and those for which no appropriation has as yet been obtained—Renews all previous recommendations, such as the erection of a new jail, the enlargement of the court house, the improvement of Franklin and Judiciary squares, and a number of other public reservations, the extension of the Capitol grounds, the construction of new bridges in place of the Long and Navy-yard bridges, the opening of Sixth street through the Mall, cleaning out the canal, a general system of sewerage, grading and graveling certain streets and avenues, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
November 16, 1860.

SIR: In submitting this my annual report, which I am required to make by law, I deem it an appropriate occasion to present to you a summary view of the operations of this office since you have had charge of the administration of the Interior Department.

During the three years ending the 31st of December last, besides the annual repairs of the Capitol and President's House, and of the Potomac and Eastern Branch bridges, and the improvements of the public grounds, the streets, and avenues, which have been extensive and required unremitting attention—the west wing of the Patent Office building has been finished, including portico, iron railing, curb and pavement, and lowering the grade of Ninth street, and paving the same with cobble stones—a new stable has been erected at the President's House, and a conservatory built on the west terrace—the seed room and greenhouse in the botanical garden have been extended—the Mall, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, has been graded and planted with trees and evergreens; so has that portion of it on which the armory stands—the mouths of the sewers on Pennsylvania avenue have been trapped—the culvert over the Tiber, on Indiana avenue, extended, so as to embrace the entire width of the avenue—the district court room remodeled—an engine-house for the Franklin Fire Company has been built—New Jersey avenue, from D to I streets, has been graded and graveled, the curb set, and the gutters paved on the west side of it; from I street to New York avenue it has also been graded, and fifty feet on the center graded—the footway on the east side of Judiciary square has been paved, and the street graded and graveled—Lafayette square has been thoroughly drained and made dry; lamp posts and lamps have been set up on its north, east, and west sides; the footway on the south side of the square has

been taken up, underdrained, and relaid—a thousand square yards of Belgian pavement have been laid on Pennsylvania avenue, at its intersection with Seventh street west; this was a mere experiment, and, having been subjected to the severest test, all the advantages expected of it have been fully realized—for durability and cleanliness it cannot be excelled; horses travel over it with great security, and carriages run on it with almost the ease and quiet of a railway—the main entrance to the Congressional Burying-ground has been laid with flagging its entire length—an iron foot-bridge has been erected across the canal in a line with Maine avenue—the central avenue in the botanic garden, and the walks leading from it to Maine and Missouri avenues have been laid with flagging—one hundred and ten lamp posts and lamps have been set up in Georgetown, and ninety-six on Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and Twelfth streets, through the Mall, making the whole number of street lamps in Georgetown and Washington, which now belong to and are lighted by the government, amount to six hundred and twenty-six—the jail has been repaired to a limited extent, and the windows obscured by Venetian blinds, which exclude the prisoners from public view, and prevent them from annoying persons passing in the adjacent streets, by the use of profane and vulgar language.

During the current year many necessary repairs have been made in the old portion of the Capitol, and gas lights have been more generally diffused through it. The old Senate chamber has been converted into a court room for the Supreme Court. The plan was submitted to a committee of the judges, which received their approval. Whilst care was taken to provide every convenience and comfort of the court, and adapt it in all respects to the purposes for which it is intended, the main features of the old Senate chamber were preserved; a desideratum insisted upon by the judges, and which commended itself to the approval of my own judgment. The rooms attached to the Senate chamber, and which were appropriated to the use of the officers of that body, have been thoroughly repaired and fitted up for the occupancy of the court and its officers. The old Supreme Court room has been remodeled and adapted to the purposes of the law library. The arrangement is believed to be as convenient it was possible to make it, every available portion having been appropriated to cases for books, and great care taken not to obstruct the light. It is connected with the court room by a private stairway, which is intended exclusively for the use of the members and officers of the court.

Two of the committee rooms in the old portion of the building have been made into one and fitted up as a court room for the Court of Claims. It makes a handsome court room, sufficiently large, and will doubtless give satisfaction in its arrangement to the court and all who have business with it. The conference room of the court and the business rooms of its officers are on the same floor with the court room, which make it very convenient for them in passing from one to the other.

Congress at the last session made an appropriation for the removal of the naval monument, which stood in the reservoir on the lower terrace of the Capitol, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and it has

accordingly been transferred to that place, under the direction of Captain Ingraham, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. The large basin which was temporarily constructed in the west grounds of the Capitol to show the head of the aqueduct water, and which disfigured the grounds so much, has been removed. The basin in which the *jet d'eau* now plays is so small that the water cannot be let on more than an hour or two before it overflows, and it is therefore desirable that one of a larger size and more appropriate should be substituted for it. The grounds would doubtless be much improved if they contained several jets in suitable localities.

The iron railing immediately east of the Capitol, which formed the dividing line of the grounds, and the stone pillars and gates at each end of the road in front of it, have been removed, by direction of the Superintendent of the Capitol Extension. This was rendered necessary, to make room for the erection of the east porticos to the extension; and the consequence was, a large slip of the square had to be taken to form a road for the purpose of affording access to the building. The square east of the Capitol is now so contracted that it is obvious it must be enlarged. It is to be hoped that the extent to which the Capitol grounds, generally, are to be enlarged will be determined at the approaching session of Congress. It is due to the owners of property adjacent to them that this question should be settled, as, from the uncertainty of the length of the occupancy, they encounter great difficulty in renting their houses, and, even when they succeed in getting tenants, it is at very reduced rents. The building is so near completion that arrangements ought now to be making for laying out, planting, and ornamenting the whole extent of the grounds to be included within its inclosure. This will be a work of time, and the sooner it is commenced the better.

In the west grounds of the Capitol the flag footways had become very uneven, from wear and the effects of the frost; so much so as to occasion complaint among visitors. They were taken up, dressed, and relaid. The stone gutters and steps were also repaired. Slabs of stone have been placed in front of the iron settees, which improve their appearance and prevent the temporary occupant from taking cold from dampness of the earth.

Much has been done to the President's House in the way of repairs. The roof requires constant attention and expenditure of money. The copper was not put on properly. The sheets simply lap, instead of being grooved, and consequently, the temperature acting upon the copper, alternately contracting and expanding it, opens the seams and produces leaks which disfigure and greatly injure the ceilings. To repair it as it ought to be would cost almost as much as a new roof. The house is now in as good order as it can be made, with the temporary repairs that are usually put upon it. Unless thoroughly renovated, owing to its age, it will soon again be out of repair. It is almost impossible to keep such an old building in a habitable condition. The green-house in the old garden has been taken down, to make room for the Treasury Extension, and rebuilt immediately adjoining the conservatory. This is a great convenience, as the plants, when in bloom, can easily be transferred to the conservatory.

The footway on B street south, from Seventh to Fourteenth streets west, next to the public reservation, has been paved, and so has the footway on the south side of Missouri avenue, from Third to Sixth streets. These much needed improvements were provided for by liberal appropriations during the last session of Congress. An appropriation was made at the same session for inclosing the Circle at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire avenues, with a suitable wrought-iron railing. The work is now in progress, and will be finished about the middle of the approaching winter. In this circle is erected the bronze colossal equestrian statue of Washington, by Clark Mills, which was dedicated to the memory of the Father of his Country on the 22d of February last, in the presence of the President and Congress, and a vast concourse of citizens assembled from every part of the Union. It is therefore meet that the Circle should be appropriately inclosed and ornamented.

The span of the Potomac bridge contiguous to the Virginia shore, which was carried off last spring by a vessel being driven against it in a severe gale, has been restored, and the bridge has been repaired and strengthened as far as the appropriation would authorize. It is still a very rickety fabric, and to render it perfectly secure would require the expenditure of a sum of money almost sufficient to construct a new bridge. It would be economy to build a new bridge of materials that would endure for years without needing repairs. The cost of patching up the bridge, a mere temporary expedient to prevent travel from being interrupted, has already amounted to a sum nearly sufficient to have erected a new and substantial bridge. The drawkeepers make a monthly report of the travel over the bridge, and they sum up for the year ending the 30th of June last, as follows: Persons, 325,816; vehicles, 83,268; horse back, 7,386; and cattle, 10,577. The navy-yard bridge is of the utmost importance to the city and adjacent country. The travel over it is immense, and if by any accident this means of access to the city should be cut off, it would inflict serious inconvenience and injury upon a large extent of country which relies almost exclusively upon the District markets for the sale of its produce. The bridge was not originally well built, and has only been kept up thus long by frequent though small repairs. The piles and other timbers are very much decayed, and may at any time give way. To renew and make it perfectly strong would be attended with heavy cost, and therefore it is questionable whether it would not be better policy to construct an entirely new bridge. One or the other ought certainly to be done. The two short roads, which are appurtenances to this bridge, are in such bad condition that they can scarcely be traveled in the winter. One of them leads to the Government Hospital for the Insane, an institution of so much interest that it is not only visited by the friends of the patients, but by numbers of citizens of the District and surrounding country, and strangers from a distance. Either the government ought to repair these roads or they ought to be placed under the jurisdiction of the levy court for the county of Washington. To accomplish the latter, an act of Congress is deemed necessary, as it is thought there is no other authority competent to make the transfer. The Anacostia bridge is in very good order. The usual annual

repairs, though comparatively small, preserve it in excellent condition. There is considerable travel over this bridge, but nothing like over either of the others.

Pennsylvania avenue has been extensively repaired during the past season. The amount of heavy travel over it is so great that it is almost impossible to keep it in good condition. The round stone with which it is paved is easily forced out of its bed, and when one gives way others soon follow, and in a short time there is a large broken up space, which requires the attention of the paver. A much better and more durable pavement might be substituted for it. Either iron or the Belgian would be infinitely preferable. The latter, in my opinion, is superior to all others, and such, I believe, will be the universal judgment wherever a fair test of its merits is made. The time will sooner or later come when there will have to be a new pavement on Pennsylvania avenue. In a few more years the present pavement will have become so disintegrated that no amount of repairs can render it at all comfortable for travel.

The north front of the Patent Office building has been finished, with the exception of the large saloon and the central portion of the exterior of the building, and the office rooms are now occupied by the Pension Office and portions of the General Land Office and Census Bureau. The exterior would have been finished before this but for a resolution of the Senate passed the 16th of June last, which requires that an estimate for completing the north front with a portico shall be included in the estimates to be sent to Congress at its next session. In view of this resolution it was deemed advisable to suspend the work on the exterior, and to wait the further action of Congress in relation to the portico. I earnestly hope that an appropriation may be made for the object, as I deem a portico necessary to preserve the symmetry and general beauty of the building. The original estimate for this front was \$525,000, with the portico, or \$450,000 without the portico. The latter sum has been appropriated, and if the \$75,000 for the portico shall be appropriated, the appropriations made for the north front will not exceed the original estimate, for which sum the building will be completed, presenting the rare instance of a public building having been finished within the original estimate. It is true a small appropriation of \$12,000 is now asked for, but this is for finishing the cellar story with office rooms—an expense not originally contemplated. The cellar was designed as a deposit for fuel and other similar purposes, but the demands of the public service required that it should be divided into rooms and fitted up for offices.

All the public grounds that have been inclosed and improved are in excellent order, with the exception of the grounds south of the President's House, and the small appropriation made at the last session of Congress for preserving and improving them, was wholly insufficient for the purpose. These grounds were laid out and improved by the late A. J. Downing, at a heavy expense to the government. The blind drains and sewers are much out of order and discharge their functions very imperfectly. The consequence is, that neither grass, nor shrubbery, nor trees grow with uniformity. In some parts they are water-soaked, and it is with difficulty they can be kept alive. It

stands to reason that such an extensive field, containing about sixty acres, beautifully laid out and planted with valuable trees and shrubs, with carriageways and footways circling and winding through it, cannot be preserved in a creditable condition without the annual outlay of a considerable sum of money. Five dozen single seats, with walnut tops and cedar posts, have been distributed through the Smithsonian grounds, and they are found to be a great convenience. The public grounds generally are in want of more seats. The number in them is insufficient to accommodate visitors.

I have from time to time recommended the erection of a new jail and extension of the court house, the inclosure and improvement of Franklin square, Judiciary square, the triangular spaces on Pennsylvania avenue, between 18th and 19th streets west, and the one on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between 20th and 21st streets west, the space formed by the intersection of New York and Massachusetts avenues and 10th and 12th streets west, and the one on the south side of Massachusetts avenue between 5th and 6th streets west, the grading and graveling of North Capitol street, 16th street west, immediately in front of the President's House, East Capitol street, Boundary street, and Delaware avenue, and the east portion of Pennsylvania avenue; a general system of sewerage for the promotion of the health and comfort of the city, the government to pay a just proportion of the same according to the value of its property; the purchase of a lot and erecting a house for the keeper of Anacostia bridge; the extension of 6th street west through the Mall, and building a bridge over the canal at 6th street; the canal to be cleaned out yearly from its bottom, and the government to pay a fair proportion of the expense, as the sewers from the President's House, Capitol, and all the other public buildings empty into it. They are all objects deserving consideration.

The improvement of the reservations the government will have to make, and it is not just to the citizens who have improved their property in the vicinity of them, that they should be permitted to remain in their present rough and neglected condition. They give a shabby appearance to the neighborhood and detract from the value of property around them. Individuals are forced by law to make certain improvements to their property for public convenience and accommodation, and when the government fails to act, so far as its property is concerned, in the spirit of the law by which they are bound, they think they have a right to complain, and they do complain that the government does not its share towards the improvement of the city.

A new jail and the extension of the court house are a public necessity. Grand jury after grand jury have presented them as unsuited for the objects for which they are designed, and as evils demanding a remedy. Committees of Congress have examined them, and, arriving at the same conclusion, have reported, either by bills or amendments, appropriations intended to remove these causes of almost universal complaint. The court house and jail are the property of the government, and the judges and other officers of justice derive their appointments from the same source. There is no authority can interfere with them but the government, and unless the government takes the matter in hand nothing will be done with them. Congress has exclusive juris-

diction within the District of Columbia, and to that body alone the citizens must look to supply their wants and redress their grievances. They are not discouraged by past neglect and are hopeful for the future. They have an abiding confidence that Congress will ultimately listen to their appeals and comply with their just expectations. The action of the Senate at the last session in requesting you to include in the next annual estimates you may submit to Congress, an estimate of the cost of a new jail, they regard as a favorable omen that the time is not far distant when Congress will cause a large and commodious building to be erected, that will relieve its unfortunate inmates of the unnecessary punishment and misery which a damp, contracted, badly ventilated, and crowded prison inflicts.

The fact that the half of the City Hall occupied by the court belongs to the government does not seem to be generally known. The principal and indeed almost only objection urged against the extension of the court house is the impression that it would be improving property which belongs to the city. To show how little ground there is for such an objection, I respectfully refer you to the first section of the act of Congress entitled, "An act for the accommodation of the circuit court of the United States for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of said court," which is in the following words: "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be purchased, and completely finished, in the City Hall, now building in the city of Washington, permanent and suitable apartments for holding the sessions of the circuit court of the United States for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for the use of the grand and petit juries of the said county, for the offices of the clerk of said court and the marshal of the said District, and for the preservation and security of the books, papers, and records of the said court: *Provided*, that the said purchase can be made upon reasonable terms, and not exceeding the sum hereinafter appropriated. And for effecting the object of this act, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." (Statutes at large, vol. 3, fol. 785.) This act was approved March 3, 1823, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings made the purchase and fitted up the building as the act required. As soon as it was finished, the court, clerk, and marshals' offices, with their books, papers, and records, were moved into it. At that time the population of Washington county, including Washington city and Georgetown, was about 25,000, and it is now upwards of 72,000. The accommodations necessary for the court and its officers then, cannot reasonably be expected to be sufficient for them at the present day, when the population is nearly three times as large.

The business of the court has increased in proportion to the population, and if there is any doubt upon the subject, let the incredulous visit the court house, and the crowded rooms of the clerk's office, filled to the ceiling with books and papers, and the valuable land records forced into the passage, exposed in the most public manner, will undeceive his mind, and he can no longer remain skeptical on the subject. The original plan of the City Hall provides for the extension of

the court house portion of the building, and by merely carrying out the plan it will afford sufficient room for all the purposes of the several courts and their officers.

I beg leave to call your attention to the report of the resident physician of the Washington Infirmary, hereto appended, for the last year. It exhibits the most gratifying results. Of 192 government patients that were under medical treatment during the year, 140 were discharged as cured or improved, seventeen died, and the remaining thirty-five continued in the infirmary under treatment.

Eight hundred and two government patients have been admitted into the infirmary during the last four years, and out of that number sixty have died, which is a fraction over seven per cent. The appropriation which Congress annually makes for the medical treatment and support of non-resident destitute patients, relieves the sufferings of persons from almost every part of the country, and is a charity worthy of the representatives of a free and christian people. It is but justice to the attending and resident physicians, and to the pious sisters of mercy, to whom is confided the domestic management of the establishment, to state, that they bestow every attention upon the sick, and that no one suffers from neglect or the want of good nursing and skillful medical treatment.

The third section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government, for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1861," requires that all work shall be done by contract. It is true, the contract system invites competition, but it is unfair to the honest and skillful mechanic, who knows all about his business and the character of materials, as he is often underbid by persons not regularly educated in the art, and who are ignorant of the responsibility they assume.

When such persons discover the bad predicament in which they are involved, their only means of saving themselves from loss is recourse to Congress, and they importune members until they succeed in obtaining an act for their relief. In this way, the government pays more for work than if a fair price in the first instance had been allowed for materials and labor. The provision to which I have referred, according to my experience, operates very much to the prejudice of the public interest, and is in other respects objectionable. Work done by contract is never so well executed as by day labor. When work is done by day labor, the government gets full value for its expenditure; the materials are good, and the work is done in the best manner. When materials and services of the operatives are paid for at a fair market prices and customary wages, there is very little opportunity of committing fraud. In work done by contract, as a general thing, bad materials are used, and the work is slighted, and no vigilance on the part of the superintendent can prevent it. Competition reduces the proposals to such low prices, that if the contracts made in pursuance of them were faithfully carried out; heavy losses, if not ruin, would be the inevitable consequences. To make contract jobs profitable, under such circumstances, ingenuity is taxed to commit fraud in such a way as to avoid detection, and is often so successful, that the most skillful and faithful superintendent is deceived.

The profits made by contractors inure to the benefit of the government, when the work is superintended by its own agent, which is a consideration entitled to weight in determining the most economical mode in having government work executed. One of the greatest objections to the contract system is the effect upon the wages of mechanics and laborers. Competition is so great, that bids are offered at prices less than the work can be done for, if fairly and honestly executed, in order to secure contracts; and one of the consequences is, that wages are reduced so low as to afford but a meager living remuneration to those who actually do the work. The contractor, with his hands in his pockets, merely overseeing the work, reaps the profits of the labor of the toiling and working classes. It not unfrequently happens that contractors receive their money from the government and fail to pay their hands, and the government consequently has the benefit of the labor of persons who have received no compensation for their services. If the contract system is persisted in, there ought to be some provision of law to protect the mechanic and laborer, by securing to them the wages agreed upon between them and the contractors. The motive for requiring the work to be done by contract was doubtless good. It was intended to prevent fraud on the part of dishonest agents. The remedy is not adequate to the cure of the disease. The agent has a better chance of defrauding the government under the contract system than if he was to go into open market and make his purchases and engagements for the execution of work. He may collude with the contractor, and by receiving inferior materials and approving indifferent work, defraud the government out of a large amount, which in the shape of profits, may be divided between the contractor and himself. If the agent is not honest, there can be no plan devised to guard the government against the perpetration of fraud.

I am clearly of the opinion that the best course for the government to adopt is to have its work done by its own agents. It will, when finished, be in all respects, much better, and therefore cheaper, although the outlay of money may be greater. Let a fair market price be paid for materials, and the artisan and laborer receive just remuneration for their services, then there will be no inducement for the perpetration of fraud or connivance at it; and as a sequence, the government will receive a fair and full consideration for its money.

The fifteenth section of the city charter, approved May 15, 1820, and the twelfth section of the amended charter, approved May 17, 1848, have been a dead letter upon the statute books for several years, owing to the want of means to carry their provisions into effect. They require certain improvements to be made on streets and avenues, fronting, or adjoining, or running through the public reservations, and to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of city lots. All the government lots that could be sold, have been disposed of sometime since, and unless an appropriation is made from revenue derived from some other source, the improvements contemplated by these sections cannot be made. I am frequently reproached for not discharging my duty under these sections, and the defense that there is no money to enable me to do so, is regarded by those who only look at the requirements of the sections, so far as the improvements are con-

cerned, without taking into consideration the source from which the means are to be obtained to execute the work. It would be better for the sections to be repealed than remain unexecuted as they now are, for then there would be no expectations disappointed, and no grounds of complaint that the law is not enforced.

I hereto append a statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. BLAKE,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement of receipts and expenditures under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Heads of appropriations.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	Receipts from other sources, and balances on hand July 1, 1859.	Total.	Expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1860.	Balance on July 1, 1860.
Clerk to Commissioner of Public Buildings	\$1,200 00	.....	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	
Messenger in charge of the main furnace, &c	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, &c.....	438 00	.....	438 00	1,438 00	
Public gardener.....	1,440 00	\$134 51	1,574 51	1,440 00	\$134 51
Twenty-two laborers on the public grounds.....	13,200 00	20 96	13,220 96	13,200 00	20 96
Keeper of the western gate, Capitol square.....	876 00	.....	876 00	876 00	
Two day watchmen in Capitol square.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Two night watchmen at President's House.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Doorkeeper at President's House.....	600 00	.....	600 00	600 00	
Assistant doorkeeper at President's House.....	600 00	.....	600 00	600 00	
Furnacekeeper at President's House	600 00	.....	600 00	600 00	
Night watchman at public stables, &c.....	600 00	.....	600 00	600 00	
Draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, &c.....	3,266 00	378 23	3,644 23	3,216 54	427 69
Draw-keepers at the Eastern Branch bridges of the Potomac.....	1,180 00	100 50	1,280 50	1,180 00	100 50
Auxiliary Guard, &c.....	32,400 00	331 38	32,731 38	32,420 17	311 21
Support, &c., transient paupers in Washington Infirmary.....	6,000 00	145 90	6,145 90	4,923 29	1,222 61
Completing west wing Patent Office building, &c.....	.....	5,792 80	5,792 80	3,590 75	2,202 05
Completing north front Patent Office building, &c.....	50,000 00	86,936 45	136,936 45	112,009 98	24,926 47
Repairing fence around the Mall.....	.....	135 04	135 04	132 53	2 51
Lighting Capitol, President's House, &c.....	47,000 00	9,323 67	56,323 67	43,335 03	12,988 64
Annual repairs of the Capitol, &c.....	5,000 00	788 90	5,788 90	5,507 51	281 39
Annual repairs of the President's House, &c.....	3,000 00	457 10	3,457 10	3,378 62	78 48
Manure for the public grounds.....	1,000 00	705 64	1,705 64	1,353 56	352 08
Hire of carts for the public grounds.....	1,095 00	.....	1,095 00	1,095 00	
Tools used in the public grounds.....	.....	605 48	605 48	594 76	10 72
Reservation No. 2, and Lafayette Square.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	Receipts from other sources, and balances on hand July 1, 1859.	Total.	Expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1860.	Balance on July 1, 1860.
Preservation, &c., of the Circle, &c.....	.....	543 21	543 21	79 93	463 28
Repairs of Pennsylvania avenue.....	3,000 00	962 14	3,962 14	3,928 67	33 47
Grounds south President's House.....	1,000 00	723 78	1,723 78	1,723 78	
Repairs Potomac, Navy, and upper bridges.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	2,916 00	84 00
Fuel for President's House.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Laborers employed in shoveling snow, &c.....	500 00	741 04	1,241 04	462 94	
Enlarging, &c., Pennsylvania culverts.....	.....	533 11	533 11	237 69	778 60
Repairs of furnaces under Senate chamber, &c.....	.....	601 64	601 64	352 74	295 42
Grading, &c., the Mall.....	.....	1,781 07	1,781 07	1,477 29	248 90
Repairs of water pipes.....	500 00	460 38	960 38	781 96	303 78
Purchase of trees and tree boxes, &c.....	3,000 00	4,134 19	7,134 19	4,872 52	178 42
Contingent expenses office Commissioner Public Buildings.....	250 00	153 57	403 57	372 01	2,261 67
Apparatus for warming Congressional Library.....	.....	3,403 70	3,403 70	292 49	31 56
Cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue.....	300 00	270 48	570 48	17 50	3,111 21
Coal and fireman for furnaces to warm Congressional Library.....	.....	840 00	840 00	360 00	552 98
Repairs of Long Bridge over the Potomac.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	4,748 27	480 00
Laying gas pipes on streets across the Mall.....	.....	5,560 00	5,560 00	4,778 55	251 73
Repairs of Capitol roof.....	.....	87 33	87 33	68 88	781 45
Plants for conservatory at President's House.....	.....	27 16	27 16	15 00	18 45
Introducing Potomac water in the Botanic Garden.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	976 93	12 16
					23 07

WASHINGTON INFIRMARY,
September 17, 1860.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual report of the Washington Infirmary:

List of government patients remaining under treatment in the Infirmary on July 1, 1859.

Names.	Discharged.	Condition.
James Logan.....	Sept. 8, 1859	Well.
Thomas Kehler.....	May 6, 1860	Improved.
Catharine Lyons.....	Nov. 11, 1859	Died.
M. McCarthy.....	May 7, 1860	Improved.
Leo. Thomas.....	July 2, 1859	Well.
John McDonald.....	July 13, 1859	Well.
Patrick Purcell.....	July 7, 1859	Improved.
Lawrence Neill.....		Still in.
Catharine Payne.....	July 23, 1859	Well.
John McKenny.....	July 13, 1859	Well.
Mary Courten.....	Feb'y 25, 1860	Improved.
Edward Butler.....	July 1, 1859	Well.
Alice McMahon.....	July 14, 1859	Dead.
Patrick Dunaven.....	July 16, 1859	Well.
Dennis Buckley.....	July 5, 1859	Dead.
James Logan.....	Aug. 23, 1859	Improved.
James Harity.....	Aug. 4, 1859	Well.

List of government patients admitted into the Washington Infirmary from July 1, 1859, to June 30, 1860, inclusive, showing the date of admission and discharge, and condition at time of discharge.

No.	Names.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Condition.
1	Eliza O'Connor.....	July 11, 1859	August 5, 1859	Well.
2	Daniel McCarty.....	July 19, 1859	Sept. 14, 1859	Do.
3	Mary Johnston.....	July 14, 1859	July 19, 1859	Unimproved.
4	Catherine Donovan.....	do.....	July 15, 1859	Dead.
5	William Mahoney.....	July 18, 1859	July 23, 1859	Unimproved.
6	Fanny Snyder.....	July 19, 1859	Aug. 18, 1859	Well.
7	Mrs. Scanlan.....	do.....	Aug. 11, 1859	Do.
8	Mary Scanlan.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
9	Nancy Connell.....	July 22, 1859	July 29, 1859	Unimproved.
10	James Callaghan.....	do.....	Aug. 22, 1859	Well.
11	Tim. Dailey.....	July 23, 1859	Aug. 30, 1859	Do.
12	Anne Kane.....	July 27, 1859	Aug. 2, 1859	Do.
13	Augustine Ressett.....	July 30, 1859	Sept. 21, 1859	Do.
14	Dennis Donohoo.....	Aug. 14, 1859	Oct. 31, 1859	Improved.
15	Nat. Millay.....	do.....	Aug. 22, 1859	Well.
16	Mary Collins.....	Aug. 5, 1859	Sept. 2, 1859	Dead.
17	James Griffin.....	Aug. 10, 1859	Oct. 8, 1859	Do.
18	Loftus Roy.....	Aug. 17, 1859	Sept. 12, 1859	Well.
19	Nancy Connell.....	Aug. 18, 1859	Aug. 26, 1859	Do.
20	W. H. Frazier.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1859	Improved.
21	Thomas Nash.....	Aug. 19, 1859	Sept. 1, 1859	Well.
22	James Kalry.....	Aug. 25, 1859	Nov. 8, 1859	Dead.
23	Pat. Crohan.....	Sept. 1, 1859	Sept. 26, 1859	Well.
24	George H. Merrim...	Sept. 4, 1859	Sept. 11, 1859	Do.

LIST—Continued.

No.	Names.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Condition.
25	Wm. J. McCormick.....	Sept. 5, 1859	Sept. 9, 1859	Well.
26	Anne Neldon.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1859	Do.
27	James Hays.....	do.....	Feb'y 27, 1860	Do.
28	Catherine Bain.....	Sept. 6, 1859	Nov. 10, 1859	Improved.
29	S. G. Knode.....	Sept. 7, 1859	Oct. 22, 1859	Do.
30	Pat. O'Brien.....	Sept. 10, 1859	Oct. 7, 1859	Do.
31	Tim. Connor.....	Sept. 11, 1859	Nov. 23, 1859	Do.
32	Wm. Mathews.....	Sept. 12, 1859	Oct. 12, 1859	Do.
33	Jac. Powers.....	Sept. 13, 1859	Sept. 20, 1859	Well.
34	M. Moriarty.....	Sept. 15, 1859		
35	Mary Crowley.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1859	Improved.
36	Margaret Carr.....	do.....	May 1, 1860	Do.
37	Catherine Roche.....	Sept. 16, 1859	Oct. 3, 1859	Well.
38	John Yontz.....	Sept. 19, 1859	Nov. 10, 1859	Improved.
39	Thomas McGovern.....	Sept. 20, 1859	Oct. 3, 1859	Do.
40	Margaret Kerby.....	do.....	Feb'y 10, 1860	Do.
41	Ed. Wilson.....	Sept. 21, 1859	Sept. 24, 1859	Do.
42	Chas. Johnson.....	Sept. 22, 1859	do.....	Well.
43	Thos. Lee.....	Sept. 23, 1859	Nov. 5, 1859	Improved.
44	Kate O'Leary.....	Sept. 29, 1859	Feb'y 23, 1860	Dead.
45	Angus Martin.....	do.....	Oct. 7, 1859	Improved.
46	Bridget McCall.....	Sept. 30, 1859	Nov. 6, 1859	Well.
47	G. W. Donaldson.....	do.....	March 26, 1860	Do.
48	M. Crowley.....	Oct. 5, 1859	Dec. 29, 1859	Do.
49	Pat. McKehan.....	do.....	Dec. 22, 1859	Do.
50	Helen Nelton.....	Oct. 15, 1859	Nov. 14, 1859	Do.
51	James Martin.....	Oct. 21, 1859	Jan'y 23, 1860	Dead.
52	Frank Sullivan.....	Oct. 22, 1859	Oct. 25, 1859	Do.
53	Mrs. Bresneham.....	Oct. 24, 1859	Oct. 31, 1859	Unimproved
54	Adam Mellandi.....	do.....	do.....	Well.
55	Mary O'Neil.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1859	Do.
56	Thomas Matley.....	Oct. 25, 1859	Nov. 2, 1859	Improved.
57	Michael Galligan.....	do.....	Nov. 17, 1859	Well.
58	George Williams.....	do.....	Nov. 16, 1859	Do.
59	Mitchel Kelly.....	Oct. 26, 1859	Nov. 7, 1859	Improved.
60	Anne McNally.....	Oct. 29, 1859	Nov. 14, 1859	Do.
61	Francis McNally.....	do.....		
62	Andrew O'Neil.....	Oct. 31, 1859	Dec. 17, 1859	Well.
63	Jane O'Connor.....	Oct. 29, 1859	Feb'y 15, 1860	Improved.
64	Wm. Burgoyne.....	Nov. 1, 1859	Nov. 28, 1859	Dead.
65	Mary Ann Dolan.....	do.....	Feb'y 20, 1860	Well.
66	Lawrence Burns.....	Nov. 7, 1859	Nov. 17, 1859	Dead.
67	Mary Sheahy.....	Nov. 10, 1859		
68	M. Brothy.....	Nov. 11, 1859	Dec. 12, 1859	Well.
69	Joseph Allen.....	do.....	Dec. 26, 1859	Improved.
70	George Wills.....	Nov. 18, 1859	May 10, 1860	Do.
71	Mary Joice.....	Nov. 21, 1859	Dec. 15, 1859	Well.
72	Mary McWilliams.....	do.....		
73	Catherine McCarthy.....	Nov. 25, 1859	Jan'y 13, 1860	Improved.
74	Margaret Lee.....	do.....	March 23, 1860	Do.
75	Thomas Matley.....	Nov. 27, 1859		
76	Kate McCarron.....	Nov. 30, 1859	Dec. 28, 1859	Well.
77	John Wm. Hurley.....	Nov. 30, 1859		
78	James Speck.....	Dec. 6, 1859	Dec. 11, 1859	Improved.
79	A. McCaffy.....	Dec. 9, 1859	Dec. 13, 1859	Dead.
80	John Twoline.....	Dec. 12, 1859	April 6, 1860	Improved.
81	Tim Dailey.....	do.....	April 25, 1860	Do.
82	L. Yandrock.....	Dec. 14, 1859	Jan. 11, 1860	Well.
83	Catharine Bain.....	Dec. 13, 1859		
84	Peter O'Donnel.....	Dec. 20, 1859	March 14, 1860	Well.
85	Margaret Denvel.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1860	Do.
86	T. P. E. Spaulding.....	Dec. 21, 1859		
87	Mike Shanessey.....	do.....	May 7, 1860	Improved.

LIST—Continued.

No.	Names.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Condition.
88	Anne Driscoe.....	Dec. 27, 1859	March 1, 1860	Improved.
89	A. Malandi	Dec. 28, 1859	Feb. 8, 1860	Well.
90	John McNaffy.....	Dec. 30, 1859	Jan. 9, 1860	Improved.
91	Ann McQuire.....	Jan. 9, 1860	March 10, 1860	Do.
92	Mary Boyle.....	Jan. 10, 1860	Jan. 31, 1860	Do.
93	Mrs. Dunan	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 20, 1860	Do.
94	Mrs. Alston.....	Jan. 11, 1860	June 19, 1860	Dead.
95	Mary Columbal	Jan. 13, 1860	Feb. 8, 1860	Improved.
86	Jerry Sullivan.....	Jan. 14, 1860	do	Well.
97	Augustus Mertier.....	Jan. 15, 1860	Jan. 17, 1860	Do.
98	Edward Harvey.....	Jan. 16, 1860	April 29, 1860	Improved.
99	Captain Whitaker.....	Jan. 17, 1860	Feb. 6, 1860	Do.
100	J. R. Pritchard	Jan. 18, 1860	March 6, 1860	Do.
101	J. W. Augustine.....	Jan. 19, 1860		
102	S. McClusky.....	Jan. 20, 1860	March 1, 1860	Well.
103	J. Rolet.....	Jan. 23, 1860	March 27, 1860	Do.
104	Peter Hill.....	Jan. 24, 1860		
105	Margaret West.....	Jan. 25, 1860	Feb. 11, 1860	Improved.
106	Henry Davis	Jan. 30, 1860	March 20, 1860	Do.
107	John Pyro	Jan. 31, 1860	May 5, 1860	Do.
108	Joseph Selden.....	Feb. 4, 1860		
109	Caroline Bell	do	Feb. 21, 1860	Well.
110	Catherine Griffin.....	Feb. 7, 1860	March 29, 1860	Improved.
111	Mary A. Kidney.....	do	May 25, 1860	Do.
112	Mary Fahay	Feb. 13, 1860	March 14, 1860	Well.
113	Ann O'Neil	Feb. 17, 1860	March 20, 1860	Do.
114	Stephen Lennan	Feb. 20, 1860	April 29, 1860	Improved.
115	C. J. Culbertson.....	Feb. 25, 1860	April 18, 1860	Do.
116	Ellen Ryan.....	Feb. 27, 1860	March 20, 1860	Do.
117	Mary McCarthy.....	do	do	Do.
118	Daniel Foy.....	Feb. 28, 1860	March 31, 1860	Do.
119	Mitchel Coy.....	do	May 1, 1860	Well.
120	Mitchel Scott.....	March 2, 1860	April 29, 1860	Do.
121	Bridget Hussey.....	March 12, 1860		
122	Anne Galotbe	do	April 13, 1860	Improved.
123	Christa Curtz	March 15, 1860		
124	Joseph Sorge	March 22, 1860	May 7, 1860	Well.
125	George Ryan.....	March 23, 1860	April 14, 1860	Improved.
126	Eliza Murphy.....	March 23, 1860		
127	William Black.....	March 30, 1860		
128	Ellen Kane.....	April 4, 1860	April 18, 1860	Well.
129	John Huckstep.....	April 5, 1860	May 14, 1860	Improved.
130	Francis Harrison	April 7, 1860	May 14, 1860	Do.
131	A. Blanchfield.....	April 11, 1860	June 26, 1860	Well.
132	John Kurran.	April 10, 1860	April 17, 1860	Improved.
133	M. Long.....	April 11, 1860		
134	Kate McCauley	April 14, 1860	June 13, 1860	Well.
135	John Farrel	April 17, 1860		
136	G. W. Moore.....	April 17, 1860		
137	Jesse Fowler.	April 18, 1860		
138	Francis McKab.....	April 18, 1860		
139	M. Shugrue.....	April 23, 1860		
140	Sarah O'Neil.....	April 24, 1860	June 26, 1860	Well.
141	Mary Fay.....	April 25, 1860	May 15, 1860	Improved.
142	M. Flahavin.....	April 26, 1860		
143	Henrie Spink.....	May 2, 1860	May 27, 1860	Dead.
144	Eliza Collins.....	May 4, 1860	June 28, 1860	Improved.
145	Charles Sims	May 5, 1860		
146	Mary Connor	May 7, 1860	May 15, 1860	Do.
147	John Smithers	May 8, 1860	May 9, 1860	Well.
148	Bridget Nelligan.....	May 9, 1860		
149	William O'Shea	May 15, 1860	June 25, 1860	Improved.
150	James McGregor.....	do	May 25, 1860	Do.

REPORT OF THE
LIST—Continued.

No.	Names.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Condition.
151	Mary Sthun	May 17, 1860	June 5, 1860	Improved.
152	Daniel Hyde.....	do	June 20, 1860	Do.
153	Emily Mortimer.....	do	May 28, 1860	Dead.
154	James Fannelly	do	June 18, 1860	Improved.
155	Daniel Keefe.....	do	May 27, 1860	Well.
156	Margaret Aern.	May 21, 1860	May 22, 1860	Do.
157	Thomas Hayden.....	May 20, 1860	May 25, 1860	Do.
158	Annie Williams	May 23, 1860	May 26, 1860	Well.
159	Catharine Shannon.....	May 26, 1860		
160	John Osgood	May 27, 1860	June 27, 1860	Dead.
161	B. Burroughs.....	May 28, 1860	June 21, 1860	Improved.
162	Henry Schmit.....	do	June 4, 1860	Well.
163	A. O'Donnel.....	May 31, 1860	June 27, 1860	Do.
164	Peter Hannerty.....	June 2, 1860		
165	Ellen Dacy.....	June 5, 1860	June 13, 1860	Improved.
166	William Corbin	June 6, 1860	June 20, 1860	Well.
167	John Murphy.....	June 7, 1860		
168	J. Bennet.....	June 11, 1860		
169	William Smith.....	June 14, 1860		
170	James Wilson.....	June 16, 1860		
171	Arthur Hughs	June 18, 1860	June 29, 1860	Improved.
172	John Gothe.....	June 23, 1860		
173	John Wilson.....	June 23, 1860		
174	Conrad Bohn.....	June 28, 1860		
175	John Barret.....	June 29, 1860		

RECAPITULATION.

Patients admitted prior to July 1, 1859.....	17
Patients admitted during the year ending June 30, 1860.....	175
Total.....	192

Of the above number of patients under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1860, one hundred and forty (140) were discharged cured or improved, seventeen (17) died, and thirty-five (35) remained under treatment.

JOHN J. BUTLER,
Resident Physician.

Dr. JOHN B. BLAKE,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

NEW JAIL FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 5, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to your directions, I have the honor to submit plans and an estimate for a prison for the District of Columbia.

These plans were made in compliance with the act of Congress, August 18, 1856, and were approved by the Hon. Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, in his report bearing date November 29, of the same year. They were also approved by the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses.—(See Rep. No. 211, second session Thirty-fifth Congress, and Rep. No. 595, first session Thirty-sixth Congress.)

They have been made after a careful examination of the plans of improved prisons recently erected in Europe, and a personal examination of various prisons in this country.

Subsequent reflection has strengthened my opinion that these embrace all the modern improvements, and are, in every way, suitable for the purpose intended, keeping in view the desiderata, *compactness*, *solidity*, and *economy of administration*.

It is proposed to place the building in the center of a large lot, surrounded by high walls, so that the prisoners will be entirely excluded from outside view.

The grounds should be large enough to afford the necessary exercising yards for the different sexes and classes, and give a space also for detained witnesses.

It is deemed inadvisable to enter into the detail of plans for yards and walls, as there has been no decision yet as to the size of the grounds to be selected.

A very desirable feature in the construction of all jails is here introduced; that is, the entire separation of the jailer's residence from the jail itself, (although under the same roof,) while free and immediate access to the same is provided.

The building as proposed will be on the radiating plan; that is, the corridors converge to one point, from which a view can be had of all the cell doors, thus rendering supervision comparatively easy.

At present there will be only one corridor, but provision has been made for one also in the rear, in case a future extension may become necessary.

There are fifty-two cells on each floor, and twenty-six on one side of the basement, making in all 182; the other side of the basement will be used for kitchen, store-rooms, work-shops, bath-rooms, laundry, &c.

The building will be three stories above ground and one story below,

surrounded by an area, thus making the lower story light, airy, and dry.

The cells are seven feet wide by thirteen feet long by nine feet high, each being provided with a supply of cold air, to be regulated by the prisoner; also, a register for heating by hot water or steam, a water-closet, and wash-basin.

The cells in the upper stories will be approached by light iron stairs and galleries.

All the cells will be properly ventilated by means of the employment of the triangular rooms near the center of the building as ventilating-shafts, inside of which tubes of boiler plate will be placed, extending the entire height of the building, into which the smoke from the furnaces and kitchen will be conveyed. This will necessarily raise the temperature of the column of air in the shafts; and, as the exhausting flues open into them, proper ventilation will be insured.

The jailer's residence, guards' rooms, business offices, and infirmary will be in the central projection.

It is proposed to build the front of this projection and all the dressings of split granite; the remainder of the exterior walls will be of rubble stone; those of the interior, brick.

The entire building will be fire-proof, and will cost, exclusive of the yard walls, \$150,000.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 30, 1860.

SIR: The seventh and eighth censuses being taken under the same law, and embracing substantially the same details, instructions properly prepared in all respects for the one would naturally be well adapted to the other. In the execution of the seventh census, it was found that the carefully prepared directions were not interpreted alike by all who executed them, while a want of fullness in many particulars led to misapprehension of their real intent, involving an amount of correspondence altogether beyond expectation and some want of harmony in the returns. With a knowledge of the points, whereupon the previous instructions appeared defective, great pains were taken to provide instructions for the eighth census in a manner to avoid all ground for misapprehension of their intent, and to provide clear directions respecting every detail connected with the work. It was to be anticipated that regulations thus prepared, and which received your careful and deliberate examination, correction, and approval, could not fail of proper construction in intelligent hands, or lead to other than uniform and satisfactory effects. I am happy to be able to state that, in the execution of the work, these expectations have been realized; and, while but little correspondence, comparatively, has been occasioned from misapprehension or doubt respecting the meaning of the instructions, the returns furnish abundant proof that they have been followed with favorable results.

In addition to the schedules and instructions, which were distributed in time to enable the marshals to commence the work of enumeration on the 1st day of June, 1860, these officers were supplied with printed commissions, oaths of office, and pay certificates for the accounts of their assistants, in blank, and every facility to enable them to undertake simultaneously and prosecute systematically and vigorously each duty connected with this service.

It being known that a considerable population inhabited the region of territory lying west of the State of Minnesota, and east of the Missouri river, and the same being unorganized and consequently without a marshal of the United States to conduct the enumeration, the President was pleased to appoint a special agent for that purpose, in accordance with the first section of the law, approved May 23, 1850. Under the direction of the United States marshal having jurisdiction, a census was also directed to be made of the slaves and free persons (Indians excluded) on the Indian reservations west of Arkansas. The result will be, that the operations of the eighth census include, for the first time, the free and slave population (excluding Indians not taxed) of the entire domain of the United States.

By the subdivision of the several judicial districts and unorganized

territory for the purposes of the enumeration, between four and five thousand assistants have been occupied in the work, and from more than four thousand of these returns have been received, leaving about four hundred to be heard from, many of whose returns are in the hands of the marshals, or in *transitu*.

The returns are generally well made, and no difficulty will be experienced in collating any of those from judicial districts, whereof the marshals have manifested a desire to carry out the instructions prepared for their guidance.

The clerical force of the office at the present time consists of a chief clerk, one disbursing agent, one clerk of the third class, ten of the second, and one hundred and fourteen of the first class, all of whom are actively employed in their respective duties.

Of the appropriation of \$1,000,000, made June 25, 1860, and the \$15,000 appropriated for the preliminary expenses of the census, there has been paid as follows:

To marshals and their assistants.....	\$484,157	
For salaries, to include November 30, 1860.....	28,379	
For miscellaneous expenditures, including office furniture, fuel, rent, stationery, blanks, &c...	10,196	
Leaving on hand, November 30, 1860, a balance of	492,268	
		\$1,015,000

For the present fiscal year there will be required.

To pay marshals and assistants, in full.....	818,983
For salaries and contingencies.....	110,285

Making the sum of.....	929,268
From which deduct the amount of balance on hand, as above.....	492,268

Leaving a deficiency of.....	437,000
And for the payment of salaries and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, there will be required the further sum of.....	190,000
	1,642,000

From this statement it will be perceived that the entire cost of the eighth census will amount the sum of \$1,642,000, whereof there will be paid to the marshals and assistants.....

And for salaries, rent, fuel, office furniture, stationery, blanks, and other contingencies.....	\$1,303,140
	338,860
	1,642,000

The cost of the seventh census for similar expenses, amounted to the sum of.....	\$1,396,122
Showing an increase of cost for the eighth census, to the amount of.....	245,878

	1,642,000

In view of the increase of our population, the increased number of houses, farms, and manufactories, and the widely extended sphere of operations for the census takers, as well as the increased compensation to clerks, this augmented expenditure, less than the ratio of increase in population, will not appear unreasonable. Be this as it may, the great bulk of the amount is disbursed in accordance with terms made absolute by law.

Under the seventh census, for the first time, the population of the United States was reported at the commencement of the Congress following the enumeration. In my opinion you will be enabled, during the approaching session, to report to the present Congress, not only the apportionment of representatives in the Thirty-eighth Congress, but to present to that body the population of the several States and Territories classified by sex and condition, and to report the various products of agriculture, and the aggregates of manufactures.

In consideration of the fact that with but one exception, from 1790 to 1850, in the progress of every census it has been necessary to extend, by law, the time for making returns; and when it is realized that every portion of the American domain, from the British possessions to those of Mexico, has been penetrated by the enumerator, to the omission of no region wherein a civilized people may be found, there certainly can exist no cause of complaint against the department with regard to the timely and thorough execution of the work.

We have now made two enumerations, similar in detail, embracing great scope and embodying numerous subjects of inquiry. Having enjoyed the entire superintendence of both, I am free to state that the results justify your recommendations to Congress to adhere to the plan of the seventh census in taking the eighth; and with equal confidence I give it as my opinion that the comparative exhibit which two uniform enumerations will enable us to present, will vindicate the general accuracy of the national census, and command public confidence in its revelations.

Nothing better illustrates the supremacy of law, wherever its enforcement is required, than the execution of the census. Ready obedience has been yielded in the most distant regions, where it might with safety have been set at naught, and in no section have any number of persons endeavored, in the slightest degree, to interfere with the duties of the census taker, whose errand has been respected in the remotest and most thinly populated regions as in the largest cities. In a few instances, in the States, where individuals seemed disinclined to respond to the questions of the census taker, remonstrance from this office, with one or two exceptions, had the desired effect; while, with such as disregarded expostulation, the law asserted its supremacy and enforced obedience.

Much labor has already been performed in the work of collation; and, although sufficient has not been done to justify any presentation of facts with the certainty of exactness, the positive results already made apparent proclaim unbounded prosperity throughout the land, with the equal spread of all the concomitant advantages and blessings of civilization, indicating a general exemption from the ravages of wide spread contagion or destructive epidemics, and a continuance of

that rapid multiplication of the human race, which has heretofore distinguished our increase above that of any other government; furnishing proof that we have not reached the point in our history whereat energy and enterprise advance with more doubtful confidence, or where progress can be perceived to wane.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY,
Superintendent.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS U. S. PENITENTIARY,
Washington, November, 1860.

SIR: The inspectors herewith transmit the annual reports of the warden, clerk, physician, matron, and chaplain of the Penitentiary of the United States for the District of Columbia.

These minutely and distinctly exhibit the operations of the prison during the past year, and its present condition and wants. The report of the warden will inform you of the unexpected impediments to the progress of the convicts in labor most productive of revenue, that there were but two contractors, and one of these having withdrawn, that the contractor for the manufacture of boots and shoes alone remained. He had agreed to take and pay for all convicts within the Penitentiary, except females, invalids, those detached by the warden for the domestic purposes of the prison, and the few selected by the former contractor, who, as has been mentioned, had retired. His contract in this position of affairs, in effect absorbed the whole operative force of the institution available for hire, and had he been able to have performed its stipulations, the proceeds of the labor of the convicts thus let to him, allowing the usual margin for cases of sickness, and incurable inaptitude to learn a trade, and other casualties, would have advanced near to the point enjoined by the organic act, viz: the support and maintenance of the establishment by the industry of the convicts, "if it be possible." But this contractor, as it will be perceived, acknowledged his inability to fulfill his engagements, and plead in his defense the embarrassments detailed by the warden, and applied for relief. The only alternative presented, was to grant him the indulgence he sought, or to declare his contract forfeited by its violation. The former was deemed the equitable course, and happily coincided with the interests of the prison, as a refusal would have practically abolished, for the time being the contract system, an event, in the opinion of the board, carefully to be avoided. This is evident, from the fact, that not a single bid was received by the warden in answer to his proposals for the hire of fifty or sixty convicts in any suitable branch of mechanical or manufacturing business.

It is believed that some of the difficulties in the profitable employment of the convicts are temporary; it may be that the popular prejudice against the competition of cheap convict labor with honest mechanical ingenuity and enterprise is deep seated and radical in this region, but there are other and greater and more obvious obstacles. This building, erected in or about the year 1826, was well adapted in its plan and extent to existing wants; but during the lapse of more than thirty years, the increased population of the District, and especially of the metropolis, the central point, moreover, of criminals from abroad,

upon inaugural and other extraordinary occasions—requires an edifice of enlarged dimensions, constructed with all the improvements for the safe custody, the reformation, and the varied mechanical occupations of its inmates, which the lessons of experience, enlightened by modern science, can supply. The present workshops, few in number, too contracted some of them in space, and unfurnished with proper apparatus and machinery, are not calculated to attract skill and capital.

The present contractor occupies more than two thirds of the accommodations for manufactures. The introduction of Potomac water, and the use of the new and more perfect methods of lighting and warming public buildings, would promote safety from fire, economy in expenditure, and the health and comfort of the prisoners. The laundry is very deficient in the requisite conveniences. The building is also, in many respects, insecure. As this Penitentiary is appropriated to the confinement of such persons as may be convicted of offenses, which now are, or may be hereafter punishable with imprisonment and labor *under the laws of the United States*, or of the District of Columbia, convicts under the laws of the United States are transmitted here from the States or Territories. The unusual number sent this year, shows an increasing tendency in this direction. This, in part, accounts for the influx of prisoners, and is an additional motive for the fostering care of Congress.

Such has been the large accession of prisoners during the past year, that it has been impossible to execute the laws of Congress, very important to sound discipline, requiring that “every convict shall be confined in a separate cell at night, and at such times as he may be unemployed,” &c. The board therefore recommends that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized by Congress to employ one or more commissioners to inspect the state and condition of the premises, to compare them with some of the most successful similar institutions in the States, and to make plans and estimates of new buildings, additions or alterations, which may be thought necessary, and to make a report to the Secretary, who shall consider the same, and make such orders and enter into such contracts, to be approved by the President of the United States, relating thereto, as he shall think fit. Recently four convicts escaped from the Penitentiary. The board diligently inquired into the circumstances, and recommended that a liberal reward be offered for their recapture and return, as a means of impressing upon the minds of transgressors on either side of the walls of the Penitentiary the energy of the government in enforcing the principle of the *certainty of punishment* as the truest security against the commission of crime. This course was promptly approved by you, and the offer of the reward duly circulated, has excited a vigilance among detective officers, which from present indications, will lead to the apprehension of the fugitives. The attention of the board having been drawn to this subject, it has seemed to them well worthy of consideration, whether a statute by Congress for the better regulation of the Penitentiary is not necessary, which statute shall especially provide that convicts ordered to be confined in this Penitentiary, breaking prison, or escaping, or attempting to do so, shall be punished by an

addition to the term, for which such convicts at the time of the breach of the prison, or escape, were subject to be confined, and as aiding and assisting a prisoner to escape out of prison, by whatever means it may be effected, is an offense of a mischievous nature, and an obstruction to the course of justice, which shall also provide for the punishment of any person or persons guilty of this offense. And as relevant to this matter, the board would advise the residence of the entire police force of the prison, at or near the premises, so as to be concentrated for immediate action upon an emergency; and further, observing that the Penitentiary is too often made the resort of idle visitors to the interruption of the duties of the officers, and the disadvantage of the prisoners, the board are inclined to the opinion that some *additional* restraint upon the admission of visitors should be imposed, in the form of a small fee for admission, except to near kindred, and to those now privileged by official position.

The principal objects designed by penitentiaries, it is understood, have been by sobriety, cleanliness, and medical assistance, by a regular series of labor, by solitary confinement during the interval of work, and by religious instruction, to preserve and amend the health of the convicts, to inure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company, to accustom them to reflection, and to teach them the principles and practice of moral and social duty. It is desirable that these high and humane ends should be attained without cost to the government; but if attained in whole or in major part with cost, there can be no question that the benefits conferred on society are more than an equivalent for the necessary outlay. And so far as the evidence of limited experience goes, there is nothing to destroy the reasonable hopes of the advocates of the system. As conducive to the plan of reformation, the board are of opinion that a small daily compensation to the convicts, made the condition of good behaviour, and of the quantity and quality of work, and suffered to accumulate till the expiration of the term of imprisonment, would operate as a healthy stimulus to industry and orderly conduct, and upon their discharge, provide a resource against the temptation to crime, from the sudden pressure of want. The board bear willing testimony to the fidelity with which the warden has administered the affairs of the Penitentiary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

PETER FORCE.
GEO. PARKER.
R. R. CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY.

To honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN: I have, in accordance with the law, the honor to submit for your consideration the following my second annual report. I have endeavored, in as comprehensive manner as brevity will admit,

to minutely report the financial condition as well as other matters connected with the prison.

By following the judicious directions of the board of inspectors, I am happy to state, I have established a safe and proper discipline, such as can only be expected in a prison so small and unsuited for the large number of prisoners now confined.

The number of prisoners daily augmenting to still greater force, the great want of more cells, renders the means of security insecure, besides greatly embarrassing its discipline. The want of sufficient room for different branches of trade retards the progress of labor, and renders the present work-rooms crowded and unsuited for profitable manufacturing purposes.

There is at present but two branches of trade in the prison—the shoe and broom factories.

The shoe shop is conducted under the contract system, which commenced operations on the 15th day of November, 1858. The contract embraced the number of hands then employed by the government at shoe making, and by provision of the contract the contractor was to employ all prisoners coming after that time into the prison shoe shop, specifying no particular number. The unexpected and unprecedented influx of prisoners, and the contractor, by virtue of his contract, being compelled to receive them all, and the want of room in the work-shop, the sudden pressure of inexperienced and ignorant hands, and the loss of stock in learning them this branch of trade, and the many trying and insurmountable difficulties attending the intercourse of prisoners all tended to greatly embarrass the financial condition of the contractor.

Seeing that such a state of affairs would most likely prove disastrous to the contractor, and the distressing condition that would inevitably follow for some time in the event of the failure of the contractor, induced me to withdraw a number of hands from the shoe shop, which had the happy effect of relieving in a great measure the embarrassment of the contractor. These men I employed in repairing and cleansing the building, gardening, and other laboring work. Shortly after the contractor of the carpenter shop discontinued and threw upon my hands twenty more convicts. Having no manner of profitable labor to employ them at they remained for a long time in comparative idleness, performing, with other hands, the laboring and gardening work of the prison. To bring about a branch of business wherein they might be profitably employed, the board authorized me to issue proposals to hire fifty or sixty convict laborers, for any manufacturing trade that would be compatible with the prison. I, however, failed to receive any offers, and, after vainly waiting for some time, I reluctantly resolved, as the extreme necessity compelled me, to establish the broom factory. Here, again, began the most trying and perplexing moments. The difficulty of procuring the material at anything like a reasonable price, the prejudices of the public against the employment of convicts upon such labor, and the difficulty of disposing of the manufactured stock, all combined, rendered it a task of no inconsiderable pain and trouble to overcome. Being compelled to start the business at a most unpropitious time, when materials were not only commanding an ex-

orbitant price, but the scarcity of the article, it being principally in the hands of speculators, who, taking advantage of the times, demanded its highest valuation; in order to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties I was, in order to establish a trade and sale, compelled to sell at a price which brought but cost and terminated in a loss. The loss sustained by the broom factory is not to be attributed to the low price of the stock which we were compelled to sell at, so much as the unavoidable waste in preparing of the corn for manufacturing purposes, and this was principally confined to the starting of the business.

I have been able to save several hundred dollars through the ingenuity of some prisoners, who at a trifling cost manufactured the entire stock of machinery of the most improved style of workmanship.

The new stock of broom-corn now entering the market can be bought at a very reduced rate, and it is my intention to take advantage of the times and secure a sufficient quantity of corn to enable me to carry on the business in a manner creditable and profitable to the establishment.

It might be said that I have just fully established the business, and with pride state that I have surmounted the trying difficulties herein mentioned by establishing a ready sale for every broom, and look forward with hope, confident of not only retrieving past losses, but show a handsome profit at the close of the next fiscal year.

I have been exceedingly fortunate with my garden this year; have raised a sufficient, ample quantity of the best of vegetables of all kinds for the consumption of the prison, not being compelled to purchase any during the past year, which show a saving of at least five five hundred dollars.

I would particularly call your attention to the cramped condition of the prison for want of more cells, being compelled to appropriate the hospital as sleeping apartments for a number of prisoners, whereas, at a slight cost, the eastern end of the building might be so arranged as to supply the requisite number of cells.

I believe, gentlemen, I have endeavored to fully point out the different features of the prison, and for further particulars would refer you to the different reports of the clerk, physician, pastor, and matron, and in conclusion, allow me to return my heartfelt thanks for the liberal support furnished me in the arduous and responsible duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted by

C. P. SENGSTACK,
Warden.

General PETER FORCE.
GEORGE PARKER, Esq.
R. R. CRAWFORD, Esq.

OFFICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, D. C.,
October 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit statements exhibiting the financial operations of this prison during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860; the nature and amount of expenditures during the business year ending September 30, 1860, and the number of convicts in confinement, October 1, 1859; the number received, discharged, pardoned, died, &c., during the year; their sex, color, age, employment, places of nativity, terms of sentence, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. FRASER,
Clerk United States Penitentiary.

Hon. BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

Penitentiary, District of Columbia, in account current with the Treasury of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

DR.

CR.

To balance in warden's hands, July 1, 1859	\$1,522 12	By amount paid officers' salaries	\$13,620 00
To appropriation by Congress, officers' salaries	13,860 00	By amount paid inspectors' salaries	750 00
To appropriation by Congress, inspectors' salaries	750 00	By amount paid clothing and bedding	1,661 82
To appropriation by Congress, support, &c.	7,920 00	By amount paid provisions	7,195 95
To amount received from sales, convict labor, &c.	5,365 57	By amount paid incidentals	1,084 55
		By amount paid horse feed, mending carriage, &c.	471 75
		By amount paid fuel and lights	1,578 39
		By amount paid building and repairs	602 18
		By amount paid hospital expenses	193 22
		By amount paid broom factory, (materials, &c)	79 63
		By amount paid shoe factory	13 50
		By amount paid discharged convicts, (dues, &c)	350 50
		By amount refunded discharged convicts	6 04
		By balance in United States Treasury, (surplus officers' salaries)	240 00
		By balance in warden's hands, June 30, 1860	1,570 16
	<u>29,417 69</u>		<u>\$29,417 69</u>

Statement showing the amount of clothing issued to prisoners, provisions, hospital stores, fuel, lights, &c., consumed during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Dr.

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CLOTHING.		CLOTHING.	
To amount on hand, September 30, 1859.....	\$1,755 59	By stock on hand, September 30, 1860, and indebtedness of last year paid	\$2,232 47
To amount paid and owing for clothing.....	2,002 59	By amount consumed	1,525 71
	3,758 18		3,758 18
PROVISIONS.		PROVISIONS.	
To amount on hand, September 30, 1859.....	\$255 25	By stocks on hand, September 30, 1860, indebtedness of last year paid, and cash received from sale of barrels.....	\$1,421 23
To amount paid and owing for provisions.....	9,007 32	By amount consumed	7,841 34
	9,262 57		9,262 57
HOSPITAL STORES.		HOSPITAL STORES.	
To amount on hand, September 30, 1859.....	\$200 00	By stock on hand, September 30, 1860.....	\$200 00
To amount paid and owing for hospital stores.....	227 95	By amount consumed.....	227 95
	427 95		427 95
FUEL AND LIGHTS.		FUEL AND LIGHTS.	
To amount on hand, September 30, 1859.....	\$317 08	By stock on hand, September 30, 1860.....	\$738 76
To amount paid and owing for fuel and lights.....	2,157 87	By amount consumed.....	1,736 19
	2,474 95		2,474 95
INCIDENTALS.		INCIDENTALS.	
To amount on hand, (furniture, stoves, &c.,) September 30, 1859.....	\$800 00	By stock on hand, (furniture, stoves, &c.,) September 30, 1860.	\$1,000 00
To amount paid and owing for incidentals	1,150 02	By amount consumed.....	950 02
	1,950 02		1,950 02

Statement showing the income from laborers in workshops, &c., during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Dr.

Cr.

BROOM FACTORY.		BROOM FACTORY.	
22 To amount paid and owing for materials	\$3,810 98	By amount received and charged on books	\$2,494 03
		By stock on hand	631 33
		By loss	685 62
			<u>3,810 98</u>
LABORERS.		LABORERS.	
To amount (income) from male convicts	\$6,338 82	By amount received and charged on books for hire of male convicts	\$6,338 82
To amount (income) from female convicts	43 20	By amount received for washing by female convicts	43 20
	<u>6,382 02</u>		<u>6,382 02</u>
CARPENTERS' SHOP, (OLD STOCK.)		CARPENTERS' SHOP, (OLD STOCK.)	
To stock on hand September 30, 1859	\$215 50	By amount used in building and repairs	\$23 50
		By stock on hand	192 00
	<u>215 50</u>		<u>215 50</u>
OAKUM, (OLD STOCK.)		OAKUM, (OLD STOCK.)	
To stock on hand September 30, 1859	\$137 16	By amount received	\$59 25
		By loss	77 91
	<u>137 16</u>		<u>137 16</u>

A statement showing the income and ordinary expenditures of the institution during the year ending September 30, 1860.

Dr.

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To amount of clothing, &c., issued to convicts.....	\$1,525 71	By income from male convicts.....	\$6,338 82
To amount of provisions consumed.....	7,841 34	By income from female convicts.....	43 20
To amount of fuel and lights consumed.....	1,736 19	By excess of expenditures over income.....	7,639 58
To amount of horse-feed, &c., consumed.....	514 36		
To amount of incidentals consumed.....	950 02		
To amount of hospital stores consumed.....	227 95		
To amount paid to discharged convicts, and for clothing furnished them.....	462 50		
To loss on oakum, (old stock.).....	77 91		
To loss on broom factory.....	685 62		
	14,021 60		14,021 60

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS

OF

THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Journal of convicts of the United States

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.
1	W. W	April 23, 1852	White man	Maryland	35
2	J. D	July 23, 1852	do	District of Columbia	24
3	H. M	Aug. 23, 1852	Black woman	Maryland	50
4	W. E	Oct. 2, 1852	White man	Illinois	27
5	J. S	Aug. 2, 1853	Mulatto man	Maryland	18
6	J. S. W	Aug. 16, 1853	Black man	District of Columbia	19
7	A. S	Mar. 6, 1854	White woman	Maryland	24
8	J. B	Aug. 1, 1854	White man	District of Columbia	24
9	J. G	Dec. 14, 1854	Mulatto man	Maryland	40
10	J. F. B	Sept. 22, 1855	Black man	District of Columbia	30
11	J. B	Dec. 17, 1855	White boy	Germany	17
12	J. J	Jan. 4, 1856	White man	Maryland	22
13	G. R	Jan. 16, 1856	Mulatto man	District of Columbia	20
14	H. H	Jan. 24, 1856	White man	Maryland	30
15	W. B. E. E.	Mar. 25, 1856	do	England	34
16	W. L	July 30, 1856	do	District of Columbia	26
17	G. W	Aug. 3, 1856	do	Maryland	34
18	J. V. B	Aug. 8, 1856	do	District of Columbia	34
19	J. W. D	Aug. 10, 1856	do	Virginia	20
20	R. I	Aug. 31, 1856	Black boy	District of Columbia	19
21	L. B	Dec. 22, 1856	White man	Virginia	23
22	G. H	do	do	New York	25
23	J. K	Jan. 6, 1857	do	Virginia	30
24	H. F. K	Mar. 14, 1857	do	Sweden	31
25	J. W	Mar. 20, 1857	do	Ireland	27
26	S. T	April 1, 1857	Black man	District of Columbia	34
27	J. S	June 6, 1857	White man	Pennsylvania	21
28	G. G	do	do	Pennsylvania	22
29	F. F	June 22, 1857	Black man	Virginia	21
30	J. B	July 28, 1857	do	District of Columbia	19
31	J. F. J	Sept. 23, 1857	White man	Maryland	24
32	W. W. C	do	do	Pennsylvania	41
33	G. A	Dec. 12, 1857	do	North Carolina	28
34	R. C	Dec. 22, 1857	do	District of Columbia	23
35	C. O'R	Dec. 28, 1857	White woman	Canada	32
36	J. C	Jan. 6, 1858	White man	Maryland	21
37	J. L	do	do	Virginia	22
38	W. E	do	do	Ireland	32
39	J. T	Jan. 7, 1858	Black man	District of Columbia	40
40	J. H	do	do	do	26
41	C. B	do	do	do	28
42	G. P	do	do	do	28
43	G. K	Jan. 15, 1858	White man	Virginia	28
44	J. W	Jan. 16, 1858	do	District of Columbia	18
45	J. O	do	Black man	Virginia	21
46	J. K	Jan. 27, 1858	White man	Germany	41
47	B. W	Jan. 29, 1858	do	District of Columbia	24
48	M. McP	Jan. 30, 1858	Black man	District of Columbia	26
49	B. R	Feb. 8, 1858	Black boy	do	18

Penitentiary, District of Columbia.

Where convicted.	No. of convictions.	Crime.	Term.	Employment.	Discharged.
Washington.....	1	Murder.....	Life.	Steward.....	
.....do.....	1	Manslaughter.....	8	do.....	Pardoned July 1860.
.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	7½	do.....	Feb. 22, 1860
Wythe C. H., Va.	1	Robbing United States mail	10	Invalid.....	
Washington.....	1	Arson.....	12	Washing.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	12	Laborer.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	6	do.....	March 6, 1860
.....do.....	1	Arson and larceny.....	6	do.....	Pardoned July 30, 1860.
.....do.....	1	Rape.....	15	Cook.....	
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	5	do.....	
.....do.....	1	Horse stealing.....	5	Baker.....	
.....do.....	1	Arson.....	5	do.....	
.....do.....	2	Manslaughter.....	8	Laborer.....	
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	4	do.....	Jan. 24, 1860
.....do.....	1	Manslaughter.....	7	Shoemaker.....	
.....do.....	1	Burglary.....	4	do.....	July 30, 1860
.....do.....	1	False pretenses.....	4	do.....	Aug. 3, 1860
.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	6	do.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	6	do.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	6	do.....	
.....do.....	1	Manslaughter.....	5	Carpenter.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	5	Shoemaker.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	4	Broom maker.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	3	do.....	March 13, 1860
.....do.....	1	do.....	6	do.....	Escaped Aug. 25, 1860.
.....do.....	1	do.....	3	do.....	April 1, 1860
.....do.....	1	do.....	4	Shoemaker.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	4	do.....	
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	3	do.....	June 21, 1860
.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	3	do.....	July 19, 1860
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	4	do.....	
Wheeling, Va.....	1	Felony.....	10	Steward.....	
Gilford C. H., Va.	1	Passing counterfeit coin....	3	do.....	Nov. 24, 1859
Washington.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	8	Invalid.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny..	2	do.....	Dec. 27, 1859
.....do.....	1	do.....	6	do.....	Pardoned Oct. 13, 1859.
.....do.....	1	do.....	6	Shoemaking.....	
.....do.....	1	Burglary.....	4	do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	2	do.....	Jan. 6, 1860
.....do.....	1	do.....	2	do.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	2	do.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	2	do.....	
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	5	Broom making.....	
.....do.....	1	Mayhem.....	4	Shoemaking.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny.....	2	do.....	Jan. 15, 1860.
.....do.....	1	do.....	2	do.....	Jan. 26, 1860.
.....do.....	1	Manslaughter.....	8	Broom making.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	6	do.....	
.....do.....	1	do.....	3	Shoemaking.....	

REPORT OF THE
JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.
50	W. G.....	Feb. 12, 1858	White man.....	District of Columbia.....	20
51	J. C.....	April 2, 1858	White boy.....	Maryland.....	16
52	C. D.....	do.....	White man.....	Ireland.....	23
53	C. H.....	April 8, 1858	do.....	Germany.....	25
54	L. P.....	April 12, 1858	Blackwoman.....	Virginia.....	17
55	T. C.....	do.....	White boy.....	Maryland.....	16
56	F. P.....	April 26, 1858	Mulatto woman.....	District of Columbia.....	20
57	B. O.....	May 3, 1858	White man.....	do.....	23
58	C. H.....	May 5, 1858	do.....	Germany.....	27
59	J. A. L.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	18
60	D. F.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	21
61	W. S.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	32
62	H. J.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	33
63	J. H.....	May 6, 1858	White man.....	Ireland.....	32
64	S. B.....	May 10, 1858	White boy.....	Virginia.....	17
65	G. C.....	May 18, 1858	do.....	Maryland.....	19
66	J. S.....	June 5, 1858	White man.....	England.....	34
67	J. H.....	July 9, 1858	Black woman.....	Maryland.....	22
68	W. R.....	do.....	Black man.....	District of Columbia.....	22
69	R. T.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	32
70	J. P. D.....	July 19, 1858	White man.....	do.....	21
71	A. H.....	Aug. 6, 1858	do.....	Germany.....	25
72	G. H. J.....	do.....	do.....	District of Columbia.....	19
73	H. W.....	do.....	do.....	Germany.....	23
74	J. B.....	Aug. 7, 1858	White boy.....	Ireland.....	16
75	T. H.....	Aug. 10, 1858	do.....	do.....	16
76	W. G. W.....	Oct. 5, 1858	White man.....	Virginia.....	22
77	J. P. M.....	do.....	do.....	Ohio.....	23
78	C. H. P.....	Nov. 4, 1858	do.....	Maryland.....	22
79	T. H. D.....	Dec. 10, 1858	Black man.....	do.....	19
80	T. G.....	do.....	White man.....	Ireland.....	56
81	W. H.....	Dec. 20, 1858	do.....	District of Columbia.....	19
82	M. M.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	33
83	A. D.....	do.....	do.....	Maryland.....	24
84	L. F.....	Dec. 23, 1858	do.....	Prussia.....	25
85	J. D.....	do.....	Black man.....	District of Columbia.....	23
86	J. D. B.....	Dec. 24, 1858	White man.....	France.....	27
87	B. C.....	Dec. 27, 1858	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	20
88	B. G.....	do.....	Black man.....	Maryland.....	26
89	J. B.....	do.....	Blackwoman.....	District of Columbia.....	22
90	F. B.....	Jan. 7, 1859	White man.....	Maryland.....	29
91	G. P.....	Jan. 8, 1859	White boy.....	Virginia.....	18
92	A. G.....	Jan. 10, 1859	Black man.....	District of Columbia.....	19
93	T. T.....	Jan. 18, 1859	White man.....	Connecticut.....	18
94	J. S.....	do.....	do.....	New York.....	30
95	D. V. P.....	do.....	do.....	England.....	49
96	G. G.....	do.....	do.....	Germany.....	20
97	T. C.....	do.....	do.....	Ireland.....	38
98	W. D.....	Jan. 24, 1859	Black man.....	Virginia.....	29
99	E. P.....	Jan. 27, 1859	White boy.....	District of Columbia.....	18
100	P. S.....	Mar. 12, 1859	White man.....	Ireland.....	24
101	L. B.....	Mar. 14, 1859	Black boy.....	District of Columbia.....	20
102	W. F. W.....	April 4, 1859	White boy.....	do.....	21

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Where convicted.	No. of convictions.	Crime.	Term.	Employment.	Discharged.
Washington	2	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	4	.....	Pardoned Feb. 10, 1860.
.....do	1	do	8	Shoemaking..	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	2	.....	April 7, 1860.
.....do	1	Burglary	3	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	2	.....	April 9, 1860.
.....do	1	do	3	.....	.....
.....do	1	do	3	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Manslaughter.....	8	Broom making	.....
.....do	1	Rape	15	.....	Pardoned March 21, 1860.
.....do	1	do	12	.....	.....do
.....do	1	do	12	.....	.....do
.....do	1	do	12	.....	.....do
.....do	1	do	12	.....	.....do
Washington.....	1	Larceny	2	.....	May 5, 1860
Wheeling, Va....	1	Robbing United States mail.	10	Shoemaking..	.....
Washington.....	1	Manslaughter.....	8	Broom making	.....
Wheeling, Va....	1	Robbing United States mail.	10	Hosp. steward.	.....
Washington.....	1	Larceny	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	October 8, 1859
.....do	1	do	2	.....	July 8, 1860
.....do	1	do	2	.....	.....do
.....do	1	Manslaughter.....	4	.....	Pardoned Feb- ruary 10, 1860
.....do	2	Manslaughter and larceny..	15	Shoemaking ..	.....
.....do	1	do	15	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Manslaughter.....	8	Carpenter .....	.....
.....do	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	3	Shoemaking ..	.....
.....do	1	do	3	do .....	.....
Wheeling, Va....	1	Robbing United States mail.	2	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Passing counterfeit coin.....	2	do .....	.....
Washington.....	1	Murder	Life..	Baking .....	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	4	Shoemaking..	.....
.....do	1	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Invalid .....	.....
.....do	1	Horse stealing.....	3	Gardening .....	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	June 9, 1860
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	March 19, 1860
.....do	1	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broom making	.....
.....do	1	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shoemaking ..	.....
.....do	2	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	4	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	1	.....	Dec. 27, 1859
.....do	1	do	2	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	1	.....	January 7, 1860
.....do	1	do	5	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	3	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	3	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	3	.....	Pardoned Dec. 31, 1859.
.....do	1	do	1	.....	July 18, 1860
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do .....	.....
.....do	2	do	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Manslaughter.....	4	Broom making	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	2	Blacksmithing	.....
.....do	1	do	2	Shoemaking ..	.....
.....do	1	do	1	.....	April 3, 1860

REPORT OF THE
JOURNAL OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.
103	W. P.....	Mar. 19, 1859	Black boy.....	District of Columbia.....	17
104	A. B.....	April 20, 1859	White man.....	Greece.....	38
105	C. L.....	May 17, 1859	Black man.....	Maryland.....	67
106	J. H. B.....	June 22, 1859	White man.....	do.....	30
107	J. B.....	June 24, 1859	Black man.....	Virginia.....	18
108	Amey.....	June 27, 1859	do.....	do.....	22
109	F. S.....	do.....	Black man.....	do.....	43
110	M. S. McD.....	do.....	White man.....	Maine.....	26
111	M. Q.....	do.....	do.....	Ireland.....	49
112	W. H.....	do.....	Mulatto man.....	District of Columbia.....	22
113	H. H.....	July 6, 1859	White man.....	do.....	51
114	E. M.....	do.....	do.....	Maryland.....	50
115	L. A.....	July 7, 1859	do.....	Leon.....	55
116	E. G.....	July 11, 1859	Black man.....	Virginia.....	34
117	G. F.....	July 12, 1859	do.....	Maryland.....	36
118	L. L.....	July 18, 1859	White man.....	Kansas.....	19
117	M. D.....	July 20, 1859	do.....	New York.....	21
120	A. K.....	do.....	do.....	Ireland.....	29
121	B. B.....	do.....	do.....	Maryland.....	18
122	W. L.....	do.....	do.....	New York.....	19
123	G. W.....	do.....	Black man.....	District of Columbia.....	21
124	A. B.....	July 22, 1859	Black woman.....	do.....	31
125	J. K.....	Aug. 17, 1859	White man.....	Ireland.....	53
126	J. R. D.....	Aug. 26, 1859	do.....	Georgia.....	35
127	J. F.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	23
128	W. T.....	do.....	do.....	New York.....	32
129	J. G.....	do.....	do.....	Ireland.....	26
130	W. W.....	do.....	do.....	Canada.....	25
131	C. P.....	Oct. 1, 1859	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	33
132	J. A.....	Oct. 9, 1859	do.....	New York.....	22
133	S. S.....	Nov. 4, 1859	do.....	do.....	23
134	C. S.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	21
135	E. G.....	Dec. 1, 1859	do.....	Massachusetts.....	22
136	M. D.....	do.....	do.....	Ireland.....	22
137	F. K.....	do.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	23
138	J. S.....	Dec. 9, 1859	Black man.....	Virginia.....	20
139	T. K.....	Dec. 10, 1859	White man.....	Ireland.....	50
140	T. B.....	Dec. 12, 1859	do.....	New York.....	43
141	S. M. S.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	25
142	C. S.....	Dec. 16, 1859	Black man.....	District of Columbia.....	25
143	J. W. W.....	Dec. 17, 1859	White man.....	Virginia.....	26
144	G. H.....	Dec. 18, 1859	Black man.....	District of Columbia.....	27
145	J. D.....	Dec. 20, 1859	do.....	do.....	27
146	J. W.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	26
147	W. H. C.....	Dec. 22, 1859	do.....	do.....	19
148	E. S.....	do.....	White man.....	Virginia.....	22
149	J. B.....	do.....	Black boy.....	District of Columbia.....	17
150	W. H. W.....	Dec. 26, 1859	White boy.....	Pennsylvania.....	20
151	B. L.....	Dec. 23, 1859	White man.....	District of Columbia.....	28
152	S. E. K.....	Jan. 4, 1860	do.....	Maryland.....	29
153	P. C.....	Jan. 5, 1860	Black man.....	District of Columbia.....	50
154	C. B.....	do.....	White man.....	do.....	29
155	J. B.....	Jan. 7, 1860	do.....	England.....	23
156	W. H.....	Jan. 7, 1860	White man.....	Kentucky.....	25

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Where convicted.	Number of convictions.	Crime.	Term of years.	Employment.	Discharged.
Washington	1	Larceny	2	.....	.....
Richmond, Va....	1	Felony	2	Laborer.....	.....
Washington.....	1	Larceny	1	.....	May 16, 1860
.....do	1	do	6	Blacksmith .....	.....
.....do	1	do	1	.....	June 24, 1860
Richmond, Va....	1	Robbing United States mail.	2	.....	.....
.....do	1	do	2	Laborer.....	.....
.....do	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	3	.....	Escaped August 25, 1860.
Washington.....	1	Larceny	1	.....	June 26, 1860
.....do	1	do	1	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Manslaughter	8	Broom making .....	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	1	.....	July 5, 1860
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	2	Shoemaking.....	.....
.....do	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	4	Broom making .....	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	2	Invalid .....	.....
.....do	1	Burglary and arson.....	7	Broom making .....	.....
.....do	1	Arson.....	3	Shoemaking.....	.....
.....do	1	do	8	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	3	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	2	Washing .....	.....
.....do	1	do	1	.....	July 21, 1860
.....do	1	perjury	4	.....	Pardoned Aug. 16, 1860.
Florida.....	1	Robbing United States mail.	2	Invalid .....	.....
.....do	1	Manslaughter.....	2	Shoemaking.....	.....
.....do	1	do	3	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Mutiny	7	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	7	do .....	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	1	Felony	5	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	1	.....	Sept. 28, 1860
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	March 4, 1860
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	January 4, 1860
.....do	1	do	5	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	2	Broom maker.....	.....
.....do	1	do	2	do .....	.....
Washington.....	2	Larceny	2	Shoemaker .....	.....
.....do	2	do	2	Laborer.....	.....
Kansas	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	May 26, 1860
.....do	1	do	1	Shoemaker .....	.....
Washington.....	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	3	do .....	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do .....	.....
.....do	3	do	1	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do .....	.....
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Washing .....	.....
.....do	1	do	2	Shoemaker .....	.....
.....do	1	do	2	Tailor.....	.....
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Laborer.....	.....
.....do	1	do	1	Shoemaker .....	.....
.....do	1	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broom maker.....	.....
.....do	1	Subornation of perjury	4	do .....	.....
.....do	2	Larceny	1	Washing .....	.....
.....do	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	8	Shoemaker .....	.....
Kansas.....	1	Felony	1	do .....	.....
Kansas.....	1	Felony	1	Shoemaker .....	.....

REPORT OF THE
JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.
157	A. K.....	Jan. 9, 1860	Black boy.....	District of Columbia.....	16
158	C. T.....	Jan. 11, 1860	Black man	do	21
159	C. C.....	Jan. 14, 1860	White man.....	France	30
160	T. R.....	Jan. 18, 1860	do	District of Columbia.....	19
161	S. W.....	do	Black woman.....	do	30
162	J. W. M....	Jan. 26, 1860	Black man	do	22
163	E. D.....	Jan. 27, 1860	do	do	19
164	M. P.....	Jan. 31, 1860	White man.....	Germany.....	54
165	J. W. H....	Feb. 7, 1860	do	Georgia.....	24
166	W. B.....	Feb. 10, 1860	do	Ireland.....	40
167	T. F.....	Mar. 7, 1860	do	do	56
168	B. A. F....	do	Black man	District of Columbia.....	36
169	J. F.....	do	do	do	30
170	J. S.....	Mar. 9, 1860	White man.....	Ireland.....	35
171	S. P.....	do	do	England	25
172	R. E.....	do	Black man	District of Columbia.....	27
173	J. M.....	Mar. 10, 1860	White man.....	Pennsylvania	40
174	S. F.....	do	Black boy.....	Virginia	19
175	G. K.....	do	do	District of Columbia.....	18
176	G. T.....	Mar. 14, 1860	Black man	do	28
177	J. S. E....	Mar. 10, 1860	White man.....	France	22
178	L. B.....	Mar. 13, 1860	do	Ireland	30
179	J. G.....	do	do	Germany.....	21
180	W. H.....	do	do	Virginia	60
181	J. D.....	Mar. 20, 1860	do	Vermont.....	22
182	J. E.....	do	do	Pennsylvania	24
183	J. H.....	do	do	Maryland	23
184	A. K.....	do	do	District of Columbia.....	31
185	J. S.....	do	do	Ireland	27
186	T. J.....	do	do	Hungary	28
187	J. F.....	Mar. 21, 1860	do	Virginia	32
188	J. W.....	Mar. 24, 1860	do	Ireland	29
189	F. H.....	April 14, 1860	Black man	Virginia.....	21
190	M. W.....	April 26, 1860	Black woman.....	do	16
191	A. P.....	do	Black man	District of Columbia.....	30
192	W. M.....	do	do	do	23
193	E. A. H....	April 27, 1860	White man.....	Florida.....	20
194	H. W.....	April 29, 1860	do	Virginia	23
195	J. B.....	May 11, 1860	do	England	31
196	E. A.....	May 17, 1860	do	Ireland	26
197	W. C. W...	do	do	Pennsylvania	20
198	P. K.....	June 10, 1860	do	Ireland	30
199	P. H.....	June 19, 1860	do	France	38
200	A. J.....	June 20, 1860	Black man	District of Columbia.....	21
201	H. A.....	June 22, 1860	White man.....	Virginia	25
202	F. A.....	June 23, 1860	Black man	do	19
203	M. B.....	June 25, 1860	do	District of Columbia.....	27
204	C. P.....	June 30, 1860	White man.....	Mexico	33
205	E. H.....	July 2, 1860	do	Virginia	19
206	J. C.....	May 3, 1860	Black man	District of Columbia.....	27
207	L. H.....	do	do	Virginia	21
208	M. W.....	July 11, 1860	White boy.....	District of Columbia.....	17
209	R. M.....	do	White man.....	Maryland.....	24
210	P. S.....	July 13, 1860	Black girl	District of Columbia.....	13
211	L. R.....	do	do	do	21
212	J. R.....	July 18, 1860	Black boy.....	do	13
213	J. J. S....	do	White man.....	do	22
214	C. M.....	July 20, 1860	do	Maryland.....	22

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

Where convicted.	No. of convictions.	Crime.	Term of years.	Employment.	Discharged.
Washington.....	1	Larceny	2	Shoemaker	
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	
.....do	2	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	
.....do	1	False pretenses.....	1		
.....do	1	False pretenses and larceny.	3	do.....	
.....do	1	Larceny	3	do.....	
.....do	1	Bigamy	4	do.....	
Florida.....	1	Robbing United States mail.	15	do.....	
Washington.....	1	Larceny	14	Tailor	
.....do	1	do.....	2	Shoemaker	
.....do	5	do.....	3	do.....	
.....do	2	do.....	3	do.....	
.....do	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.....	2	do.....	
.....do	1	Larceny.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	2	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	2	do.....	
.....do	1	False pretenses.....	3	Laborer.....	
Florida.....	1	Murder	7	Shoemaker	
Washington.....	1	Arson	3	Tailor	
.....do	1	Larceny.....	1	Shoemaker	
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broom maker.	
.....do	1	Rape.....	10	Shoemaker	
.....do	1	do.....	10	Invalid	
.....do	1	do.....	10	Shoemaker	
.....do	1	Larceny.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gardener.....	
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shoemaker	
.....do	1	False pretenses.....	2	do.....	
.....do	1	Larceny.....	1	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	11	do.....	
Richmond.....	1	Robbing United States mail.	2	do.....	
Washington.....	1	Larceny	3		
.....do	3	do.....	3	Cook	
.....do	2	do.....	2	Shoemaker	
Florida.....	1	Robbing United States mail.	1	do.....	
Washington.....	1	Horse stealing.....	3	do.....	
Norfolk, Va.....	1	Misdemeanor	3	do.....	
Kansas.....	1	Larceny.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	1	do.....	
Washington.....	1	Abetting a rape.....	10	do.....	
.....do	1	Forgery	3	Tailor	
.....do	3	Larceny	1	Shoemaker	
.....do	1	do.....	2	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Washing.....	
.....do	1	do.....	1	Shoemaker	
.....do	1	do.....	2	Broom maker	
.....do	1	do.....	3	Washing.....	
.....do	2	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shoemaker	
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	
.....do	1	do.....	4		Died Aug., 1860.
.....do	1	do.....	3	Broom maker	
.....do	1	do.....	1		
.....do	1	do.....	1		
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Died Aug., 1860.
.....do	1	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shoemaker	
Kansas.....	1	Passing counterfeit coin.....	2	Broom maker	

REPORT OF THE
JOURNAL OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

No.	Name.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.
215	J. McC.....	July 20, 1860 .	White man	Missouri	26
216	J. C.....	do	do	Virginia	22
217	A. S.....	July 24, 1860	White boy.....	District of Columbia.....	18
218	J. C.....	do	White man	New York'.....	33
219	J. W. F.....	July 28, 1860	Negro boy.....	District of Columbia.....	17
220	G. L.....	do	do	do	16
221	A. C.....	Aug. 6, 1860	White woman.....	do	28
222	W. F.....	do	White man	do	19
223	A. C.....	Aug. 17, 1860	Black man	do	30
224	L. J. O.....	Sept. 8, 1860	White man.....	Ohio	35
225	J. G. W.....	do	do	Virginia	51
226	S. B.....	do	do	do	33

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Where convicted.	No of convictions.	Crime.	Term of years.	Employment.	Discharged.
Kansas.	1	Larceny	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Shoemaker ....	.....
.....do	1	Passing counterfeit coin	3	Tailor .....	.....
Washington.....	1	Larceny.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Broom maker .....	.....
.....do	1	do.....	2	Shoemaker ....	.....
.....do	1	do.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Broom maker .....	.....
.....do	1	do.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Laborer.....	.....
.....do	1	do.....	2	.....	.....
.....do	1	Horse stealing.....	3	Broom maker .....	.....
.....do	1	Larceny	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Washing .....	.....
Clarksburg, Va..	1	Felony.....	10	Shoemaker ....	.....
.....do	1	do.....	2	do.....	.....
.....do	1	do.....	2	do.....	.....

REPORT OF THE
JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.
RECAPITULATION.

Number of prisoners in the penitentiary October 1, 1859.....	130	
Number of prisoners received during the year	96	
		<u>226</u>
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	41	
Number pardoned.....	12	
Number died.....	2	
Number escaped.....	2	
		<u>57</u>
Number in penitentiary September 30, 1860	169	
		<u>169</u>
Number of white men.....	112	
Do. black men.....	49	
Do. white women	1	
Do. black women.....	7	
		<u>169</u>
		<u>169</u>
Number of prisoners farmed out	99	
Do. laborers.....	8	
Do. tailors	5	
Do. gardeners.....	2	
Do. cooks.....	2	
Do. bakers.....	3	
Do. stewards.....	3	
Do. invalids	6	
Do. washing men.....	7	
Do. carpenters.....	2	
Do. blacksmiths	2	
Do. broom makers.....	22	
Do. women, sewing	8	
		<u>169</u>
		<u>169</u>
Number of convicts born in the District of Columbia.....	55	
Do. Virginia	28	
Do. Maryland	19	
Do. Ireland.....	17	
Do. Pennsylvania	11	
Do. New York.....	7	
Do. Germany	6	
Do. England	5	
Do. France	5	
Do. Georgia.....	3	
Do. Ohio	2	
Do. Canada	1	
Do. Illinois	1	
Do. Greece	1	
Do. Connecticut	1	
Do. Kansas.....	1	
Do. Kentucky	1	
Do. Massachusetts.....	1	
Do. Hungary.....	1	
Do. Florida.....	1	
Do. Mexico	1	
Do. Missouri	1	
		<u>169</u>
		<u>169</u>

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
October 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the requirements of your board, I submit a brief report, exhibiting the condition of the hospital department for the year ending October 1, 1860.

The general health of the convicts has been unusually good, and notwithstanding a large accession to their number, the sick list has been comparatively small. Many of those who are now ranked as invalids and incapable of performing labor, occupying the position of supernumeraries, came into this institution affected with chronic complaints of an incurable character.

But two deaths have occurred during the year: Marion Ward died August 12, 1860, and Joseph Rivers died August 14, 1860.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.,
Physician.

The BOARD OF INSPECTORS U. S. PENITENTIARY.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
Washington, October 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: That a chaplain to convicts labors in an unpromising field is apparent to all. But few, however, besides those who have toiled in it can be fully aware of the obstacles he meets. Many of those to whom he preaches are ignorant of religious things; not a few are unable even to read; some are disbelievers in divine revelation; and nearly all are habituated to opposing good and pursuing evil. Hence it becomes necessary for him to "warn every man and teach every man," and also to "reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with all long-suffering and doctrine."

Since my appointment as moral instructor to the inmates of this prison, I have held religious services in the chapel every Sabbath, presenting to them the Gospel of Christ as the only sufficient scheme for their reformation and salvation. In preaching, I have endeavored to interest them in the essential truths of the Bible, avoiding sectarian views and unprofitable disputations. They have listened with marked attention, and their falling tears have often encouraged me to hope for fruit.

Other means of reformation have not been left untried. Two Bible classes have been taught in the morning before preaching, and the prisoners have been reminded of religion in the workshop, the hospital, and the cell. Especially have I talked and prayed with them when they were sick.

These efforts have not been altogether vain, though the results are comparatively small. A few of the convicts profess to be living in favor with God; others are seeking the forgiveness of their sins and grace to lead new lives; and the frequent asking of practical religious questions seems to indicate that many are considering their spiritual state.

My labors embrace a period of only three months: a fact which will account for the meagerness of this report; yet, in that short time, two have died, one in early manhood, and the other in youth. The former passed away apparently penitent, the latter calmly triumphant.

For a long time my predecessors have annually called the attention of the government to the necessity for a library, as what books we have scarcely deserve that name. I feel it my duty to do so again. Numbers of the prisoners are without Bibles. Others are anxious to learn elementary branches, but spelling books, arithmetics, &c., are wanting. Applications for them are made to me almost every day, and were all granted, they would absorb much of the small compensation attached to my situation. Yet it is hard for the chaplain to refuse, as giving books to deserving prisoners often has a moral influence whose worth is inestimable.

The warden and his officers have given the prisoners a good example by uniformly showing the respect due to my position, and affording all practicable facilities for the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. SIPES, *Chaplain.*

The BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
Washington, October 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: As the time has arrived for making an annual report of the affairs of this department, I therefore respectfully bring to your notice what I have thought would be most necessary for you to know, and most useful for the comfort of its inmates.

There are eight female convicts confined here at present, one white and seven colored. During the past year seven convicts have been discharged, and four received. They have been employed, as usual, on washing and ironing, house cleaning, sewing, &c. The washing for the male department has been uncommonly heavy, owing to the number confined there; and it was all done by the female convicts until July. During that month five were taken sick, and I, of course, could not expect the other two to do this wash, and attend to the customers too. I immediately informed the warden of the disadvantages I was laboring under, and he very promptly and kindly offered to allow some of the colored male convicts to wash, until such a time as the women were able to resume it. I have mentioned before the difficulties I have had to contend with for the want of space, a proper laundry, &c. This is in every way the most inconvenient part of the prison. The yard attached is very small, and very bleak; and, owing to the high walls surrounding it, the sun has but little power; and consequently the galleries have to be used for drying the clothes. This, of course, makes the building very damp. The warden has done everything in his power to obviate these difficulties; but, of course, it is impossible for him to alter the building; but I owe much to his kind advice and encouragement, and the prompt attention he has given to my requests. Sometimes the convicts have become discouraged and

unruly; and the indolent, glad of any excuse, take advantage of the want of room, utensils, &c., and offer it as a reason for not having accomplished their task. At such times I have frequently had much trouble; but in general I could manage them by kindness, and showing to them I took an interest in their welfare; at the same time being firm as to their obeying the rules of the prison. When I found I could not restore good humor, and they were disposed to quarrel, I have called on the deputy warden, who has generally restored order by some slight punishment. As a general thing, their faults do not seem to be the offspring of bad hearts, but owing to ignorance and the little care that has been taken of them in their childhood. They will frequently listen to good advice with apparent pleasure, and seem very anxious to improve; and no doubt they would do much better were they not influenced by their companions.

I think could the female convicts receive some little compensation each day for their labor, so that a small fund might accumulate by the time they leave here, they would be more industrious, the government would profit by it, and those over them would have less trouble. As it is, they have, when leaving here, but a sad prospect before them; they are almost without clothing, funds, or friends; and the consequence is they become reckless and return to their old habits. Though I mentioned there were some sick in July, owing to a kind providence and the constant attention of the doctor, they are all well at present. I am very much indebted and very grateful to the warden for his uniform politeness and kindness and the assistance he has given me. I also return my thanks to the deputy and other officials. I hope, gentlemen, you will continue to manifest your interest in this department by visiting it and giving a cheering word to its inmates.

Hoping that my efforts may meet your approbation, I am, with much respect,

E. F. MARCERON,
Matron.

Honorable BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Compendium of the report of the Superintendent for the erection of the Government Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending October 1, 1860.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the brick-work, roof, and drainage of the four eastern sections of the hospital edifice have been completed; the heating apparatus, furniture, bedding, &c., for these sections are in progress; the lodge for colored females has been commenced, and is under roof; the second gas-holder has been built.

In the course of the past year, the center and contiguous sections of the wings have been finished, furnished, and fitted up complete, and are now appropriately occupied; and small appropriations have been expended for fire apparatus, painting, and the improvement of the grounds.

The lodge for colored females will be completed before the close of the present building season, and the balance of appropriations for the eastern sections of the hospital edifice expended before the expiration of the present fiscal year.

Estimates are submitted for sundry objects relating to the preservation and embellishment of the buildings and grounds, the exercise and amusement of the patients, and to the domestic and stable conveniences of the establishment, amounting to \$8,000; and for an estimate of \$10,000 for the continuation of the stone and brick wall inclosing the grounds.

An improvement of the position and grade of the public road leading from the city to and past the hospital, at a cost of \$4,000, is recommended.

The remainder of the report is devoted to a statement of the cost of the whole establishment, now nearly completed, and of the extent of its accommodations, by which it appears that \$473,040 in all have been appropriated, and that without putting more than one person in a bed, or one bed in a single chamber, or more than six beds in the four largest associated dormitories, or more than four in the remaining twenty-eight, will accommodate three hundred patients—two hundred and sixty whites and forty blacks.

Finally, the hope is expressed that, in view of its fitness and capabilities as an agent for the relief of human suffering, it will be considered a fair equivalent of its cost, and that it will be a great and lasting blessing to the afflicted.

*Compendium of the report of the Board of Visitors of the Government
Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending June 30, 1860.*

Number of patients in the house July 1, 1859:

From the Army, males.....	13
From the Navy, males.....	16
From civil life, males.....	56
From civil life, females.....	54

Total males, 84; females, 54.....	138
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Number of admissions in the year ending June 30, 1860:

From the Army, males.....	26
From the Navy, males.....	8
From the revenue service, males.....	1
From civil life, males.....	33
From civil life, females.....	24

Total males, 68; females, 24.....	92
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Number of patients in the course of the year was—

From the Army, males.....	39
From the Navy, males.....	24
From the revenue service, males.....	1
From civil life, males.....	88
From civil life, females.....	78

Total males, 152; females, 78.....	230
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Number of patients discharged in the course of the year:

Recovered, males, 25; females, 8.....	33
Improved, males, 4; females, 2.....	6
Unimproved, males, 4; females, 2.....	6
Died, males, 13; females, 5.....	18

Total discharged males, 46; females, 17.....	63
--	----

Number of patients in the house June 30, 1860:

From the Army, males.....	24
From the Navy, males.....	18
From the revenue service, males.....	1
From civil life, males.....	63
From civil life, females.....	61

Total males, 106; females, 61.....	167
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The hospital was, throughout the year, uninterruptedly healthy and prosperous. The admissions, both of public and private patients, exceeded those of the previous year by nearly fifty per cent., and the ratio of recoveries to those of the previous year was still larger. The accommodations of the hospital have not only been extended, but the personal comforts, and the occupations and amusements of the patients, increased.

The total receipts, during the year under review, were \$33,001 58; the total expenditures were \$32,922 20; and \$79 38 were carried to the credit of the institution in next year's account.

For the maintenance of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1862, \$35,500 are asked. It is estimated that the average number of public patients in the hospital during the year in question will not be less than one hundred and seventy-five.

Fifth annual report of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane—1859-60.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

VISITORS.

1. REV. P. D. GURLEY, D. D., President of the Board.
2. BENJAMIN S. BOHRER, M. D.
3. JACOB GIDEON, Esq.
4. WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, Esq.
5. WILLIAM WHELAN, M. D., U. S. N.
6. ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A.
7. PROF. THOMAS MILLER, M. D.
8. PROF. GRAFTON TYLER, M. D.
9. DANIEL RATCLIFF, Esq.

C. H. NICHOLS, A. M., M. D., Superintendent, and *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board.

BELA N. STEVENS, A. M., M. D., Assistant Physician.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
October 1, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with a requirement of the second section of the act organizing this institution, we have the honor to lay before you our fifth annual report.

The number of patients in the house on the 1st day of July, 1859, was—

From the Army, white males.....	...	13	
From the Navy, white males.....	15		
From the Navy, colored male.....	1		
	—	16	
		—	29
From civil life, white males.....	46		
From civil life, white females.....	43		
	—	89	

Brought forward.....	...	89	29
From civil life, colored males.....	5		
From civil life, colored females.....	11		
	—	16	
		—	105
From the Soldiers' Home, white males.....			4
			—
Males, 84; females, 54—total.....			138
			==

The number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1860, was—

From the Army, white males.....	...	26	
From the Navy, white males.....	...	8	
From the revenue service, white males.....	...	1	
		—	35
From civil life, white males.....	29		
From civil life, white females.....	22		
	—	51	
From civil life, colored males.....	4		
From civil life, colored females.....	2		
	—	6	
		—	57
			—
Males, 68; females, 24—total.....			92
			==

The number of patients in the course of the year was—

From the Army, white males.....	...	39	
From the Navy, white males.....	23		
From the Navy, colored male.....	1		
	—	24	
From the revenue service, white male.....		1	
		—	64
From civil life, white males.....	75		
From civil life, white females.....	65		
	—	140	
From civil life, colored males.....	9		
From civil life, colored females.....	13		
	—	22	
		—	162
From the Soldiers' Home, white males.....			4
			—
Males, 152; females, 78; total.....			230
			==

One white male was discharged and readmitted in the course of the year. The number of *persons* treated in the course of the year was, therefore, one less than the number of cases.

The number of patients discharged in the course of the year was—

Recovered, from the Army, white males.....	11		
Recovered, from the Navy, white males.....	2		
	—	13	

Brought forward.....	...	...	13
Recovered, from civil life, white males.....	10		
Recovered, from civil life, white females.....	7		
	—	17	
Recovered, from civil life, colored males.....	2		
Recovered, from civil life, colored female.....	1		
	—	3	
		—	20
			—
Males, 26 ; females, 7 ; total.....			33
Improved, from the Army, white males		3	
Improved, from civil life, white males.....	1		
Improved, from civil life, white females	2		
	—	3	
		—	6
Unimproved, from civil life, white males.....	3		
Unimproved, from civil life, white females.....	2		
	—	5	
Unimproved, from civil life, colored male		1	
		—	6
Died, from the Army, white male.....	1		
Died, from the Navy, white males	4		
	—	5	
Died, from civil life, white males.....	6		
Died, from civil life, white females.....	5		
	—	11	
Died, from civil life, colored males.....		2	
		—	18
			—
Males, 46 ; females, 17 ; total.....			<u>63</u>

The number of patients in the house on the 30th of June, 1860, was—

From the Army, white males.....	24		
From the Navy, white males.....	17		
From the Navy, colored male.....	1		
	—	18	
From the revenue service, white male		1	
		—	43
From civil life, white males.....	55		
From civil life, white females.....	49		
	—	104	
From civil life, colored males.....	4		
From civil life, colored females.....	12		
	—	16	
		—	120
From Soldiers' Home, white males.....			4
			—
Males, 106 ; females, 61 ; total.....			<u>167</u>

Of those who died in the course of the year, the mental and physical condition and the duration of the disease at the time of death were—

Physical condition.	No. of cases.	Mental condition.	No. of cases.	Duration of mental diseases.	No. of cases.
Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, irregular in character and extent	6	Acute mania.....	3	3 months.....	3
Ditto, with phthisis.....	2	Chronic mania.....	4	1 year.....	3
Ditto, with epilepsy.....	1	Chronic melan-		2 years.....	1
Ditto, with carcinoma.....	1	cholia.....	2	5 years.....	6
Ditto, with paralysis.....	2	Chronic dementia	6	6 years.....	2
Exhaustion, of acute mania...	3	Senile dementia....	3	9 years.....	2
Senile infirmity.....	3			20 years.....	1
Total	18	Total	18	Total	18

Average duration of mental disease, 4.75 years.

The three acute cases recorded among the deaths were in a state of hopeless exhaustion when received. One lived four days, one one week, and one three weeks after admission. Restoration to reason could not have been expected in either of the other fifteen cases.

The deaths in the course of the year were nearly eight per cent. of the whole number treated, and a little more than twenty-eight per cent. of the discharges, including deaths.

This mortality is a little larger than has heretofore been averaged, and was owing in part to the three acute cases that sunk soon after admission, and in part to the "holding over" of a number of feeble old people who barely escaped an enrollment in the mortuary table of the preceding report.

Suffice it to say, that it is not probable that any household of this character ever enjoyed more general health than did this during the period under review.

We next present an approximate estimate of the length of time the persons received in the course of the year had been affected with mental disease at the time of admission:

Three months, from the Army, white males.....	3	
Three months, from the Navy, white male.....	1	
Three months, from civil life, white males.....	12	
Three months, from civil life, white females.....	14	
Three months, from civil life, colored males.....	3	
Three months, from civil life, colored females.....	2	
	—	35
Six months, from the Army, white males.....	12	
Six months, from the Navy, white males.....	5	
Six months, from the revenue service, white male.....	1	
Six months, from civil life, white males.....	3	
Six months, from civil life, white female.....	1	
	—	22

Brought forward.....	57
One year, from the Army, white males.....	5
One year, from the Navy, white male.....	1
One year, from civil life, white males.....	3
	— 9
Two years, from the Army, white males.....	4
Two years, from the Navy, white male.....	1
Two years, from civil life, white males.....	3
	— 8
Three years, from the Army, white males.....	2
Three years, from civil life, white males.....	2
Three years, from civil life, colored male.....	1
	— 5
Four years, from civil life, white male.....	1
Four years, from civil life, white female.....	1
	— 2
Five years, from civil life, white males.....	2
Five years, from civil life, white female.....	1
	— 3
Eight years, from civil life, white male.....	1
Eight years, from civil life, white females.....	2
	— 3
Ten years, from civil life, white male.....	1
Ten years, from civil life, white female.....	1
	— 2
Fifteen years, from civil life, white females.....	2
	— 2
	—
Males, 67 ; females, 24—total.....	91
	==

The preceding table shows that the average duration of the insanity in the cases admitted this year, was 1.72 year, being thirteen per cent. less than that of any previous year ; and it justifies the hope we have entertained that we should, in time, have the animating pleasure of bestowing our efforts upon a larger proportion of recent and curable cases than were those with which our wards were at first crowded.

But it should be born in mind that, while the most humane and efficiently restorative treatment of those who may be expected to recover will always be considered as the first and highest function of an institution of this character, that it furnishes a safe, comfortable, and honorable retreat for the hopelessly afflicted, is scarcely less gladdening to the heart of the philanthropist. In nearly every case of confirmed, as well as hopeful mental derangement, the welfare of the individual requires some abridgment of personal liberty ; but when this is attempted by the sufferer's friends at home, the undertaking proves not only a difficult and painful, but often a vain one on their part, and almost invariably aggravates the malady of the fancied victim of the most outrageous, because, in appearance, most unnatural oppression. Philosophical speculations seem inappropriate in a purely business document like the present, and we will not attempt to assign its causes, but merely state the fact which is attested by all experi-

ence, that under the gentle pressure of the mild but firm discipline of a liberally appointed and faithfully conducted hospital, are alone to be found the special conditions which, while they are most conducive to the restoration of the curable, are equally calculated to smooth the path of those whose remaining years must be dark if not sorrowful. Indeed, hospital life seems as normal, so to speak, to the insane, as the institution of the family is to the social life of the sane. As long as death is not always, nor most commonly, the immediate alternative to recovery from insanity, institutions for the protection and comfort as well as the cure of the insane will continue to have a large number of confirmed cases in their custody; and to those who look most ardently for the happiest event of hospital treatment, the presence of a considerable proportion of the less hopeful class of inmates should not be deemed objectionable. To many of the quiet, long domiciled patients in a hospital, its discipline has become a passive and often an agreeable habit, and as new patients naturally imitate the ways of old ones, the influence of the latter class in promoting a ready and cheerful acquiescence on the part of new comers in common habits of order, occupation, and self-constraint, is often material and salutary.

Of the 348 persons treated since the opening of the institution, the following is an approximate estimate of the time of life when they first became insane :

Under 10 years.....	10	Between 45 and 50 years.....	19
Between 10 and 15 years.....	3	Between 50 and 60 years.....	14
Between 15 and 20 years.....	21	Between 60 and 70 years.....	7
Between 20 and 25 years.....	56	Between 70 and 80 years.....	5
Between 25 and 30 years.....	81	Unknown	13
Between 30 and 35 years.....	54		
Between 35 and 40 years.....	47	Total	348
Between 40 and 45 years.....	18		

The following table shows their nativity :

Native born.

District of Columbia.....	90
Maryland.....	47
Virginia	30
Pennsylvania.....	13
New York.....	11
Massachusetts	5
Ohio	4
Maine	3
Vermont.....	2
Tennessee	2
Georgia.....	1
Connecticut.....	1
Wisconsin.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
North Carolina	1
Choctaw Nation	1
Total	213

Brought forward.....	213
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Foreign born.

Ireland.....	69
Germany	28
England.....	6
France	6
Scotland.....	3
Spain	2
Sweden.....	2
Prussia.....	2
Poland.....	2
Canada.....	1
Austria	1
Buenos Ayres.....	1
Costa Rica.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1
Italy.....	1
	126
Unknown.....	9
Number of persons treated.....	348

The *form* of disease under which the patients received since the opening of the hospital labored at the time of admission, is shown in the following table:

All cases of not more than one year's standing are classed as acute; all others as chronic:

Mania.

Acute—Simple.....	102
Epileptic.....	2
Paralytic.....	2
Homicidal	1
Hysterical	2
	109
Chronic—Simple	48
Epileptic	2
Paralytic.....	2
Puerperal	4
Periodical.....	1
	57

Monomania.

Acute, simple	3
Chronic, simple.....	13
	16
Carried forward.....	182

Brought forward	182
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Melancholia.

Acute, simple.....	19
Chronic, simple.....	20
	39

Dementia.

Acute—Simple.....	12
Paralytic.....	1
	13
Chronic—Simple.....	98
General paralysis.....	1
Epileptic.....	19
Paralytic.....	5
Senile.....	5
	128
Total	362
Number of readmissions.....	14
Number of persons treated, (see table of nativity).....	348

In our preceding report twelve cases of imbecility are included in the table showing the form of disease under which the patients then received since the opening of the hospital, labored at the time of admission. This was an inadvertence. They were cases of insanity supervening upon imbecility, and should have been so reported. The correction is made in this report.

Independent or pay patients.

At the beginning of the year, males 7, females 3.....	10
Received during the year, males 12, females 6.....	18
Males, 19 ; females, 9 ; total.....	28
Discharged during the year, males 7, females 5.....	12
Remaining at the end of the year, males 12, females 4.....	16
Public patients at the end of the year from the Army.....	24
Public patients at the end of the year from the Navy.....	18
Public patients at the end of the year from the revenue-service.....	1
Public patients at the end of the year from civil life.....	108
	151
Total	167

Most of the incidents of the past year are presented in tabular form, as usual, because it is thought to be the most convenient, accurate, and perspicuous mode of presenting the information required by the department. Some of the tables may seem to be unnecessary, if not worthless, but they may, on the other hand, at an unexpected time, or in an unexpected way, aid in some generalization important to mankind.

During the year under review, the hospital was, in all respects, prosperous. The admissions, both of public and private patients, exceeded those of the previous year by nearly 50 per cent. The ratio of recoveries to those of the previous year was still greater. No suicide or other serious act of violence has occurred, though we have had in the house several patients affected with determined homicidal mania. The most trifling as well as the graver physical affections have been almost unknown. The general and special appointments of the hospital have been everywhere improved, and the personal comforts, as well as the occupations and amusements of the inmates increased.

A government establishment situated in or near the capital of the republic, whether scientific or benevolent in its objects, is a *representative* institution. That character is inseparable from its conspicuous position. It also arises from the universal and just expectation that every institution and appurtenance of the general government of a great nation will be complete, according to the knowledge and appreciation of their several objects enjoyed by the representative or ruling people of the country. If this institution is, in truth, to ever so small an extent, an exponent of American knowledge and philanthropy, its position is, in that respect, a highly responsible one. It will have some influence upon the character of the other similar institutions of the country, and that influence ought in time to be large and good. It will have its weight, however small, in determining the estimate our own people will form of the character and benefits of their own government, and it will also affect the judgment that the citizens or subjects of other countries and governments, traveling or sojourning in this country, will form in respect to the character of American institutions, and the practical merits of the American form of government.

A sense of this responsibility has been kept steadily in view, and we believe that every succeeding year has been characterized by an increasing progress in that *pursuit of perfection* which we have sought to make the cardinal and animating principle of the management of the hospital.

In October, 1859, Dr. S. Preston Jones, who had been the assistant physician of the institution since July, 1858, resigned his place here, in order to fill a somewhat more responsible post in the male department of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. During his official connection with the hospital, Dr. Jones discharged all the duties assigned him with marked ability, and with entire devotion to his chosen specialty of the medical profession.

The vacancy thus occasioned was immediately filled by the appointment of Dr. Bela N. Stevens, a young gentleman of thorough collegiate and medical education, of considerable general professional

experience in connection with one of the United States marine hospitals, and of unblemished character. The expectation we were led to entertain, that Dr. Stevens would prove a capable, efficient, and faithful officer, has thus far been fully justified.

For the maintenance of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, we respectfully recommend that \$35,500 be asked. This estimate is based upon the expectation that there will be an average of one hundred and seventy-five public patients during the year in question, an expectation which will seem far from extravagant when it is observed that the estimated average number (150) of patients in the house during the current year was reached several months before the year began, and has, at one time, been exceeded by eight, though only one fourth of the year has expired.

Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Treasury of the United States.....	\$24,500 00
Received from sundry private patients.....	5,397 23
Received from work done by hospital hands, horses, carts, and drivers, on the continuation of the hospital edi- fice and other improvements	3,104 35
	33,001 58

EXPENDITURES.

Balance brought from last year, due from the United States to the superintendent.....	\$161 04
Salaries and wages.....	11,515 33
Flour.....	2,358 61
Meats.....	5,168 25
Butter.....	1,910 14
Groceries, (including \$50 for ice).....	3,261 75
Fish	150 90
Potatoes	172 80
Fuel, lamp oil, candles, &c.....	2,257 10
Dry goods.....	758 54
Furniture, (including glass, china, and hardware).....	797 58
Medicines, (including liquor).....	302 18
Boots, shoes, hats, and clothing ordered.....	490 31
Farming implements, manure, seeds, &c.....	210 35
Hay, oats, meal, straw, &c., for feed.....	1,887 38
Horseshoeing	177 49
Repairs and improvements, (including \$75 for sun dial)	466 91
Stock	45 00
Germantown wagon, and repairs to carriages, wagon, and harnesses	299 58

Stationery, (including \$108 29 for books).....	\$119 99
Postage.....	29 08
Money returned to private patients.....	185 00
Arresting and returning eloped patients.....	50 50
Miscellaneous	122 89
Freights.....	23 50
Balance due the United States from the superintendent, carried to the next account.....	79 38
	33,001 58

Respectfully submitted by

P. D. GURLEY,
President.

C. H. NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
October 1, 1860.

SIR: At the late session of Congress the different items asked for the completion, furnishing, and heating of the hospital edifice, and for several appurtenant external improvements, were all appropriated in accordance with the estimates submitted for those purposes.

Since the adjournment, the brick-work, roof, and drainage of the four eastern and last sections of the main edifice have been completed, and the plastering and trimming of the interior considerably advanced. The extension of the heating apparatus under these sections was commenced before the walls were finished, and it will be in readiness when it is required. The furniture, bedding, and linen are all in progress and much of it completed, marked, and ready for use. The excavation for the foundation and cellar of the lodge for colored females has been made, the foundation laid, the entire walls raised to their full height; the roof framed and covered; and, as in the case of the last sections of the main edifice, the plastering and trimming of the interior considerably advanced. The second gas-holder has been constructed in the most substantial manner, and it is not only stronger and more complete, in several particulars, than the first, but its capacity is to the latter as three and one third to two.

Since my last annual report the center and contiguous sections of the wings, then in an advanced state, have been entirely completed, furnished, and fitted up, and they are now appropriately occupied throughout. Some facilities for preventing and extinguishing fire, the painting and sanding the entire battlements and window-heads and frames, and tracing the sash of the five west sections of the main edifice, and the improvement of the grounds, for which small sums were granted at the last session of the preceding Congress, have been executed; with all the advantage, it is thought, in the increased safety, the preservation, and the better appearance of the buildings, that could reasonably be expected from the expenditure of so small an amount for each purpose.

The confident expectation is entertained that the interior of the lodge for colored females will be finished, the lighting, heating, bathing, and closet fixtures introduced complete, and the very desirable separation, in different buildings, of the colored men and women, who now occupy different stories of the same building, effected before the close of the present building season.

In the unfinished remainder of the main edifice the bulk of the heating apparatus will be completed in the course of a few weeks, and, with the aid of it, the work of plastering, trimming, and cabinet making, will not only be uninterruptedly continued till completed, but be prosecuted in an atmosphere whose temperature and dryness will correspond exactly with that in which the furniture and interior wood work will remain, and thus the defects by shrinkages or swellings, in their permanence, usefulness, and beauty, most effectually obviated. The appropriations for these purposes will all be expended before the expiration of the present fiscal year.

It will thus appear that in a few months time the great and most costly features of this establishment will have been attained, but several fixtures and conveniences are yet required for its convenient and economical administration, for its preservation and embellishment, and for the exercise, diversion, and health of the patients, whose welfare is the central object of the whole design, and the ample justification of every expenditure really calculated to contribute to it.

Under such a general head I respectfully suggest that the following estimates be submitted to Congress :

1. For repairs and painting farm house and fences.....	\$250
2. For repairs and painting gardener's house and fences.....	250
3. For repairs and painting four western sections of the hospital edifice, and of lodge for colored men, including additions to the furniture and gas fixtures of those wards....	1,500
4. For ice-house, including preserving cellar.....	500
5. For rick (extension of stable with open sides) in which to store hay and other fodder, and to shelter farm wagons, carts, &c., and for inclosing two sides of farm yard with brick wall.....	1,500
6. For the improvement of the grounds, including pavement of a foot-walk around all the buildings, grading and paving gutters, planting trees and placing seats in the pleasure grounds of the patients.....	2,000
7. For forcing and green-house, including heating apparatus therefor	1,500
8. For fitting up two bowling alleys, one in the basement of each wing.....	500
9. For extending the stone and brick wall already forming the exterior boundary of the hospital grounds for a distance of 241.77 rods, with the view of eventually inclosing the whole tract in the same way.....	10,000

In explanation of the estimates just submitted, I beg leave to remark that the first and second small items are needed for the preservation and repairs of the houses mentioned.

The third item is mainly required for the preservation and improvement of the seven wards of the hospital first finished, into which for five years, and until a recent period, all our patients of both sexes, and for the first two years of both colors, were crowded. The inevitable deteriorations of time and use have undoubtedly been somewhat augmented, both by excessive numbers in the apartments referred to, and the occupation by the most excited female patients of suites of rooms finished and intended hereafter to accommodate only those of quiet and orderly habits; and these wards, first erected with a dispatch which was hardly consistent with the highest mechanical perfection, and then rather meagerly furnished, should now be partially renovated and refitted.

A bare statement of the fact that the institution is entirely destitute of the accommodations and improvements which the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth items are designed to secure, and that nothing has previously been asked or appropriated for any of those purposes, except one small appropriation for the improvement of the grounds, is perhaps a sufficient explanation of these estimates. That the several items suggested are very moderate, in view of the particular objects to be effected by each, will be obvious to every practical mind; and the importance of these improvements to the preservation and complete appearance of the buildings, the convenient administration of the hospital, and the personal comfort and welfare of its inmates, will be equally obvious, I think, to persons of enlightened views of the domestic economy and of the philanthropic objects of an establishment of this nature.

The ninth and last item is for the continuation of an important feature of this work, in which considerable advancement has already been made. The southwestern portion of the hospital tract is traversed by deep ravines, which unite in a valley, that, as it approaches the river, widens into a fertile bottom. In this region are included about fifty acres, which are so broken as to be unfit for cultivation, but which, in the seclusion, variety, and picturesqueness of their scenery, afford admirable pleasure grounds for the inmates of the hospital.

This tract has upon it many fine old forest trees, and several miles of winding carriage roads have already been laid out and roughly graded. Where the forest was too dense for a large and handsome growth, the surplus trees have already been carefully cut out, and used as firewood or sawed into lumber. Two of the handsomest wards in the hospital have just been finished and furnished, one with cedar and the other with chestnut, which grew upon the premises. A few winter seasons' labor of the farm and garden hands, and of the patients themselves, will finish the grading and graveling of miles of foot paths and carriage roads, cultivate and proportion the trees, and spread a green turf beneath the feet of the strolling invalid who would woo nature for the health that spurned nature had denied.

But before the patients can reap all the priceless benefits which the various forests, meadows, and gardens of the hospital are capable of affording, the whole must be inclosed, and the patients able to pursue their health-restoring walks, or equally healthy agricultural and hor-

gricultural labors, in perfect freedom from molestation from without, and without the invitation to escape which the opportunity always extends.

It may be useless to say more in advocacy of a feature of this work whose importance nobody has questioned, and to whose execution nobody has objected; but the remark may be properly made here, perhaps, that every facility calculated to promote the agreeable and safe industrial occupation in the open air of the mental invalids who may resort to this hospital, not only furthers the main objects of the institution, the comfort and recovery of its inmates, in the most efficient way, because no other treatment is equally beneficial in so large a proportion of cases, but the rapidity and ratio of recoveries, and therefore of discharges, being thereby increased, the cost of such facilities is a good economical investment. If, as the result of the possession of every means and appliance, twenty-five public patients, instead of twenty, recover in an average residence of five months, instead of six, the government saves the support of five patients an average of ten years each, as well as of twenty-five patients an average of one month each.

The wall already built is handsome, strong, and not expensive. The superintendence of this work, like that of the continuation of the buildings since the first sections were opened for the reception of patients, is an extraordinary duty of the proper officers of the hospital as such, discharged without expectation of any corresponding pecuniary reward. The bricks are made upon the ground, at just about two-thirds the ordinary cost to the government of similar materials for District works, the pecuniary benefits of manufacturing and laying them accruing either to the mechanics and laborers who actually do the work, or to the institution, which can employ, with advantage to itself and to themselves, certain strong patients of the laboring class, in the simple processes of digging and shoveling clay, and in the many handlings to which both raw and burnt bricks are subject, who would not well be employed in any other way. I indulge the belief that the great advantages and the cheapness, good appearance and durability of this work will be considered an ample justification of its continuation.

There is another desirable improvement appurtenant to the hospital to which I respectfully invite your attention. About 150 rods from the hospital gate, in approaching the institution by the public road from the city, the visitor crosses a small stream called "Stickfoot branch;" he then encounters a sharp acclivity, which is succeeded by a more gradual rise for some twenty rods. Having gained about half the entire ascent, he next plunges off to the right down a pretty steep hill, and over an open tributary to the branch, as if to acquire an impulse necessary to accomplish the final struggle, which is up a steep, longer, rougher, and more difficult than the first, by about the amount of the intermediate descent. This long, exhausting ascent is of course made not only by every visitor to the hospital, but many times every day by persons, carriages, and teams connected with the institution, and by a considerable proportion of the agricultural population of the counties of Prince George and Charles, in Maryland, at a large cost of animal power, both human and brute. If the road were located a

few rods to the right of its present position, the whole ascent, commencing before descending to the main brook, and terminating where it does now, would be less than at present, and, with little grading, gradual, uniform, and direct.

This change has long been in contemplation by the levy court of the District, the advantages of it being at once recognized by every one who inspects the ground. It was a favorite project of the late Mr. Carbery, for so many years the presiding member of that body and the government surveyor for the county of Washington. It has never been carried into effect for want of means; and there seems to be no very good reason to hope that this improvement, the importance of which has long been recognized by the court but not undertaken, will soon be executed at the expense of the county. The tax collections in the county are small, and the rate of taxation is the maximum allowed by law. The tract of country within the District reached by the ascent of this hill, is rather sparsely populated, and, for various reasons, not by any means highly productive, and this improvement is less likely to be undertaken, perhaps, by the people of the vicinage, than by the court. I therefore indulge the hope that Congress will provide for its execution by the government, for the accommodation of its own property. The cost of a substantial bridge of stone abutments and brick arch over the brook, and grading and graveling the entire ascent as proposed, including a few rods of breast wall at one place on the hill-side, will be about \$4,000. With due regard for the very respectable character and functions of the levy court, I think this improvement would cost less if executed by the officers of this institution, under the direction of the department, than if done by the agents of the court, for the simple reason that the hospital is already in possession of many facilities for the work not so readily at the command of the county authorities, and that it would be overlooked by individuals personally interested in spending the money to the very best advantage.

Should Congress see fit to make an appropriation for this improvement, it should, I think, be accompanied with the proviso, that the work should not be commenced till the levy court of the District had first authorized, without cost to the government, the proposed change in the position of the road, and also, by resolution recorded in their proceedings and certified by their clerk, agreed to accept the road and bridge, when so improved, as a county road under their jurisdiction, and keep it in good repair at the expense of the county.

This establishment having been brought nearly to completion, as already remarked, it may be thought a proper time to present a summary of the entire expenditures already made, and of the character and extent of the accommodations created by it, and to see whether the latter are a fair equivalent of the former.

The amount of the original appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of the hospital edifice made in August, 1852, was..... \$100,000

Since then there have been appropriated, for the main building, lodges for colored insane, out-buildings, heating, ventilating, lighting and washing apparatus, and for agricultural machines and improvements, in—

1854.....	36,809
1855.....	34,532
1856.....	159,745
1857.....	5,000
1858.....	19,000
1859.....	60,500
1860.....	57,454

Total amount appropriated.....	473,040
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Of this amount have been expended for the farm upon which the hospital stands.....	\$27,000
For the main edifice.....	325,205
For the lodges.....	18,000
For the out-buildings and fixtures.....	34,820
For the heating and ventilating hospital.....	22,500
For the furnishing.....	22,143
For the inclosing the grounds.....	17,372
For the improvement of farm, including \$1,000 for ornamental improvement of the grounds.....	6,000

	473,040
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In the first years of this work the opinion was frequently expressed by its most intelligent friends that, if carried out in accordance with the plan upon which it had been commenced, its entire cost would not fall short of \$500,000; and it is gratifying to be able to show, in this connection, that its actual cost will not exceed those predictions, as it is to be able to state that, except in one instance in which the wages of mechanics and laborers suddenly advanced about 25 per cent. after the estimate was made, every part of the work has been executed at or within its estimated cost.

This establishment comprises:

1. A tract of one hundred and ninety-five (195) acres of land, situated on the southeast bank of the Anacostia river. It is nearly due south from the United States Capitol, and about two miles from it in a direct line. It is the most prominent part of what has been known ever since the settlement of the country as the *St. Elizabeth* tract. Considered as the site of an institution for the insane I think it not extravagant to say that it combines special advantages that are not probably exceeded in any other one tract in the whole world. It is perfectly healthy. The site of the hospital edifice commands a pano-

ramic view of the entire District, and of an equal extent of country in Virginia, including the city of Alexandria, and, incidentally, of the navigation of the Potomac, and the ordnance experiments, launches, and other conspicuous operations at the navy-yard and arsenal. Who can tell how many hours, otherwise sorrowful or dull and tedious, will be more or less relieved by the varied scenery and the teeming incidents of this grand panorama, which will often steal upon the notice of those who would repel personal sympathy and attention?

In another part of this report I have alluded to the admirable natural adaptation of considerable portions of this tract to the purpose of pleasure grounds for the insane, and need not repeat what I have there said; but may add that it comprises every variety of soil and exposure, and affords, fresh and abundant, the luxuries of the garden, the farm, and the dairy.

When this track of land came into the possession of the government, about one-half of it, or one hundred acres, were under cultivation. Since that time its productiveness has been increased at least fifty per cent., and about twenty acres have been reclaimed from the forest, and put under cultivation; about the same number that have been appropriated to the site of the buildings, and the grounds and yards for their immediate accommodation. It is thought that the original forest may be ultimately reduced to fifty acres, and that about forty-five acres will be appropriated to the buildings and to drives, walks, ornamental trees and shrubbery. The former will still afford a range for stock, and the latter, the supply of hay necessary in the stable-feeding. The lesser channel of the river washes the hospital shore, and bears to its own wharf, at reduced cost, its heavy supplies. It is in accessible proximity to the city, from which it is separated by a barrier to the encroachments and annoyances of a populous town. It has an unfailing spring of pure soft water, and if more water than the spring supplies should be needed for ornamental or agricultural purposes, resort can be had to the river, and various and efficient are the means for raising water to any required height. An accurate topographical survey of the grounds of the hospital is appended to this report, to which I beg to refer for a clearer comprehension of the special merits of this site.

2. A principal hospital edifice and two detached lodges. The wings of the main building and the lodges contain two hundred single chambers and thirty-two associated dormitories; fourteen drawing-rooms, twenty-four dining-rooms, twenty-two bath-rooms, twenty-eight water closets, fifty-seven clothes-rooms and closets, four sewing-rooms, two coal vaults, two servants' dining-rooms, and in immediate prospect, two bowling saloons, and one ice and preserving cellar, and will accommodate without putting more than one person in a bed, or one bed in a single chamber, or more than six beds in each of the four largest associated dormitories, or more than four in each of the remaining twenty-eight, three hundred patients—two hundred and sixty whites, and forty blacks, and thirty-six personal attendants. It will be remembered that the room required by the insane is about double that usually allotted to the sick with other than mental disorders. A general hospital of this size would receive at least five

hundred patients. The number of insane that different institutions for their custody and treatment will comfortably accommodate, depends upon other circumstances than their relative size, and those circumstances are different at different times in the same institution. For example, this institution retains the custody of most of its incurables till their death, and this class will increase in actual numbers, if not in proportion to the whole number under treatment. It will include many quiet, passive persons, to whom a much closer aggregation than that contemplated in the statement of the accommodations of the hospital, already made, would be in no wise objectionable. If we suppose that this class will, in the long run, average one third of the whole number under care, I think that the maximum accommodations of the hospital will prove, in practice, to be one-sixth greater than what may be called its *rated* capacity, and that three hundred and fifty patients will be treated very comfortably. If, on the other hand, this hospital should, like some institutions of this character, be obliged to cast off its incurables and select the most promising cases from among a surplus of pressing applicants, its proper accommodations would be one-sixth less than its rated capacity.

The center of the main edifice contains, above the basement, twenty-five (25) rooms, ranging in size from 21' 4" $\times$ 16' 6" to 20' 3" $\times$ 19' 10", and one chapel and lecture room 60' 10" $\times$ 50' 9"; thirty-two closets, twenty-five 6' $\times$ 10', and eight 3' $\times$ 6'; four water closets, each 6' $\times$ 10', and one bath-room of the same size; and, in the basement, two kitchens, one 43' 9" $\times$ 19' 11", and one 20' 3" $\times$ 19' 10"; one bakery 45' 9" $\times$ 19' 11"; one dairy-room 23' 2" $\times$ 11' 9"; and three store-rooms, two 20' 3" $\times$ 19' 10", and one 21' 4" $\times$ 16' 6".

This building is the material center of the establishment, as well as of its administrative authority and domestic economy. It contains the reception rooms, business offices, private rooms of the superintendent and his immediate assistants, and the kitchens and store-rooms.

3. *The outbuildings of the Hospital.*—They comprise connected but distinct stable accommodations for twelve (12) horses, thirty-two (32) neat cattle, one hundred (100) swine, and two hundred (200) fowls, including lying-in, calve, tool, grain, carriage, slaughter, and feed-rooms, a root cellar, large fodder lofts, approved machinery, propelled by steam power, for cutting fodder, crushing and grinding corn in the ear, and for grinding clean grain of all descriptions, and steam kettles for cooking food for stock; and

2. In another building, an extensive laundry, one engine, one engine and pump, one boiler, one fan, one gas and one machine room, and a vault holding five hundred (500) tons of coal. The laundry occupies the whole of the second story, and has a drying yard attached to it. It is fitted up with a centrifugal wringer, a Shaker washing machine, a power mangle, a steam and fan drying room, and all the best of the modern improvements. The power engines, steam pumps, fan, boilers, and gas works, are each the best of its kind, or were certainly intended to be. The exterior and partition walls of both of these buildings are built of brick, and their entire construction is throughout substantial and durable.

Accompanying this communication, in addition to the plat of the

grounds, to which allusion has already been made, there are photographs of four drawings, one of which is a ground plan of the Hospital and out-buildings, the second is a perspective of the elevation, and the third and fourth exhibit details of finish, furniture, and fixtures.

If Congress should see fit to publish these plates, it is thought that they may interest the philanthropic, and afford some useful hints in the construction and fitting up of other similar establishments.

The ground plan of the main edifice has been appropriately denominated an *echelon*. It is a modification of what is known in this country as the Kirkbride or Trenton plan, and is thought to embrace peculiar advantages in respect to classification, light, and spontaneous ventilation, and in presenting the broken outline of a castle or villa. The facade of the building is called the *collegiate gothic* style, and is thought to be appropriate, and also highly effective, in view of its plainness and the cheapness of the materials in which it can be represented. Mechanically speaking, all the buildings of the establishment are believed to be as substantial and durable as, at the average high prices of materials and rates of wages in the District since they were commenced, could be built for their cost.

Every effort has been made to make the internal finish of the house and its furniture and conveniences tasteful and homelike, and to adapt them in all the wards to the habits and wants of the insane, and in each ward to the comfort and safety of the particular class it is designed to accommodate.

The heating of the building is by the hot-water circulation; the ventilation is by a fan or blower. The arrangements for both were devised at the Hospital, and put up without the aid of a special engineer, and experience has shown that they are effective in promoting the comfort and health of the inmates of the house.

This work has been conducted with the least possible noise and circumstance; and many, into whose daily sphere of vision it has gradually risen, may be unaware of the extent and variety of the operations which have contributed to the result they witness. No desire is now felt to make an exhibit of individual labors for individual benefit. Indeed, I am free to say that, in my judgment, no person connected with the work has at any time done more than his duty. It will, however, afford a clue to a right answer to the final and unavoidable query which a people accustomed to "count the cost" will always put, to remark that the 9,000,000 of bricks which enter into the walls of these buildings, and of so much of the wall inclosing the grounds as is already built, have been manufactured upon the premises, at an average saving to the government, from their cost in the city and their transportation thence to the site of the hospital, of not less than three dollars per 1,000, or a total saving of \$27,000, and that \$230,000 have been paid in specie to mechanics and laborers employed upon the work by the day. It will be seen that an extraordinary equivalent was obtained for one of the largest, the largest in fact, expenditure made for one description of materials, and that nearly one half of the whole amount expended was paid directly to those who by the labor of their hands earned it, and the profits of their direct employment saved to the government, and work of superior durability secured. The

other materials and fixtures were all purchased in open market, and generally, in view of the charitable objects of the institution, a little under market prices.

The basis of a judgment is now afforded, whether this establishment is an equivalent of its cost, and whether, as far as material agencies are concerned, it realizes the philanthropic purpose of Congress, which, in the act organizing the institution, is declared to be the "most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the District of Columbia."

I ardently hope that the judgment I have ventured to invoke will be favorable, and calculated to secure the continued confidence of the government and liberality of Congress, and that the institution will long afford the most efficient relief to the chief of human ills.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND
DUMB AND THE BLIND.

KENDALL GREEN, *November 5, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the year ending with the 30th day of June last.

With high consideration, your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1860.*

SIR: As required by law, I proceed to report the operations of the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the year preceding the 1st day of July last.

The full report of the superintendent and of the examiners, hereto appended, save me the labor of entering into details.

The number of pupils taught during the year was thirty, composed of twenty-four mutes and six blind, being an increase of nine over the preceding year. Their names and residences are given in document marked D, in the appendix.

The receipts of the year were as follows, viz:

From the United States.....	\$5,759 26
From paying pupils.....	300 00
From private subscriptions	400 00
	6,459 26

The expenditures were \$6,895 60, the difference between that sum and the receipts having been made up from the balance in the hands of the superintendent at the commencement of the year.

For details of receipts and expenditures, see Appendix A, B, and C.

Since my last annual report, the legislature of Maryland have passed an act authorizing the sending of indigent deaf and dumb children from that State to this institution, at the public expense, and several had been received prior to the 1st of July last.

A further accession is expected from that quarter, which, with some additions from the District of Columbia, will crowd our buildings to their utmost capacity.

It is quite obvious that a two-acre lot, including two houses, out-buildings, and yards, can afford little opportunity for the practice of

agriculture or horticulture by the pupils; nor can any portion of the present buildings be spared for mechanic shops. It is a noble work to cultivate the intellect of the children of silence and darkness; but the objects of this institution are but half accomplished without accustoming them also to some occupation by which they may be able to earn a living when they leave its precincts. The lot and buildings now belonging to the institution would probably sell for ten thousand dollars; and it possesses a fund of nominally about \$4,900, worth probably \$3,500, transferred to it by the trustees of "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Society," in conformity with an act of Congress, passed at their last session. Rather than see the institution remain in its present cramped condition, the donor of the house and lot would consent that they may be sold, and the proceeds be applied, together with the funds derived from the manual labor school, to the purchase of more adequate accommodations elsewhere.

But those means would not enable the directory to purchase the needful lands, and also to erect the necessary buildings. The institution, therefore, must be content with administering but half the relief which the community owes to these classes of its unfortunate children, until it shall receive liberal aid from Congress, or some other source.

I cannot close this report without paying a just tribute to the superintendent and other officers and teachers of the institution. To the energy and perseverance of the superintendent is mainly due not only its prosperous condition, but the aid it has received from Maryland, and the funds it has acquired from the trustees of the manual labor school—funds which had, in fact, been collected through the instrumentality of his grandfather. Mrs. Gallaudet, the matron; Mr. Dennison, teacher of the deaf and dumb; and Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. J. M. Gallaudet, teachers of the blind, have each, in their appropriate spheres, contributed their share in elevating the character of the institution. Mrs. Eddy carries with her, in retirement, the affection of her pupils, and the sincere regard of every one connected with the institution.

Thanks are due to Dr. Alexander Y. P. Garnet, attending physician, for his gratuitous services, not less deserving of grateful remembrance because, fortunately, they have been very little required.

At the request of the board of directors, the Rev. Geo. W. Samson, the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, and John P. Ingle, Esq., kindly consented to act as examiners at the close of the last term.

To the views expressed by them in relation to the progress of the pupils, the management of the institution, and its imperative wants, I invoke special attention. They are the views of gentlemen who have no conceivable motive to misrepresent or magnify.

By order of the board of directors.

AMOS KENDALL,
President.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Third annual report of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the year ending June 30, 1860.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States, Patron.*

HON. AMOS KENDALL, *President.*

WILLIAM STICKNEY, *Secretary.*

GEORGE W. RIGGS, JR., *Treasurer.*

Directors.

W. H. EDES.

JUDSON MITCHELL.

JAMES C. MCGUIRE.

DAVID A. HALL.

Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, M. A., *Superintendent.*

Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb.

JAMES DENNISON, P. B.

MELVILLE BALLARD.

Miss MARY T. G. GORDON, *Instructress of the Blind.*

ALEXANDER Y. P. GARNETT, M. D., *Attending Physician.*

Mrs. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, *Matron.*

Mrs. SOPHIA G. HUNTER, *Assistant Matron.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the President and Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: Since the date of my last annual communication to you the various departments of the institution under my charge have continued in a flourishing condition, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to report progress and improvement in several important particulars. The most marked event of the year has been our taking possession of the substantial building erected through the generosity of our president. Occurring early in the autumn, it established the institution in quarters for the winter far more comfortable than those made use of for two years previous; and the good influence of these improved accommodations on the health of the pupils during the winter and spring has been most evident. No member of our large family has been seriously ill during the entire year, and in this, as in a thousand other matters, we recognize the kind Providence that ever watches over us. As a result of the passage of an act by the legislature of Maryland, at its session last winter, allowing the sending of deaf mutes to this institution at the expense of the State, quite an accession to our numbers has been received, and, as Maryland has no State institution for the deaf and dumb, we have reason to suppose

that the number coming to us from that quarter will increase each year.

The admissions to the institution during the year have been ten. None have left us, and the number enrolled at the close of the year was thirty, divided into sexes and conditions as follows, viz:

Deaf mutes—males, 14, females, 10; total, 24.

Blind—males, 3, females, 3; total, 6.

In the schools the pupils have gained steadily in knowledge, manifesting for the most part a strong desire to learn and an appreciation of the privileges there afforded them.

The teachers have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties, and all that could reasonably be expected has been done for the comfort of the pupils and for their education, moral, intellectual, and physical.

We have in our play ground a good gymnasium, and it is the pleasure of superintendent and teachers to lead the boys, both by precept and example, to cultivate their muscles while their minds are resting. The girls also are furnished with appliances for exercise, and require very little urging to make frequent use of them. At the close of the year an examination of the pupils was made by the committee of gentlemen you were pleased to name for that purpose.

The fullness of their report supersedes the necessity of any detailed account on my part of the examination they so kindly consented to conduct.

Mrs. Maria M. Eddy, for three years a teacher in our blind department, resigned her position in June last. The state of her health rendered this step necessary, and it was with mutual regret that her connection with the institution was severed. The office of instructor of music, temporarily filled by my wife, became vacant at the same time.

Miss Mary T. G. Gordon, formerly an instructor in the Elmira Female College, has been engaged as teacher of the blind, and will give them instruction in both music and the English branches. She will enter upon her duties at the opening of the coming fall term.

The increased number of deaf mute pupils has rendered the employment of another instructor necessary in that department, and Mr. Melville Ballard, a graduate of, and for two years a teacher in the American Asylum, at Hartford, has been engaged to take this position. He will also enter upon his duties in September next. The employment of an assistant matron has also been deemed necessary, and Mrs. Sophia G. Hunter has been selected to fill this place. In connection with the ordinary duties of her position she will give instruction to the blind in bead work, knitting, and other handicraft, a knowledge of which they are capable of acquiring.

With these additions to our corps of instructors there is reason to believe that, during the coming year, the pupils committed to our care will be in the enjoyment of greater advantages than ever before; and it is to be hoped that their progress and improvement will be such as to meet the expectations of all who feel an interest in them.

In view of what has already been said it will, perhaps, be a matter

of surprise that the institution has wants existing and unsupplied. Yet such is the fact, and in some respects the institution still lacks ability to fulfill entirely its mission to the unfortunate classes for whose amelioration it was established. One of the buildings at present occupied by the institution is very much out of repair, and is so slightly built that improvements put upon it would be as new cloth upon an old garment.

The rooms used as sleeping apartments for the boys are now crowded. They are illy ventilated and inconvenient. The school rooms in this building are much too small for the classes that occupy them, and in winter they are often cold and uncomfortable. The brick house recently erected, though fully meeting the objects for which it was planned, was not designed as the permanent residence of the institution, but was built with especial regard to its being a desirable private residence whenever the institution should be enabled to dispense with the use of it. Every room in both buildings is now occupied, and but six or eight more pupils will be required to crowd us to our utmost capacity. If means were now at the disposal of the institution new buildings could scarcely be completed before there would be pressing need for their use.

We have no chapel or large room in which to conduct religious services, but now make use of one of the school rooms for this purpose. We have but one room which could be turned into a hospital in case of general sickness, which, in institutions like ours, is no unfrequent event. Our small dining hall is but one remove from being crowded, and our facilities for a complete separation of the sexes are far from being what they should be.

The grounds of the institution are limited in extent, and, besides confining us to small play-yards, afford almost no opportunity for the exercise of our boys in agriculture or horticulture. Instruction in these pursuits or in mechanical labor is of the highest importance in the education of both deaf mutes and blind, for without the knowledge of some trade or occupation, they leave the institution and enter upon the business of life at a very great disadvantage. Whereas, if they are taught while in school what they can pursue to gain a livelihood, they are able at once to support themselves and to be of service to others when they cease to be pupils, and beneficiaries of the public.

More extended grounds and larger buildings are required to enable this institution to meet the just claims of those whose eager feet are even now on the way to its open portals. The door will, it is devotedly hoped, never be closed; but it would be a sad thing if some stricken parent should bear his afflicted child hither only to be sent away with the response—"there is no room." The charity of educating the deaf and dumb and the blind is one that should appeal most powerfully to every heart; for the Providence of God grants to no particular classes in society immunity from the bitter consequences of the fall. Affliction places its sealing fingers on ears and eyes as well in the lordly palace as in the humble cottage. Fortune flies even from the strongest grasp, and it is not always the indigent and debased that are compelled to seek the charities of the public. It is a matter of national pride that nearly all the States in the Union make liberal provision for the

education of the blind and deaf within their respective limits. In view of this fact, and that private beneficence has already contributed largely to the support of this institution, it is to be hoped that Congress will soon supply its remaining wants, and secure to the afflicted children of the District all the advantages which their more fortunate neighbors have for many years enjoyed.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1860.*

Report of the visiting committee to the Board of Directors of the Columbian Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

WASHINGTON, *July 7, 1860.*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, appointed by you a committee to visit the institution under your charge, would respectfully report:

The committee were in attendance at the first regular annual examination of the pupils on the 3d of July, 1860, and have sought to form an intelligent judgment as to the efficiency of the instruction given, of the discipline and moral training of the pupils, and of the religious influence exerted over them, and also of the adequacy of the buildings of the institution.

The number of the blind has been six; of the deaf mutes, twenty-four, making a total of thirty.

The blind were examined in reading, geography, and universal history, and also in music.

In these studies, except music, they have been for three years under the charge of Mrs. Maria M. Eddy.

The promptness and accuracy of their replies to the questions propounded, bore witness to the fidelity of their instructress. Mrs. Eddy, for private reasons, resigns her position at the present juncture, but her place will soon be filled by a competent successor.

The instruction in music has for some months been given by Mrs. Gallaudet, the wife of the principal. It was an interesting testimony to the value of a musical training to the blind—the merest child obtaining a skill in vocal and instrumental music, which is a source of the purest delight, as well as an attainment of the greatest practical utility in all their after life.

The deaf mutes were examined, among other studies, in the Catechism prepared by the father of the principal, in Lossing's United States History, in the composition of sentences formed by themselves and containing a given word, and also in compositions on subjects chosen by themselves and written impromptu on the blackboard. Specimens of their facility in the use of the sign language were presented, and at the close the method of communication between the blind and deaf mutes was illustrated by two of the pupils. Two of the impromptu compositions written on the blackboard by the deaf mutes were copied

as specimens of the correctness of their ideas, and of their facility in the use of language, and they are appended to this report.

The perfect order and system in the school-room, at the table, and generally in the house, were observed with pleasure. The success of the principal in subduing by mild, but firm, moral restraint bad habits in some of the pupils allowed to grow up without any moral instruction, because their parents could not communicate with them, is worthy of all praise. The simple and impressive religious services at the opening of the day, adapted to the comprehension of the blind and deaf, have manifestly exerted a subduing and happy influence on these youths, shut out more than others from earthly delights.

Your committee were deeply impressed in their examination of the buildings with the imperative necessity that Congress, the legislature of the District, give their aid in providing more ample accommodations for the pupils. Private munificence could hardly have done more—the frame building and the new brick, erected at the cost of \$7,000, and both the gift of the Hon. Amos Kendall, are a noble beginning. But the increase of pupils has made the sleeping accommodations inadequate, while there are no sitting-rooms for the pupils, except the school-rooms, which is injurious to their health and destructive to the desks and apparatus of the school. As the pupils in this institution are dependent on the National Legislature like the insane and diseased of the District for whom hospitals are provided by Congress, it seems a legitimate claim that these unfortunate children, provided for so generally by our State legislatures, should receive the same favor at our national center which they would receive from public charity, if their lot had been cast in any other part of our land.

Commending this latter demand to your special attention, your committee are gratified, in the conclusion, that in other respects there is little that your care has not wisely and amply provided.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. SAMSON,
JOHN P. INGLE,
N. J. B. MORGAN,
Committee.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUNGARY.

Some years ago the Emperor of Austria wished to have a country, Hungary. He called his generals to come into his court. They convened among themselves, and all were determined. His generals came with an army and invaded Hungary, and fought with those of that country. But they could not conquer the Hungarians. One of the generals came to Austria to tell the Emperor about the Hungarians. The Emperor took great trouble, and then wrote a letter to the Czar of Russia. The Czar received it and read it. He sent Russian soldiers. They came and fought the Hungarians and conquered them. The Emperor was glad to take possession of that nation. The Hungarians

were powerful and persevering. One of the Hungarians, whose name is Kossuth, governed over Hungary. He now lives in England.

J. H.

Fifteen years of age, under instruction three years.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

Last year the Emperor of Austria saw the land of Italy. He envied it because Italy is very beautiful. Then he called his army. All his army went in a ship and sailed and reached Italy. His army came and fought with the army of Italy. All the people and women feared that the army would kill their babies and boys and girls. Then the army of Austria came and killed many. The King of Italy called his army to fight with the army of Austria. But the army of Austria would fight and conquer the army of Italy, because the army of Austria were very many and the army of Italy is very small. So the King of Italy wrote a letter to the Emperor of the French. The Italians wished the army of France to help the army of Italy to fight with Austria. The Emperor of the French was willing to help the poor Italians. Frenchmen and Italians fought and conquered the army of Austria. All their army were very glad.

I despise the Emperor of Austria, but I love the Emperor of the French and General Garibaldi.

W. E. T.

Twelve years of age, under instruction two years.

APPENDIX A.

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in account with George W. Riggs, Jr., Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
1860. July 6	To cash advances to E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent, on draft of the President and Secretary...	1860. July 6	By cash received from subscriptions..... Cash received from United States for maintenance and tuition of beneficiaries, per act of Congress of February 16, 1857..... By cash received from the United States for salaries and incidental expenses, per act of Congress of May 29, 1858..... By cash, tuition of paying pupils..... By cash for board.....
	\$6,509 26		\$400 00 2,759 26 3,000 00 300 00 50 00
	6,509 26		6,509 26

E. & O. E.

GEO. W. RIGGS, Treasurer Columbia Institute, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1860.

APPENDIX B.

Superintendent's statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
1859.	1860.	1860.	June 30
July 12	Balance brought down.....	Salaries	\$2,302 50
Aug. 8	W. Stickney, sec'ry, on G. W. Riggs, jr., treas'r.	Wages and labor.....	446 60
Oct. 4	do.....do.....	Groceries.	731 24
Oct. 8	do.....do.....	Rent.....	116 66
Nov. 6	Amos Kendall, president.....	Medicines.....	7 64
Nov. 25	W. Stickney, secretary.....	Fuel	132 24
1860.	do.....do.....	Hay, oats, and grain.....	232 21
Jan. 4	do.....do.....	Clothing.....	52 82
Jan. 6	do.....do.....	Blacksmithing, &c.....	114 56
Feb. 11	Amos Kendall, president.....	Butter and eggs.....	142 42
April 3	do.....do.....	Furniture	345 63
April 5	do.....do.....	Hardware.....	27 22
May 28	do.....do.....	Insurance	46 42
July 2	W. Stickney, Secretary.....	Harness	60 01
July 5	do.....do.....	Books and stationery.....	14 54
		Sundries.....	79 32
		Postage.....	12 69
		Dry goods.....	93 06
		Cakes and bread.....	5 47
		Milk.....	55 49
		Vegetables and fruit.....	115 49
		Stable and carriage-house	433 80
		Grading and improvement of grounds.....	391 86
		Fencing and gates.....	158 27
		Repairs and improvements on buildings.....	330 13
		Traveling expenses.....	167 91
		Medical attendance.....	30 00
		Meat and fish.....	249 40
		Balance.....	76 39
			6,971 99
	Balance brought down.....		76 39

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1860.

E. & O. E.

E. M. GALLAUDET, Superintendent.

APPENDIX C.

List of subscriptions for the year ending June 30, 1860.

James C. McGuire, (annual subscription).....	\$100
William H. Edes, (annual subscription)	100
William W. Corcoran, (annual subscription).....	100
Geo. W. Riggs, Jr., (annual subscription).....	100

Hon. Amos Kendall presents to the institution real estate, as follows:

One lot of land on Kendall Green, containing about two acres, together with frame buildings thereon, valued at.....	\$3,500
Brick building erected on said lot, valued at.....	7,100

APPENDIX D.

List of pupils in the Institution during the year ending June 30, 1860.

DEAF MUTES.

Name.	Residence.	Date of admission.
William Blood.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.
John L. Brewer.....	Georgetown, D. C... ..	August 12, 1857.
Robert S. Collins.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	January 1, 1858.
Florence L. Dammann.....	Baltimore, Maryland.. ..	May 9, 1859.
James Henry.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.
Charles A. Hughes.....	Washington city, D. C.....	March 18, 1859.
Hannah M. Hughes.....	Washington city, D. C.....	August 26, 1857.
Mary M. Ijams.....	Frederick county, Maryland.....	April 1, 1860.
Richard P. Ijams.....	Frederick county, Maryland.....	Do.
Conrad Ingledeiger.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	Do.
Anne Jenkins	Baltimore, Maryland.....	Do.
Joseph H. Linton.....	Baltimore county, Maryland.....	April 9, 1860.
Margaret Maher.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	April 1, 1860.
Mary Most	Baltimore, Maryland.....	Do.
Amelia A. Masters.....	Washington city, D. C.....	May 9, 1860.
Ann Eliza Paul.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	August 7, 1857.
William Peacock.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	April 9, 1860.
John Quinn.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1860.
Emma J. Speak	Washington city, D. C.....	April 1, 1860.
Ann Szymanoskie	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.
Willie E. Taylor.....	Macon, Georgia.....	September 10, 1858
Joseph White.....	Washington city, D. C.....	September 14, 1857.
John Williams	Washington city, D. C.....	August 3, 1857.
Isaac Winn.....	Washington county, D. C.....	April 16, 1857.

BLIND.

Name.	Residence.	Date of admission.
Bridget Braan.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	August 6, 1857.
Mary M. Donaldson.....	Washington city, D. C.....	September 7, 1857.
Eliza Ann Gibbons.....	Washington city, D. C.....	August 3, 1857.
John T. Gibbons.....	Washington city, D. C.....	Do.
Daniel O'Connor, jr.....	Washington city, D. C.....	June 9, 1859.
Francis T. Seyes.....	Georgetown, D. C.....	June 1, 1858.

Regulations.

1. The academic year is divided into two terms, the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the first Wednesday in July.

2. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the first Wednesday in July to the second Thursday in September.

3. There are holidays at thanksgiving, at Easter, and the 4th of July.

4. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the superintendent of the institution.

5. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

6. The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each, per annum. For this sum the institution will provide tuition, board, lodging, fuel, lights, and all incidental expenses for the school-room.

7. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

8. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf mutes, whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under the age of twenty-one years, have been residents of the State for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to, are requested to address the superintendent of the institution, who will furnish them information in regard to the course to be pursued in order to avail themselves of the State's bounty.

9. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name. An exception to the above regulation is made in the case of indigent pupils from Maryland, who are clothed by the institution.

10. All letters concerning pupils, or applications for admission, whether for pay pupils or beneficiaries, should be addressed to the superintendent.

REPORT
OF THE
ENGINEER OF THE POTOMAC WATER WORKS.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
Washington, November 23, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in relation to the finished portions of the Washington Aqueduct, being a sufficient statement of the "proceedings, repairs, casualties, and expenditures" connected therewith during the present year, as also some further statement in relation to other portions essentially finished, and available for use, but not as yet in form turned over to your department.

Having been assigned to the charge of the construction of the Washington Aqueduct, in July last, at which time I relieved Lieutenant Morton, the former engineer of the "finished" work, I would respectfully refer to his report of the last year for the details of the portions of the works then assigned to the Department of the Interior, with the information as to their special uses, the source of supply, elevations about the principal buildings, &c.

The works thus assigned were generally the system of 12-inch "main" cast-iron pipes, which supply the cities of Georgetown by Bridge street, and of Washington by Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol and navy-yard, branching southward to the Observatory grounds, northward to the Post Office and the City Hall; also three 4-inch supply pipes, which were respectively laid on Seventh street southward, down Seventeenth street to the Navy Department, and on the Observatory grounds.

The source of supply for these two cities is still the same as last year. The Powder Mill branch of the Potomac, formerly emptying into that river, just above the "Little Falls," but now retained in the receiving reservoir of the Aqueduct, about four and a half miles from the city.

The system of pipes above referred to has been kept in good condition during the past year, affording a supply for the necessities of those residing near them, while the connections with the sets of distribution pipes laid by the two cities have extended those benefits to nearly all the inhabitants. The requisitions of the city officers for these purposes having in all cases been promptly complied with from this office.

Since the report of the engineer of the Potomac water works of November 26, 1859, the following sections of the pipe line of the Washington Aqueduct have been transferred to that which is considered as the finished portion of the work.

First. The "pumping main," nearly one mile in length, partly 10-inch, and partly 12-inch diameter, leading from the engine in the western abutment of Rock Creek Bridge, along Aqueduct and Bridge streets to Green, along Green to West, along West to High, and along High to the high service reservoir, which is situated upon Lee's Hill, Georgetown. The maximum elevation of water in this reservoir will be 225 feet above tide, or eighty feet above the surface of the water in the distributing reservoir at "Drovers' Rest."

Second. The main of 12-inch diameter lying between the pipe vault at Foundry branch and Twenty-sixth street, on Pennsylvania avenue.

Third. The branch line, partly 10-inch, and partly 12-inch diameter, lying on Seventeenth street west, between F street north and Massachusetts avenue.

Fourth. The bridge over College pond, consisting of an arch 120 feet span, and twelve feet rise, formed of two parallel ribs of 30-inch flanged pipes.

Fifth. The pumping engine at Rock Creek bridge, which supplies the high service of Georgetown. This, I would state, is a duplex, direct acting, water-pressure engine, deriving its motive power from the water of the 30-inch main, with which it is connected by a stand pipe of 10-inch diameter. Of the whole quantity drawn from this main, and passing through the engine, nearly one half is elevated to the high service, and the remainder is lost or expended as the motive power. The whole amount used does not exceed 480,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

This pumping engine is in good order, and has performed satisfactorily; and, but for the fact that the 12-inch main, which has heretofore been the only conduit of water between the distributing reservoir and the cities, was too limited in capacity to give an effective head of water, this engine would have afforded an ample supply to the higher portions of Georgetown. But owing to that cause the engine has only worked at night, and on Sundays, and has not met the demand upon it. This evil will be removed in a few days by the completion and filling of the 30-inch main.

Sixth. A 4-inch supply pipe passing through the grounds of the Navy Department and President's grounds to the fountain and conservatory.

The whole system is in good working order.

Three leaks have occurred, but were promptly and securely repaired. Two of them were caused by broken pipes, one of them from a defective lead joint.

Many of the valve boxes in the streets have been raised where sunken, and those requiring it have been protected by a substantial curbing set around them.

Since the resumption of operations on the whole line of the Aqueduct, under my supervision, in July last, I would state that other portions of the work have been completed, so as to be nearly ready for transfer to your department, if deemed advisable, by which a much greater supply of water, and for a much more extensive distribution will be shortly available. The whole of the 30-inch cast-iron mains in

the system, as projected for the two cities, have been, or will be completely laid by the 30th instant. Of these, about 1,000 feet not used, were laid in the previous years, the remainder about $4\frac{8}{10}$ miles in length have been put down this season, and of these a portion, about 3,500 feet, immediately east of the distributing reservoir was filled with water about one month since, and it is expected that the whole of the 30-inch mains extending to the Capitol will be filled with water before the 30th instant.

In addition to these, there have been laid of the 20-inch main upon the part of Washington, known as the Island, about 2,500 feet, leaving about the same amount still to be laid, which it is expected will be completed by the 15th of December next, which will bring into service about 8,000 feet of 12-inch main, laid previously to my charge, and about 2,000 feet of 8-inch main laid since, extending to the arsenal, and thus supplying the whole of this Island portion of the city.

The filling of all these mains, which it is now hoped may be effected before the close of this year, will give a largely increased supply to the people of the two cities, and such as, even from the present sources, it is expected will meet all their present necessities.

I had hoped to have completed before the close of this working season all the parts of the Aqueduct essential to the introduction of the water of the Potomac from the Great Falls to the city of Washington; but the inexcusable neglect and delays of the contractor at the great connecting link of the line of conduit, the Cabin John Bridge, by which he has (with all my energy) scarcely completed one sixth of the masonry that he should have completed, has rendered this impracticable before another season; when, with due vigor in the prosecution of the work, there is no reason to doubt that by the 1st of July, the close of the present fiscal year, the work will be essentially, if not entirely completed, and, as I am gratified to state, it is hoped within the present available means.

The expenditures, I would report, in relation to the portions under the charge of your department have, during my suspension, been so connected with those for the works in progress, that the amounts cannot readily be separated, nor would I offer you a separate estimate for them, as no additional appropriation is asked for the work.

A schedule of the pipe lines, laid by the respective corporations of the two cities is respectfully submitted herewith. The distribution of the water through these systems in Washington is progressing rapidly, and that of Georgetown is completed.

As a complete system of the United States mains could not be made out, until the positions where it should eventually be found expedient to lay them, shall have been decided upon, it is deemed most advisable to defer the preparation of such a schedule until the final report of the work.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. BENHAM,

Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

CONNECTIONS WITH UNITED STATES MAINS.

Georgetown, D. C.

1	Market street, on Bridge street, with 12-inch main.....	1
2	Potomac street, on Bridge street, with 12-inch main.....	1
3	High street, on Bridge street, with 12-inch main.....	2
4	Congress street, on Bridge street, with 12-inch main.....	2
5	Jefferson street, on Bridge street, with 12-inch main.....	1
6	Washington street, on Bridge street, with 12-inch main.....	2
7	Greene street, on Bridge street, with 12-inch main.....	2
8	Montgomery street, on Bridge street, with 12-inch main.....	1

Washington, D. C.

9	Twenty-second street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
10	Twenty-first street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
11	Twentieth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
12	Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	2
13	Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
14	Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
15	Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	2
16	North F street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
17	Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	2
18	Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
19	Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
20	Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
21	Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	2
22	Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	2
23	Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
24	Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
25	Third street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
26	East Capitol street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
27	East First street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
28	South L street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
29	North H street, on Twenty-fourth street.....	1
30	North G street, on Twenty-fourth street.....	1
31	North F street, on Twenty-fourth street.....	1
32	North G street, on Seventeenth street.....	1
33	North F street, on Seventeenth street.....	1
34	North D street, on Eighth street.....	1
35	North E street, on Eighth street.....	1
36	North F street, on Seventh street.....	1
37	North G street, on Seventh street.....	2
38	North H street, on Seventh street.....	2
39	North I street, on Seventh street.....	1
40	North C street, on Four and a half street.....	2
41	Indiana avenue and Four and a half street.....	1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Statement of streets supplied by Corporation Mains.

West Twenty-first street, from F street to Pennsylvania avenue.
West Twentieth street, from G street to Pennsylvania avenue.
West Nineteenth street, from E street to Pennsylvania avenue.
West Seventeenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to H street.
West Seventeenth street, from New York avenue to F street.
Jackson Place, from Pennsylvania avenue to Connecticut avenue.
West Fifteenth street, from New York avenue to K street.
West Fourteenth street, from Ohio avenue to I street.
West Thirteenth street, from Ohio avenue to Pennsylvania avenue.
West Twelfth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to New York avenue.
West Eleventh street, from Pennsylvania avenue to N street.
West Tenth street, from C street to I street.
West Ninth street, from Louisiana avenue to K street.
West Seventh street, from Pennsylvania avenue to F street.
West Sixth street, from D street to I street.
West Fifth street, from D street to H street.
West Fourth street, from D street to G street.
West Third street, from Pennsylvania avenue to north I street.
West Second street, from D street to E street.
East First street, from Pennsylvania avenue to south B street.
North C street, from Ninth street west to Tenth street.
North C street, from Third street west to Sixth street.
North D street, from Eighth street west to Tenth street.
North D street, from Fifth street west to Seventh street.
North D street, from Second street west to Four-and-a-half street.
North E street, from Ninth street west to Tenth street.
North E street, from Fifth street west to Eighth street.
North E street, from Second street west to Fourth street.
North F street, from Seventeenth street west to Twenty-fourth street.
North F street, from Tenth street west to Fifteenth street.
North F street, from Sixth street west to Seventh street.
North G street, from Seventeenth street west to Twenty-fourth street.
North G street, from Eleventh street west to Fourteenth street.
North G street, from Fourth street west to Ninth street.
North H street, from Seventeenth street west to Twenty-fourth street.
North H street, from Connecticut avenue towards Sixteenth street.
North Sixth street to Vermont avenue.
North I street, from Sixth street to Seventh street.
North I street, from Ninth street to Pennsylvania avenue.
North I street, from North Capitol street to west Third street.
North M street, from Eighth street to Eleventh street.
New York avenue, from Fifteenth street to Twelfth street.
New York avenue, from Tenth street to Ninth street.
Louisiana avenue, from Ninth street to Tenth street.
New Jersey avenue, from south B street to south D street.

High street, from Water street to Fourth street.

Total length of water way laid by Corporation, equal to 7.81 miles.

TAPS OR SERVICES.

Three hundred and twenty-five have been made for services in Georgetown, and 1,000 in Washington. On the United States mains 216 in all. They are for the most part $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in diameter.

Statement of water pipes laid by the Water Board of Georgetown for the distribution of Potomac water from the mains of the Washington Aqueduct.

Montgomery street, from Aqueduct to Road street.

Green street, from Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Stoddard street.

Washington street, from Water to Dumbarton street.

Washington street, from West to Stoddard street.

Jefferson street, from Water to Bridge street.

Congress street, from Canal to Gay street.

Congress street, from Dumbarton to Road street.

High street to fire-plug on Water street.

High street, from High Service Reservoir Gallery to Road street.

Potomac street, from Bridge to Prospect street.

Market street, from Canal to First street.

Market street, from Third to Seventh street.

Frederick street, from First to Fourth street.

Fayette street, from Prospect to Fourth street.

Lingan street to fire-plugs.

Warren street to fire-plugs.

Water street, from Davidson's Mill to Washington street.

Bridge street, from Montgomery to Rock street.

Prospect street, from Lingan to High street.

Gay street, from Green to Montgomery street.

Gay street, from High to Washington street.

First street, from Warren to High street.

Dumbarton street, from High to Congress street.

Dumbarton street, from Washington to 165 feet beyond Monroe street.

Second street, from Warren to High street.

Beall street, from High to Washington street.

Third street, from Frederick to High street.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh streets to fire-plugs.

West street, from High to Montgomery street.

Stoddard street to fire-plugs.

Road street, from High to Montgomery street.

Cast iron, 150 feet

Patent wrought-iron cement pipe, 2,686 feet.

Aqueduct, waste from pump and main.

Eighth street, from Fayette to High street.

Total, 4-inch water way—of which 2,686 feet are wrought-iron and cement pipe, and 35,931 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet cast-iron pipe.

Connecticut avenue, from H to I street.

Alley in square A & B, from Third to Sixth street.

South B street, from New Jersey avenue to east First street.

South L street, from Eighth street east to east Third street.

All of the above distribution consists of 6-inch pipes with the exception of the following streets:

From Connecticut avenue towards Sixteenth street on H street,

From F street to New York avenue on Seventeenth street,

From Second street to North Capitol street on I street,

Which are laid with 4-inch pipes. The whole length of the distribution detailed above is $16\frac{1}{3}$ miles, of which 16 miles are of the 6-inch diameter, and one third of a mile of the 4-inch diameter; the whole being cast iron.

Senate documents

Bd.: [140,1.] 1860/61 (1861) = Congress 36, Sess. 2

Washington, DC 1861

Am.b. 3040-140,1

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